THE  TIMES

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Lawson forecasts 3½% growth and sets expenditure target at £132 billion

Borrowing to be held at £7bn

Tax cuts of £1500m should be possible in the next Budget because public spending has been held to £132bn, according to the Chancellor. Public borrowing next year will be £7bn, in line with the Government's plans

Output, inflation
Britain's economy will grow by 3.5 per cent next year and inflation will fall to 4.5 per cent by the end of 1985, according to Treasury forecasts

Student grants
Parents will have to pay more towards students' living costs and the well-off will have to pay some tuition fees

Housing
Water rates will rise by about 9 to 12 per cent next year. Local authorities will also have to cut housing spending.

Jobless aid
Government spending on training and employment will be increased by £80m but the unemployment figures are expected to stay at around three million until early 1986.

Prescriptions
Prescriptions charges are likely to go up by 20p to £1.80 and dental charges will also rise to provide more money for hospitals.

Social security
The government is cracking down on young people who live in seaside towns on social security. The move will also affect residential homes for the elderly.

National Insurance
The lower limit for National Insurance contributions is to go up £1.50 to £35.50 and the upper limit by £15 to £265. The rate of contributions is unchanged

Public pay
The Government intends to hold down the rise in public sector pay to 3 per cent in the next pay round

Energy prices
Gas and electricity prices are expected to go up in line with inflation next year

Farm support
Grants for farmers draining land will be cut but the total cost of farm support will go up next year from budget estimates because of the record grain harvest.

Embassy limits
Some British embassies abroad will have to close and consular services may be cut back because of limits on the Foreign Office budget.

Chancellor allows £1.5 billion for spring tax cuts

By Sarah Hogg and Julian Haviland

Tax cuts totalling a net £1.5 billion next spring were indicated by the Chancellor's autumn statement to the House of Commons yesterday. This followed last week's Cabinet agreement to keep public spending plans for 1985-86 within a total of £132 billion, only about £300m more than the figure set last March, and a Treasury forecast suggesting economic growth of 3.5 per cent in 1985.

Substantial increases have had to be allowed for local authority spending (about £950m more than originally planned); health (£480m); payments to the European Economic Community (£200m); and nationalized industries (£260m). These increases since March, together with other minor rises in programmes, have been largely offset by a reduction of £750m in the Chancellor's "contingency reserve" and an increase of £500m in the proceeds he expects from further sales of public assets such as in British Telecom.

The Cabinet also agreed to cuts in agriculture (£90m) and social security (a net £60m), as well as a reduction of £600m in the programme for local authority capital spending.

Among the specific "hard decisions", as Mr Lawson called them, agricultural grants are being reduced and the Forestry Commission is expected to achieve cost savings. Savings totalling £330m on the Youth Training Scheme, because of lower-than-expected take-up, are being partly used to save money and partly to finance a £260m expansion of other employment schemes.

Transport cuts are mainly the result of the transfer of activities to other departments or the private sector. The housing budget has been cut by about £300m net, but the gross reduction in expenditure is only £65m allowing for a higher forecast of receipts from council house sales. The Treasury has made what Mr Lawson called "its own contribution", saving £3m by abolishing the perishable one pound note.

The urban programme is being cut, but the education budget is increased by allowance for higher local authority spending. There is also an increase in the allowance for spending on police, fire and local courts. The arts budget has also been increased.

Social security has been trimmed by reducing supplementary benefit payments for board and lodging, but the 5 per cent cut in invalidity pension introduced in 1980 will be restored. The health budget has been increased to a level which represents a 5.5 per cent rise over budgets for this year.

Overall, public expenditure is to increase by £5.7 billion, or 4.5 per cent, compared with plans for 1984-85. However, these have already been overshot by about £1.5 billion, over and above the contingency reserve, so the autumn statement indicates a very tight squeeze in 1985-86, with real reductions in many programmes.

The Chancellor is forecasting a further fall in public expenditure as a proportion of national output, dropping to 41 per cent of gross domestic product next year. This, Mr Lawson claimed yesterday, would be the lowest level for six years. Such a forecast depends on his projections for output. The new Treasury forecast, published as part of the autumn statement, projects growth of 3.5 per cent next year, of which one percentage point would represent recovery from the miners' strike. Inflatiom is expected to fall only marginally, from 4.75 per cent in the year to this autumn to 4.5 per cent through 1985.

The Treasury traditionally refuses to publish its forecast of unemployment. Its "assumption", contained in the report in the annual statement on the national insurance scheme, is that unemployment will remain stable at just about today's level.

National insurance contributions are to remain unchanged, although the threshold and limit are to be raised in line with inflation next April, rising to £35.50 and £265 a week respectively.

The Chancellor's hopes, and his good and bad news, had been well enough advertised for MPs to be surprised by nothing except the early demise of the £1 note.

Conservatives were again impressed by the Chancellor's capacity for putting the best possible construction on every aspect of his management. At the same time his confident manner, as before, tended to anger the Opposition benches.

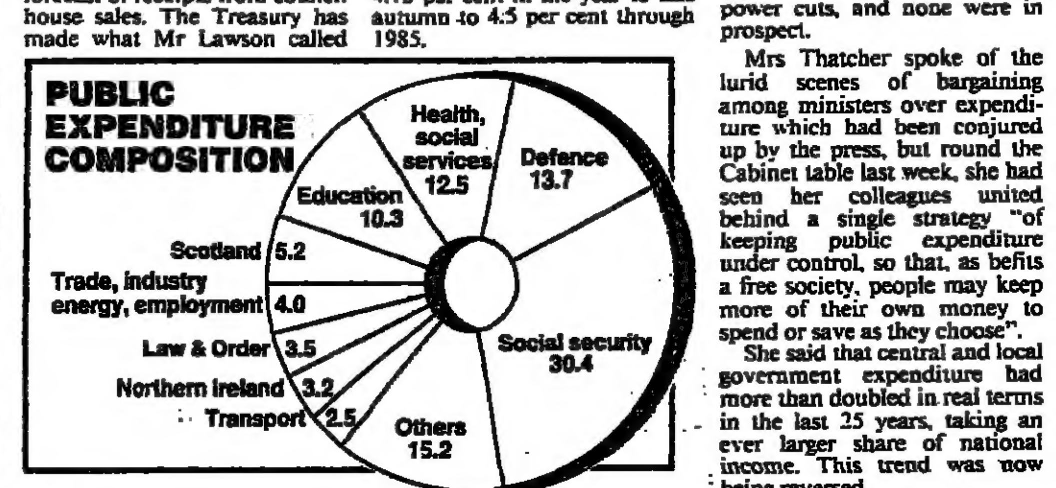
A year ago Mr Lawson was widely disbelieved when he hinted to MPs that he might have to raise taxes in his 1984 Budget. Yesterday his half promise that he might have room for tax cuts totalling £1.500m next spring was thought on all sides to be overcautious. MPs, looking at his £3,000m contingency reserve, believe he has more in hand than he admitted.

The Prime Minister said at the Lord Mayor's banquet in Guildhall last night the expected increase in growth announced by the Chancellor was "not yet sufficient to secure the reduction of unemployment we are all so anxious to achieve".

But for the coal strike, she said, the outcome would be around 1 per cent higher. But it was remarkable how little effect the eight-month strike had had on the economy outside the arreas affected; and it was remarkable there had been no power cuts, and none were in prospect.

Mrs Thatcher spoke of the lurid scenes of bargaining among ministers over expenditure which had been conjured up by the press, but round the Cabinet table last week, she had seen her colleagues united behind a single strategy "of keeping public expenditure under control, so that, as befits a free society, people may keep more of their own money to spend or save as they choose".

She said that central and local government expenditure had more than doubled in real terms in the last 25 years, taking an ever larger share of national income. This trend was now being reversed.





Mr Nigel Lawson yesterday: "Hard decisions".

Overseas budget stays the same

By Our Political Editor

The Chancellor announced that provisions for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, including overseas aid, would be unchanged next year from the provisional allocation, in last February's White Paper, of £1,870m.

In fact, the sum is £100m lower because the cost of the passport office and also, in part, of the secret service, has been transferred to the Home Office vote.

But the Chancellor was unable to say how the budget would be divided between overseas representation, the BBC's external services, the British Council, and the aid programme which was originally allocated £1,250m. He said that was a matter for Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary.

Overseas inflation, for which the Treasury does not allow, means that there must be savings from cuts, but neither the Treasury nor the Foreign Office would put any figure yesterday on those, nor say where they would fall.

In the Commons, MPs on both sides were unwilling to believe that the Chancellor could not give them the facts. Mr Roy Hattersley, chief opposition spokesman on Treasury affairs, asked in vain for an assurance that there would be no cut in aid.

Mr Robert Rhodes James, Conservative MP for Cambridge, said that inflation abroad, and the weakness of the pound, meant a reduction in the real value of the budget.

Miners' surge back fans worst violence

- Almost as many miners returned to work yesterday as in the whole of last week – 1,900 compared with 2,200 – according to the National Coal Board.
- Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' president, accused the board of "cooking" the figures and said bribery was being used to induce the men to return.
- The surge back to work was answered in the Yorkshire coalfield with unprecedented violence, including petrol bombs thrown at a police station and police vehicles.

Scargill claims figures 'cooked'

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The miners' return to work gathered pace again yesterday when almost as many strikers reported for work as in the whole of last week, despite a night of some of the worst violence since the 38 week strike started.

National Coal Board officials, who joined forces with ministers to condemn the violence which flared across South Yorkshire, were jubilant that 1,900 former strikers crossed picket lines yesterday, compared with almost 2,200 for the whole of last week, itself a record.

The board is hopes that the return will gather momentum in the approach to Christmas and because of the miners' desire to earn money before the holiday break. Mr Michael Eaton, the board's spokesman, said yesterday's events demonstrated the "despair shown by many miners at the intransigence of their leaders who did not move an inch in the negotiations which have now ended."

Other strike news 2

Miners went back to work in every coalfield, but the biggest concentrations were again in north Derbyshire and Western area, which includes Lancashire, Staffordshire and Warwickshire. The board mounted a major operation to bus miners in through picket lines.

Despite optimism expressed by boad officials, Mr Eaton said he certainly would not like to say that the growing tide of miners returning to work marked the beginning of the end of the strike. But if I were leading the NUM it would be of great concern to me that so many people have been prepared to return to work."

Mr Arthur Scargill, the NUM president, accused the board of cooking the figures and said: "The board's policy of trying to bribe miners to return to work, using as an inducement money already owed to them, is not succeeding."

The board last night said that about 56,000 of the 178,000 miners were back at work, while the union countered that

Continued on back page, col 7

Pit police face petrol bombs in 7-hour fury

From Peter Davenport, Sheffield

The National Coal Board's intensive campaign to persuade more striking miners to return in the heartland Yorkshire coalfields was answered yesterday with an unprecedented eruption of violence and civil disorder.

At the beginning of a critical week in the future of the eight-month dispute the anger, frustration and pent up emotion fuelled by the deadlocked strike boiled over in clearly coordinated attacks in pit villages across the area.

Petrol bombs were used against a police station and police vehicles for the first time in South Yorkshire, barricades burned through the early hours in many villages and shops were looted against a backdrop of the by now familiar confrontations between police, clad in riot equipment, and pickets hurling a barrage of stones and bottles.

By the end of the morning which saw trouble at more than half of Yorkshire's 53 collieries, 45 men had been arrested and 33 policemen injured, 12 requiring hospital treatment. At least nine pickets were also hurt in the clashes, which signfied a change of tactics by the strikers.

But their attempt to stem the increased drift back to work in Yorkshire failed to preventt 614 men crossing the picket lines to clock on at 32 of the area's pits, 342 more that at the end of last week.

In a radio interview yesterday, Mr Arthur Scargill, the miner's president, again blamed the police as the cause of the violence. His comments drew a quick response from Mr Peter Wright, Chief Constable of South Yorkshire, who had spent the morning collating reports of dozens of incidents in his office.

He later told a press conference at the Sheffield headquarters of South Yorkshire police: "It is nonsense that we are to blame for everything that has gone on and it is repeated ad nauseam. I can only draw the conclusion that it is the policy of the NUM to blame the police.

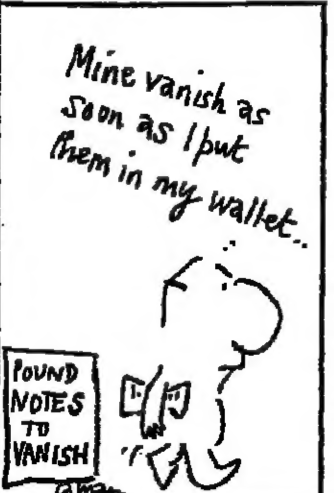
Continued on back page, col 1

Three more mortgage rate cuts

In a further batch of mortgage rate cuts, the National Westminster became the first bank to join in with a 1 per cent reduction to 11.75. The Leeds Permanent Building Society came down to 12 per cent and the Woolwich to 11.75.

Nine warrants

Miss Evelyn Glenholmes, the alleged IRA bomber hunted by police across Ireland, faces nine separate warrants for her extradition, according to police sources Dublin knew, page 2



Pound note to go

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced the abolition of the pound note, although those in circulation will remain legal tender for at least a year. Back page

Satellite snatch

A free-flying US astronaut retrieved a stray satellite, then helped to manhandle it into the space shuttle's hold when a stowing mechanism failed Earlier report page 8

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition prize was shared by two winners yesterday. Mr Paul Whitehead of Nottingham and Mr Richard Turner of Reading each received £1,000. Portfolio list, page 20; how to play information service, back page.

Rajiv promise

Mr Rajiv Gandhi moved into his mother's office and took control as India's Prime Minister with a promise broadcast nationwide to "build an India for the twenty-first century" Page 9

Thatcher pledges to stamp out violence

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister last night linked the IRA bombers with the miners' pickets and promised that the Government would steadfastly resist the threats of both.

Mrs Thatcher said in a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet in Guildhall, London: "We are drawing to the end of a year in which our people have seen violence and intimidation in our midst: the cruelty of the terrorists; the violence of the picket line; the deliberate flouting of the law of the land."

But the nation had fought off such forces before, and "we shall weather the tempests of our time".

Mrs Thatcher said the terrorist exploited freedom to destroy freedom, despised debate and was contemptuous of democratic institutions: "His weapons are the gun and the bomb."

"Whether he pursues his callous trade in Brighton or in Beirut, in Belfast or St James's Square, he must be brought to understand that his savagery will only strengthen our resolution."

The same resolute message was repeated for the "ruthless leadership" of the striking miners. Mrs Thatcher said: "This challenge will not succeed. The Government will hold firm. The coal board can go no further."

She said the dispute presented a fundamental challenge to the duty of the coal board to manage the industry, and to the Government, both in upholding law and order and in limiting demands on the Exchequer.

But there were also challenges to miners whose rights as members of the National Union of Mineworkers were "being treated with disdain and whose suffering is being callously disregarded", and to all trade unionists everywhere, whose good name was being "tarnished" by strikers' actions.

Mrs Thatcher then turned to deal in more detail with the impact of the strike on law and order, and she gave a warning that the Government would, if necessary, stiffen the law to maintain order.

"Over the past week, nearly 4,000 miners have crossed picket lines for the first time", she said. "Violence in the coalfields has reached a new pitch because the miners' leaders will resort to anything to stem the tide.

"By the end of this year the Home Secretary will have completed his review of the whole question of public order, including the Act of 1936, which has stood largely unchanged since that time.

"If the police and the courts are lacking in the powers necessary to keep in a free society and necessary to protect the weak against the strong, then we shall introduce measures which will give them what they need.

Tanks out in capital as Nicaragua calls alert

From Alan Tomlinson, Managua

Tanks have been deployed on the streets of the Nicaraguan capital in response to a nationwide alert declared by the Sandinista government yesterday in preparation for possible direct military intervention by the United States.

Members of the armed forces, including reservists and militias, have been ordered to report to their units and to take up battle stations.

Civil defence organizations, which spent the weekend digging trenches and opening air raid shelters, were ordered to stay tuned to the official Voice of Nicaragua radio.

It interrupted transmissions to broadcast an emergency communiqué from the Defence Ministry calling on the entire population to be prepared to mobilize against "the gravity of the threats of military aggression".

The radio continued to report on mobilization across the country. One report spoke of tanks heading northwards. Four camouflaged tanks were in positions on the northern road out of the capital to the airport.

Newspapers carried front-page appeals to the nation to prepare for war, the official daily, *Barricarda*, was almost exclusively devoted to reports and pictures of people mobilizing.

The Soviet cargo ship Bakuriani, which sparked the crisis when it arrived at Corinto last Wednesday with a cargo of arms, suspected by US intelligence to include MiG21 fighter aircraft, left the port on Sunday morning, having entirely unloaded. Sources here said its cargo included helicopters, anti-aircraft guns, naval cannon, speed boats, dynamite and ammunition.

Hawks press Reagan, page 8
Threadbare threat, page 16

Morocco leaves OAU over Polisario seat

Addis Ababa, (Reuter) – Morocco yesterday became the frist state to leave the Organization of African Unity (OAU) When it walked out in protest at the presence at the OAU summit here of the Polisario Western Sahara independence movement.

King Hassan of Morocco, in a message read to the opening session of the summit by his adviser, Mr Ahmed Guedira, said: "As a founder member of the OAU Morocco cannot be its grave digger. Until wiser days, I bid you farewell".

The seating for the first time of the delegates of Polisario's self-styled Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) and the Moroccan decision to withdraw climaxed a bitter three-year dispute which had threatened to destroy the OAU.

But unlike previous occasions since the SADR's controversial admission to the OAU in February, 1982, Morocco's suporters did not attempt to deprive the session of a 34-state quorum by refusing to take part in the proceedings with the SADR seated.

Only Zaire, a staunch ally of Rabat, made a gesture of protest, when its Foreign Minister Mr Umba di Lutete, announced that his delegation was not going to take any further part in this summit.

The session was formally opened by Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader and the outgoing OAU chairman. Colonel Mengistu said the OAU should not become a platform for disputes alone but should be an institution for collective action.

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania became the new chairman by acclamation after a glowing tribute from President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi.



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Labour to exploit high unemployment in Tory constituencies

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the Commons yesterday that unemployment was expected to remain above the three million mark for at least another year.

He emphasized that Treasury working assumptions given to the Government Actuary for his report on the National Insurance Fund were not forecasts, but he said that the assumption for Britain, excluding school leavers, and Northern Ireland, was for an average unemployment figures of three million in 1984-85 and 1985-86.

But the Department of Employment has just delivered a far more potent political weapon *to Labour MPs in their* battle against the dole queues; a unique, up-to-date, constituency-by-constituency breakdown of unemployed claimants.

An analysis by *The Times* of *the figures shows that while* unemployment is one third higher in Opposition constituencies, *the Conservatives'* overwhelming majority in the Commons means that more than half the registered unemployed are represented by Conservative MPs.

Of the 3,156,457 registered dole claimants for September, in England, Wales and Scotland, 1,625,380, or 51.5 per cent, live in the 396 Conservative constituencies.

Mr Jeff Rooker, the Labour front bencher, who obtained a computer printout of the department's figures from the House of Commons library, said last night:

"On the basis of these new figures, Labour MPs will be going into Tory constituencies to stir up the cauldron of discontent against government policies. We are now armed with the facts, the weapon to beat the Government with."

Certainly, for the first time in a decade, ministers accept that a government failure to reduce *unemployment will be held* against them at the next general election.

Between 1974 and last year. Labour and Conservative ministers alike were prepared to *tolerate rising unemployment* because of the electorate's apparent willingness to accept it. *It is that mood which,* according to politicians of all parties, is changing.

For male unemployed claimants, the worst constituencies are: Liverpool Roverside, which includes Toxteth, with 9,253; Manchester Central, 9,127: Sunderland North, 8,811; Bootle, 8,748; Middlesbrough, 8,729; Birmingham Small Heath, 8,442; Birmingham, Ladywood, 7,853; Knowsley North, 7,791; Sheffield Central, 7,604; Birmingham, Sparkbrook, 7,568; Knowsley South, 7,551; Liverpool, Walton, 7,490; Liverpool, West Derby, 7,452; Tynebridge, 7,392; Hartlepool, 7,390; Birkenhead, 7,315; Vauxhall, 7,309, and The Wrekin, the first Conservative seat in the list, with 7,287 male unemployed claimants.

The first Scottish seat in the list is twentieth in the league, Glasgow Provan, with 7,249, followed by Glasgow, Springburn, the 31st seat, with 6,484. Four Scottish constituencies, Tweedale, Ettrick and Lauderdale (997); Kincardine and Deeside (963); Gordon (942) and Orkney and Shetland (887), take up the last place in the list.

The first Welsh seat in the male list is Swansea East, which ranks 117th place, with 4,722 claimants, followed by Cardiff West with 4,721. Swansea West has 4,654 and Cardiff Central, *4,618. The two Cardiff seats are* Conservative. The lowest male unemployment in Wales is registered in Meirionnyd nant Conwy, the Plaid Cymru constituency, with 1,219.

Falklands cost £1m an islander

Since the Argentine invasion of the Falklands the Government *has spent just over £1m* per islander, the Prime Minister said yesterday in a Commons written reply.

She said that the total extra cost of all government operations on the islands since the invasion in April, 1982, including their recovery, and up until the end of the current financial year, was £2,100m.

Four held on cocaine charge

Four Peruvians apperared before magistrates at Reading, Berkshire yesterday in connexion with the seizure of more than £2m worth of cocaine at a hotel. They were remanded in custody for a week.

Jesus Xamin, aged 32, Maria Congha, aged 38 Guillermo Tizon aged 29, and Rose Tizon, aged 35 were charged that between October 29 and *November 9 they were involved* in a conspiracy to supply 4.5kg of cocaine.

Boy may have hanged himself

Mark Billington, aged 15, whose body was found hanging from a tree after he had been *missing for more than 10 weeks* from his home in Gilbertstone Ave, Yardley, Birmingham, may have killed himself, detectives said yesterday.

There was no evidence of violence other than that inflicted by the ligature, a blue nylon tow rope, around his neck. A post-mortem examination showed death was due to hanging.

Four named for cable authority

Paul Johnson, the broadcaster and writer, was named yesterday as a member of the new cable television authority due to be formed in the next few weeks. Professor James Ring, whose work led to the Government's cable plans, is to be deputy chairman.

The other authority members are to be Mr Peter Paine, former *managing director of Tyne Tees* Television; and Mrs Elizabeth MacDonald-Brown, marketing *director with a chain of estate* agents, who is a former officer of the Office of Fair Trading.

Bettaney seeks leave to appeal

Michael Bettaney, the MI5 officer sentenced to 23 years' imprisonment for offering to spy for the Russians, is applying *today for leave to appeal against* conviction.

His lawyers are asking for leave *on* the basis that Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, misdirected the jury in his *summing up at the* Central Criminal Court in April.

Austin challenge on ballot law ruling

By Clifford Webb

Austin Rover is challenging last week's High Court ruling in favour of the engineering union which appeared to point the *way for unions to curcumvent* the new law requiring secret ballots before strike action.

The company is also returning to the High Court to seek contempt proceedings against *the six unions that have failed* to call off the strike after a 6pm deadline was imposed last Tuesday by Mr Justice Stuart Smith.

The company's appeal, lodged yesterday, is against Mr Justice Stuart Smith's ruling that the steps taken by engineering union leaders to declare the strike unofficial were sufficient reason for him to reject the company's application for an injuction.

In a statement on the contempt issue yesterday, Austin Rover said: "Over the weekend the company's solicitors wrote to the six trade unions against whom orders were made in the High Court last week informing them that we are proceeding to issue *contempt proceedings.* The trade unions were asked to supply evidence of the actions *they have taken to comply since* the orders were made last Tuesday."

The executive of the electricians' union, the EETPU, *decided yesterday to ballot its* members on the pay offer. The Union will make no recommen*dation on the vote, but will* give a statement explaining the background to the dispute.

The EETPU also decided to try to recover its legal costs from Austin Rover in the High Court action that the company started but then dropped.

● *A 14-week strike at Roll's-*Royce's Ansty plant, near Coventry ended yesterday when 500 clerical workers accepted a revised pay offer of 4 per cent.

Net tightens on pirate traders

By Kenneth Gosling

Street traders who sell bottles of scented coloured water masquerading as expensive *perfumes* are among thousands of product counterfeiters who are feeling the net being *tightened around* them by the countrywide operations of trading standards officers.

Figures published by the Institute of Trading Standards Administration highlight the success *its members* are having; convictions have been obtained relating to the misuse of more than 70 household names appearing on products ranging from perfumes to car parts.

Analysis of enforcement activity during a 20-month period, *the first since the Trade* Descriptions Act was introduced in 1968, shows more than 2,000 convictions alone in respect of counterfeit pre-recorded audio cassettes of best-selling popular music.

The first prosecution for video piracy started less than two years ago, since when more than 10,000 convictions have been obtained, leading to more than £500,000 in fines and costs.

Figures published by the film and video industries suggest that video piracy has been reduced *in under* two years from 66 per cent to 30 per cent of the market, amounting to a *saving to the British film* industry of £240m.

Product counterfeiting has been called the boom industry of the 1980s. Many well-known brand names have suffered from piracy. In clothing, leading sellers such as Adidas, Admiral, Nike, Farah and Wrangler; in perfume, Chanel, Estee Lauder, Yves St Laurent and Dior.

QC queries Intoximeter records

Records of the performance and specification of the Intoxi*meter* 3000, the breath-testing machine introduced at police stations throughout Britain, *should be available to the* defence in drink-driving cases, it was argued in the High Court in London yesterday.

In the first of two cases being tried together, Mr Stuart McKinnon, QC, representing Mr Wayne Goodacre, charged with driving with excess alcohol on the evidence of the Intoximeter, said that the Intoximeter log, recording daily checks on the machine, service repair record and the printed memory roll, *recording all tests* for the preceding months, were vital evidence for the defence.

Mr John Goldring, representing Skegness police, was applying to the court to set aside a witness summons requiring the production of the documents.

The court reserved judgment to hear a second case in which Dr Paul Williams, marketing director of Lion Laboratories, is applying for the setting aside of a witness summons.

The hearing continues today.

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Prime Minister and the Brighton bomb

How a final paper may have saved her life

A request on the night of the Brighton bombing that Mrs Thatcher should look at "just one more paper" may have saved her life, she says today.

In an interview in *Woman's Own,* the Prime Minister talks of the night when the explosion at the Grand Hotel killed four people.

Half an hour before the blast, Mrs Thatcher was working on the key speech she was due to give to the Tory Party conference next day. *When she finished, she* handed the final page to two female members of staff.

She thanked them for staying up and told them to go to bed as soon as they had *finished.*

"That was what I intended doing myself, but then Robin Butler, my principal private secretary, said: "I know you are tired, but there is just one more paper you must do because they want the answer tomorrow".

"So I sat down *in* the armchair, just like I am now, with the window behind me, and began *reading*", Mrs Thatcher said.

"That was when the bomb went off. The window and the curtain blew out, blew out into the street. There was a great *whoosh of air and dust. I stood* up and went towards the bedroom, but Denis was al*ready coming out.*

"The first instinct, I can tell you, when the bomb goes off, is to get close to an *inside wall, in* case another goes off, so immediately, we all went into the corridor and into the room opposite to make sure the girls were all right.

"The reports got it wrong, I am afraid, when they said I had been *in the bathroom a few* minutes before the bomb went off. I would have been if Robin had not asked me *to look at the* final paper.

"Had I not sat down, I would have said: 'Right, *let us pack* up and finish any details tomorrow'," she added.

"Then I *would have gone* through to the bathroom, on the other side of the bedroom, and undressed *there so as not* to disturb Denis."

In the interview given in her *private study at No 10,* Mrs Thatcher said she knew immediately that the explosion was caused by a bomb.

"There was no doubt ... there is no doubt about the sound of a bomb once you have heard one."

Asked if she was frightened, Mrs Thatcher said: "You were more worried about other *people,* and where they were, than being frightened. We were very, very conscious that we ... must stay absolutely calm."

The Prime Minister described *how,* after deciding to go to the local police station away from the scene, she had dashed back *into her bedroom* to collect a change of clothing.

"I was still wearing the *evening two-piece I had worn to* go to the ball, so once I knew where we were going I dashed back into the bedroom to get the suit I had been wearing earlier in the day.

"On my way out, I picked up my vanity case and a red *dispatch box. All my* other valuables were kept in the office." The next day someone *went into the room to collect* various items, and half an hour later the room caved in.

Asked whether the bombing had changed her attitude to life, Mrs Thatcher commented: "Oh, yes. It is infinitely more precious to me now. When something like that happens it alters your perspective. You are not going to worry or complain about silly niggly little things any more."



Luxury lines: The stern decks of P & O's new cruise liner Royal Princess, to be named by the Princess of Wales at Southampton on Thursday, and Captain John Young (right), commander of the Finnish-built ship. The 45,000-ton liner sails for Miami next Monday on her maiden voyage. (Photographs: Harry Kerr)

Dublin says it knew of IRA report

From Richard Ford
Belfast

Recriminations over The Sunday Times report naming a woman as a suspected Provisional IRA terrorist continued yesterday as Mr Andrew Neil, the editor, said that the *Government and police on both* sides of the Irish Sea had made no attempt to dissuade him from publication.

In Dublin, government spokesmen confirmed that the Irish Embassy in London had been asked on Friday night whether it had any feelings about publication and that the message was passed to Dublin. The next morning, the embassy was again called and told that the paper was to publish its report.

Mr Peter Sutherland, the Irish Attorney General, said the *republic's authorities had not* received a warrant for the extradition of John Downey, another suspected terrorist believed to be living in Donegal.

"The suggestion or implication, which I think some might take from the article, that there is some ambiguity or ambivalence on the part of the authorities in Ireland, in regard *to the apprehension of fugitive* offenders in this area, would be totally and utterly untrue," Mr Sutherland said.

Meanwhile, Irish police have been searching for Miss Evelyn Glenholmes with a watch on air, and sea ports, and increased surveillance of known republican haunts and safe houses.

In the North, the Royal *Ulster Constabulary* has received no request from Scotland Yard or the Garda for a picture or description of the 26-year-old Belfast-born woman.

The affair, and the absence of any request to the RUC for information about her, raises doubts about security cooperation between London, Dublin, and Belfast.

Miss Glenholmes, one of a family of four, is described as thin, with ginger hair, about 5ft *8ins tall.*

She was one of 28 people arrested on the word of an alleged Provisional IRA informer, Robert Lean, in 1983, and was charged with belonging to the IRA. She was released after charges were withdrawn.

The miners' strike

NCB claims surge back to pits

By Staff Reporters

The National Coal Board yesterday claimed a record return to work by striking miners for a single day since the dispute started in March.

According to figures published by the coal board in London, a total of 1,900 former strikers reported for duty for the first time. That was more than double the previous record of 860 new starters set a week before on November 5.

Coal board officials attributed what they described as the "stupendous" drift back to work to the careful arrangements they had made to take former strikers through the picket lines, as well as promises of large pre-Christmas bonuses for those who resume normal working before Monday, November 19.

The return to work, which embraced all 12 coal board areas, as well as coal products plants, meant that production could be resumed at Markham colliery, the biggest pit in north Derbyshire, for the first time since the strike started.

The coal board's north Derbyshire area said that a total of 524 men had reported to work for the first time, bringing the total working normally to 2,428. Five pits in the area were producing coal, the others being Bolsover, Warsop, Shirebrook and Whitwell.

The next *largest* return to work was in the western area which covers Cumbria, Lancashire, North Wales and part of Staffordshire. According to the coal board, 408 men reported for duty for the first time compared with 527 during the whole of the previous week.

In the four Yorkshire areas - north and South Yorkshire, Doncaster and Barnsley 340 men went back to work. At nine of the pits it was the first time that any workers had reported for duty during the strike and 35 of the area's 53 pits were working, the coal board said.

In Scotland, where 671 men were working at 12 pits, 201 reported for duty for the first time yesterday. That was nearly *double the previous best of 104* set last week. At Bilston Glen, outside Edinburgh, an add*itional 119* men defied picket lines to bring the total of working miners there to 379.

A Scottish spokesman for the coal board said the extra manpower had resulted in coal production at two pits for the first time

● Mr Colin Clark, a Nottinghamshire miner, and 15 other miners opposed to the pit strike have *issued new High Court* writs against the National Union of Mineworkers.

RETURNING MINERS
(Source NCB)

	Nov 12
Scotland	202
North East	197
North Yorkshire	68
Doncaster	19
Barnsley	84
South Yorkshire	169
North Derbyshire	524
North Notts	80
South Notts	16
South Midlands (includes Kent)	97
Western	408
South Wales	18
Coal Products Plants	16
Total	1,900

In one they are seeking to make the NUM's national executive personally liable for repaying national funds spent on the strike. That amounts to a claim of about £8,000 against each of the 25 executive members. A preliminary court hearing is expected on Friday.

In another writ the same 16 miners are asking the High Court to remove from office the three trustees of the union's funds, naming *Mr Peter Heathfield,* the union's general secretary; Mr Henry Richardson, *of Mansfield,* secretary of the union's Nottinghamshire area; and Mr Samuel Thomson, of Barnsley, vice president of the Yorkshire area.

● *Mr Arthur Scargill,* the miners' union president and Mr Peter Heathfield have been ordered by the High Court to pay personally a £5,706 legal costs bill arising from court action *in July.* The action led to a judge ruling that an NUM rule change introduced in the so-called "star chamber" disciplinary tribunal, was illegal.

● The National Coal Board was criticized yesterday by Mr David Plastow, managing direc*tor of Vickers and chairman of* the council of the Industrial Society, who accused the coal board *of failing to take account* of many of the lessons that emerged from the 1972 coal strike.

● Seventeen men were yesterday committed for trial to Nottingham *Crown* Court on charges of riot arising out of a May Day miners' demonstration at Mansfield, Nottinghamshire. They were all *allowed* bail.

Meacher defends tactics

By Nicholas Timmins

Mr Michael Meacher, Labour's chief social services spokesman, yesterday dismissed as "ludicrous" charges that he is using Stalinist tactics in asking Labour Party members to report on the political affiliations and voting habits of health authority members.

He accused Mr Eric Moonman, chairman of Islington *Health Authority, who* has resigned from the Labour Party because of Mr Meacher's questionnaire, of "inventing an elaborate excuse to leave the party".

The questionnaire, he said, was designed only to establish how far health ministers were using their power of appointment to install Conservative Party *members* and sympathizers.

Moonman accuses, page 16

Hats crucial for riders

By a Staff Reporter

Horse riding, described at a London conference yesterday as the "most dangerous of all *sports*", *would* be made a lot safer if there was a change of attitude by horse-riders on the wearing of hats.

This point was emphasized by several speakers, including Mr John Firth, consultant neurosurgeon at Derby Hospital, who said cyclists could expect an accident in every 7,000 hours of riding, horsemen one in every 350. *In 1981, he said,* Derby *Hospital* had more riders killed falling from horses than motor cycles.

Another speaker at the seminar, the first of its kind in *Britain, on head and back* injuries in equestrian accidents, staged by the British Horse Society, was *Dr Michael Allen,* chairman of the hats committee of the British Standards Institution, who said 67.2 per cent of all head injuries happened to those not wearing hats, damage that could be cut to 15 per cent if hats were worn. He called for value added tax to be taken off riding hats, and for non-BSI standard foreign hats to be banned.

How the synod works: 2

An ecclesiastical demonstration of Parkinson's law

The General Synod of the Church of England begins its autumn meetings in London today. In the second of two articles, Clifford Longley, our Religious Affairs Correspondent, describes its internal checks and balances, and discusses how successful the synod has been in meeting the Church of England's needs.

The Assembly Hall at Church House, Westminster, buzzing with the chat of 500 general synod members, will fall silent at 10 am this morning as the Archbishop of Canterbury enters to lead them in opening prayers.

The two archbishops, Dr Robert Runcie and Dr John Habgood, are joint presidents; *and each of them has the gift of* stilling the hubbub with a gesture. For the next four days *at no time* will more than one of them be absent, for one of the many checks and balances built *into this system of* church government is to reserve certain powers to the presidents.

But they are not all-powerful. The synod has a considerable "officer-class" built in, and some of them too have special powers. The chairman of the House of Laity, and the prolocutors (chairmen) of the two convocations, which compose the House of Clergy, also exercise rights and vetos. So do the legal officers. And in the body of the hall are certain men and women who lead the unofficial groupings among the membership. Those groups too have a sort of veto.

Lunchtime meetings of the groups *thrash out the party line,* arrange quiet approaches to the other side or to officials of the synod, devise amendments, discuss tactics.

Out of that complexity *emerges the central body, the* standing committee, by unofficial agreement between the parties *concerned,* a careful balance of forces. The Anglo-Catholics, who have something *like a third of the membership* of the Houses of Laity and Clergy, do not try to remove *from the standing committee* those nominated by the Evangelical group, who make up *perhaps another third. There is* even room for the non-party men, and for the so-called "open synod" group, who are inclined towards liberalism and modernism.

In full debate, they use all the tactics in the book to win their *points; but there is an unwritten* understanding that the system would not work, and the church would be seriously damaged, if ever an advantage was pressed that bit too hard.

Such is the way it has happened ever since the synod was founded in 1970, with the further check that each party is just about strong enough to block any change it strongly opposes. On certain issues a third of the votes in any one of the three houses is enough for a veto, because of the requirements for a two-thirds majority.

It is a strange quirk, however, that the synod's standing orders require a two-thirds majority on sometimes trivial matters, and a simple majority on matters of great moment.

The standing committee's *task is to supervise the continu*ous flow of business into the jaws of this voracious debating-decision-making *monster.* An issue needs attention: it is fed to a board, which sets up a working party. Back comes a report, perhaps 12 months later, and it goes into the queue awaiting a place on the synod agenda. An anodyne motion will be attached – "that the report be received" – together with one summing up the report's conclusions. A bishop or similar dignitary of the synod is asked to propose it; and exceptionally, a well-known opponent is invited to marshal the case against, to propose the opposite.

Sometimes the synod defeats both, leaving the church without a policy. Almost everyone with a good *idea steps in* with an amendment, and the quantity of paper expands exponentially. So does *the quantity* of speech. *The Church Times* reporters record every twist; the rest of the press watches for each day's likely story; and occasionally television lights and cameras bring extra illumination and expectancy. It is not difficult to understand why the synod takes *itself so seriously.*

Beyond those walls, indeed, people do sometimes listen and wait. The general synod has been delegated by Parliament with the right to make law, enforceable in the English courts if necessary, without the need for *an Act of Parliament.* No other body has such a right, not even the British Cabinet.

Parliament has kept a reserve role in the process, nevertheless, by vetting all legislation through the Ecclesiastical Committee, and by requiring an affirmative vote of each parliamentary house for every synod measure.

But the very existence of such a body, with such powers and such a degree of public influence on the big occasions, creates a dynamic, virtually an imperative, to keep the machinery supplied with raw material. It is an ecclesiastical example of Parkinson's law, of work expanding to fill whatever capacity is available.

It necessarily creates a restless church, always changing itself in some big or small way, always looking for the next topic on which to express a view, lest the synod itself should run out of business. If there is an automatic bias, it is against doing nothing, staying silent, leaving well alone.

And so the general synod must needs lead the Church of England away from wherever it is to somewhere else, anywhere else. Those who need the church to stay the same, or move only so slowly they cannot tell, are bound to be disturbed. But not *many of them will be gathering* at Church House, Westminster, today.

Concluded

Envoy in decorating bill rumpus

By Patricia Clough

The Foreign Office has asked the Saudi embassy to explain why an assistant attaché used his diplomatic immunity to avoid a lawsuit about a £3,877 bill for decorations to his London flat.

Mr Raoul and Mrs Georgina Fahmy, from Mill Hill, north London, sued Mr Suleiman Al-Matrouk in Westminster County Court last week, saying they had been commissioned to redecorate his £400-a-week, two-bedroom Bayswater flat.

The court ruled that the diplomat was not liable for the bill and ordered the Fahmys to pay their legal costs of about £1,000.

Mrs Fahmy, of Oakhampton Road, said afterwards: "Mr Al-Matrouk asked for the most expensive materials and methods. What sort of a world is this?

The Saudi embassy declined to give details, but said Mr Al-Matrouk had been advised by a solicitor to plead diplomatic immunity, instead of pursuing a counter-claim over money he *claimed to have paid* to Mr and Mrs Fahmy.

The embassy would explain *that to the Foreign Office.*

Girls held back at school win compensation for sexual discrimination

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

A local authority and a former primary school head teacher admitted yesterday sexually discriminating against three girls by keeping them in a third-year class for two years because the top class was full. Boys were not treated that way.

Michelle Debell, Selmin Sevket, and Michelle Teh, now aged 12, were awarded £351 compensation each and Selmin Sevket an extra £278 for private tuition fees.

The case, the first of its kind, was backed by the Equal Opportunities Commission and brought by the three sets of parents against Bromley Education Authority and Miss Pamela Smith, former head of St George's Church of England primary school, Bromley. Miss Smith, who has retired, was not in court.

The three girls were held back with five other girls in the class they should have moved to in September, 1982. It was the school's policy to keep back the youngest children when classes were oversubscribed.

But boys were moved up a class, although they were younger.

Mr Geoffrey Stephenson, for the council, told the court: "The decision was taken in perfectly good faith by the teacher concerned, believing that this was the best way in educational terms to organize the third and fourth-year classes".

Explaining that there were more girls than boys in the third and fourth-year classes, Mr Anthony Lester, QC, for the girls, said that the decision to hold them back was illegal under the Sex Discrimination Act, 1975. The Act outlaws the use of quotas and balancing on the grounds of sex.

He said the Act had been breached because no boys were made to stay down in the third-year; the girls suffered a loss of status; were deprived of the opportunity to study the fourth-year curriculum with the rest of their classmates; and this treatment may have affected their performances in the examinations before transferring to secondary school.

Michelle Teh was the most able academically. She came ninth in the third-year class before she was kept down, yet she was refused a place at Newstead Wood School and was sent to Bromley High School, and independent fee-paying school.

Afterwards, Michelle Debell said: "Some people thought we were not bright enough to go into the other class. We were very angry when we found out about the boys."

Selmin Sevket said: "We spent the whole year doing revision."

The Equal Opportunities Commission said it thought this practice went on in a lot of schools, but parents were afraid to take action.

● *Parents would like more explanation of teaching methods and curricula in schools, and advice on how they could help their children.*

A study of more than 400 parents in Wales, *Parents and School*, however, found that most secondary schools claimed to provide the details that parents wanted.

Mr John Sims, chairman of the Welsh Consumer Council/former Schools Council Committee for Wales committee which prepared the report, said: "There is evidence of a signicant gap between what schools say is provided and what parents believe is provided."

Only 27 per cent cent of parent said that they had received an explanation of some teaching methods, while four out of 10 expressed a desire for one. The same proportion also wanted to know what was being taught. Again most of the schools said they provided this.

Most head teachers saw parents' evenings as their most successful liaison and most parents were generally satisfied with them. However, only 52 per cent said they had ever attended one. In one school only one third said they had.

Parents said that they were put off going to parents' evenings because they had to wait a long time to see teachers and then they could not talk for long enough.

Although most parents knew that their child's school had a parent teacher association only one in five had attended a meeting. Middle-class parents were far more likely to be involved than working class ones. Parents were far less well informed about school governors. One in four did not know whether there was a governing body.

Because of government proposals to have a majority of parents on governing bodies, the report recommends that parents be reinforced about school governors.

Parents and School, (From SCDC Committee for Wales, 129 Cathedral Road, Cardiff CF1 2DR, £3.50).

Unequal footing: (from the left) Michelle Debell, Michelle Teh and Selmin Sevket yesterday.

Allison's drinking a worry, club says

Mr Malcolm Allison ran up a £3,500 bill for champagne, cigars and brandy in his first three months as manager of Middlesbrough, the second division football club which was weighed down by debts, an industrial tribunal was told yesterday.

Mr Allison, aged 57, was also alleged to have arrived "Clearly suffering from the effects of drinking" for a meeting with the club chairman, Mr Michael McCullagh, according to Mr Kevin Fletcher, solicitor for the club.

Middlesbrough's board was worried about Mr Allison's drinking, and he had been warned about his "off-the-field activities" and for taking days off, Mr Fletcher told the hearing, which is expected to last three days.

Mr Allison, who is now manager of Wilmington Football Club, co Durham, is claiming that he was unfairly dismissed last March from his £25,000 a year job with Middlesbrough. He claims that he took the job only after the directors promised that the club would not sell players.

Mr Fletcher said Mr Allison had "Stabbed Middlesbrough Football Club in the back" when he ignored orders to sell players to cut a £500,000 overdraft.

Another reason for the dismissal was that Mr Allison had written in a newspaper article: "It may be better if we fold."

Mr Fletcher said: "The club's case is that a clearer example of gross misconduct, going to the very root of the employment contract, would be difficult to imagine."

The club had appointed him "in the hope that a man of his coaching skill and reputation as a larger-than-life figure would lift the crowd and the players. But his brilliance was dimmed by his off-the-field activities to such an extent that the chairman wrote to him expressing conce'n".

Commercial radio's freer rein

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

Britain's commercial radio stations are to be allowed a freer rein to run their own businesses in the first big devolution of power since the start of independent broadcasting.

But the Independent Broadcasting Authority emphasized yesterday that the changes arose from the parlous financial state ot the independent local radio network and did not herald a shift towards deregulation. Mr John Whitney, the Authority's Director-General, said that the changes did not mean that the IBA's regulatory role was diminishing.

There is no indication that the additional entrepreneurial role given to ILR stations will eventually be offered to ITV, where a flood of advertising revenue has staved off the financial difficulties that have affected some small ILR stations.

The IBA's proposed changes would have little or no effect on the commercial radio stations' output, Mr Whitney said. They were designed to enable the companies to "stand on their own feet" commercially.

The authority intends to give the stations the freedom to diversify into other commercial activities, such as publishing; to choose their own broadcasting hours; and to reorganize share structures as they please.

The IBA will maintain control over broadcasting standards, but the present system of biennial reviews of station performances will be reduced to one review half way through each contract.

In addition, stations will have responsibility for advertising copy clearance, and will be subject to less day-to-day surveillance by the IBA.

Mr John Thompson, the authority's director of radio, said that the administrative changes would enable the body to reduce rentals to ILR stations by 10 per cent from April next year. By forcing future radio stations to meet their capital and running costs, the IBA hopes to put back annually into the ILR network about £1m

It also intends to urge the Government to abolish the Exchequer levy paid by the few stations sufficiently in profit

Leading article, page 17

Survival code saves pupils stranded on moor

From Craig Seton
Northallerton

Three 11-year-old pupils from Ampleforth College, the Roman Catholic public school near York, which emphasizes self-reliance, described yesterday how they survived an atrocious night on the Yorkshire moors because they were equipped properly and obeyed the survival code.

Mark Hoare, from Sussex, William Loyd, from Northumberland, and Aidan Cooney, from Harrogate, West Yorkshire, huddled together in a survival bag during a long night of driving rain, dropping temperatures and thick mist.

The boys, who became lost during a five-mile hike from Bilsdale Hall to Ingleby Greenhow, by 24 scouts from the school, decided to try to keep warm and wait for rescue.

A fourth pupil, who should have been in their group, was refused permission to take part because he did not have proper hiking boots or a waterproof jacket.

By the time the three boys were seen and picked up by a RAF rescue helicopter early yesterday, about 16 hours after going missing, they were all suffering from exposure.

He said yesterday: "We were all starting to get worried when we realized we were lost. We followed a wall and decided that when we came to the end of it we would stop for the night.

"I kept wondering if we were ever going to see our parents again and ever get out of it. When we saw the helicopter flying over we started waving the exposure bag and blowing our whistles."

The boys, who were equipped with corduroy trousers, sweaters, hiking boots, waterproof jackets, compasses, whistles and chocolate bars, said that only William Loyd had a good night's sleep, he disturbed the others by snoring.

The boys were taken to hospital in Northallerton and after a day in bed eating warm food they returned to Ampleforth last night.

Their house master, Father Henry Wansborough, said: "They did their emergency procedures perfectly and they are a lesson to others who might get into a pickle; if they do the right thing they are OK, if they do not, they have had it".



After six years in the wilderness, Ford is to return to international rallying with a turbo-charged two-seat car which can be switched from two to four-wheel drive at speed (Clifford Webb writes).

The RS200 was unveiled yesterday in Turin on the eve of the Italian Motor Show.

Ford, which once dominated rallying, said yesterday that the car would compete in several outings next year before being handed to a team of works rally drivers. It will also be for sale to private owners at about £30,000.

The 1.8 litre, turbo-charged, fuel-injected engine with four valves a cylinder will be sold with a standard 230 hp, which could be increased to 380 bhp for special competition work.

Fast food improves its image

From John Young
Brighton

In Britain fast food began with fish and chips, and in the United States with hamburgers and southern fried chicken. For a long time the rest of the world, *or Europe, at least, tended* to turn up its collective nose in distaste.

But times have changed, as the fast food fair, which opened in Brighton yesterday, showed. On display are pies, pasties, pastries, pizzas and pastas; savoury rolls, tacos, tortillas, baked potatoes and even fishburgers, not to mention a range of Chinese and Indian food.

The industry believes that it has had a bad press, largely because of its association with less than salubrious "kebab houses" and with the mobile hamburger stands *set up* to fleece tourists.

It has also been hurt by the impostion of value added tax on takeaway food in last April's Budget. But takeaways account for only a small proportion of fast food outlets, and those worst affected by tax are likely to be the "cheap and nasties" which the industry is anxious to disown.

Drugs suspect is freed

After 19 days in custody, Mr Theodorus van Emple, the Dutchman suspected of smuggling drugs by swallowing them, has proved his innocence.

It took him until last Friday to clear his bowels and his name when customs and excise officers could find no trace of any prohibited drugs.

"Relief all round", commented Lord Justice Watkins, who with Mr Justice Wood in the High Court, had adjourned until yesterday an application by Mr van Emple, aged 35, for a writ of habeus corpus.

It did, and Mr van Emple's counsel, Mr Gerard Boyd, told the judges that his client, who had been arrested at Heathrow on October 21 when he tried to get through immigration had now been deported

Wolf released by rights group kills two sheep

A wolf was among animals released from the Palace Rigg country park near Cumbernauld in central Scotland early yesterday by intruders. It killed two sheep before it was tranquillized and returned to captivity.

A man claiming to represent the Animal Liberation Army telephoned the BBC.

Eighteen pens and cages were thought to have been forced open and it was believed last night that five foxes, two wild cats and, possibly some mink and polecats were still at large.

Crime experts look at a 2,500-year-old corpse

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

A Home Office pathologist will today examine "Pete Marsh", the male corpse dating from the Iron Age found preserved in peat, to see if modern crime detection can throw any further light on how he met his end.

Dr Iain West, of Guy's Hospital, is to examine the corpse at the British Museum as part of a number of tests by scientists to glean detail about this ancient "suspicious death". A team from Scotland Yard's forensic laboratory at Lambeth, south London, has already carried out some investigations.

Yesterday Dr Ian Stead, deputy keeper of the museum's department of prehistoric antiques, said that it was thought that the man had not only been garrotted but could also have had his throat cut.

The body was found in a field at Wilmslow, Cheshire, by workmen and it is thought to be about 2,500 years old.

Cancer victim to conduct LPO

By Alan Hamilton

Mr John Kavan, aged 60, unemployed and a cancer victim, refuses to be defeated by his circumstances. He intends to take the stage of Central Hall, Westminster, on December 1 to conduct the London Philharmonic Orchestra, a choir of 350, and several Covent Garden singers, in a performance of Handel's *Messiah.*

Recovering from surgery at his council house in Streatham, south London, Mr Kavan conceived the concert as a means of proving to himself and his family that he was still very much alive, and of raising up to £50,000 for cancer research.

He tried, and failed, to acquire the late Sir Thomas Beecham's full-blooded orchestration of the oratorio; Lady Beecham was *moving* house and could not lay hands on it. Mr Kavan, therefore, sold jumble from his car boot to pay for his own arrangement, suited to larger halls and audiences than the composer was accustomed to.



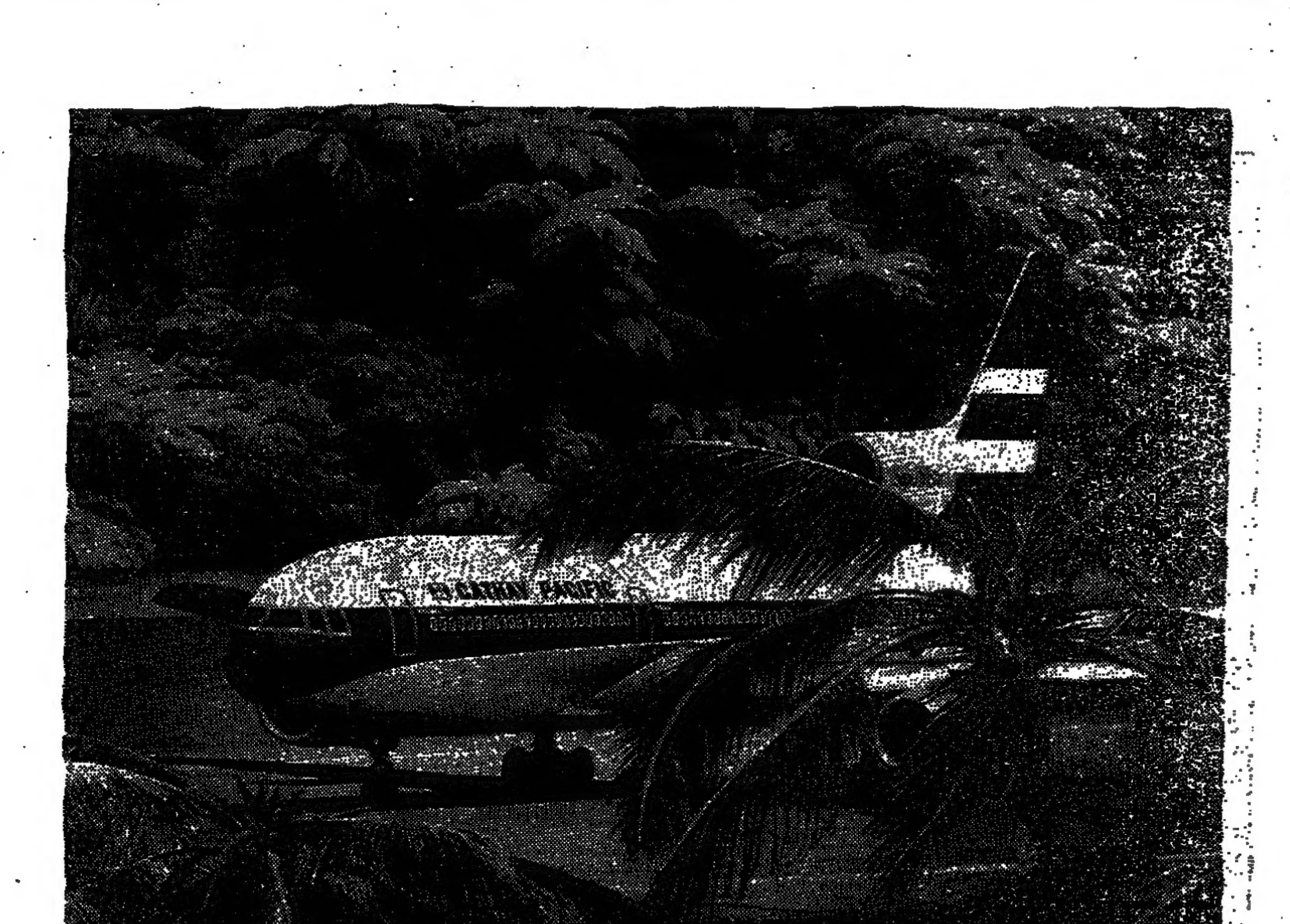
Mr Kavan: No stranger to the rostrum.

He persuaded Central Hall to give him the auditorium at a reduced rate, and to postpone another concert planned for that night. Reading of his plans in a local newpaper, 20 south London amateur choirs offered their voices, and the professional singers will give their fees to the Cancer Research Campaign. Musicians' Union rules, however, demand that the orchestra be paid £8,000.

A former theatrical agent and one-time producer of ice shows, Mr Kavan is not entirely a stranger to the rostrum. He once conducted an all-black performance of the *Messiah* in Johannesburg.

He has so far raised about £6,000, not yet enough to cover his expenses.

Mr Kavan is confident that he will sell 3,000 seats, and hopes that many tickets will be bought for substantial donations



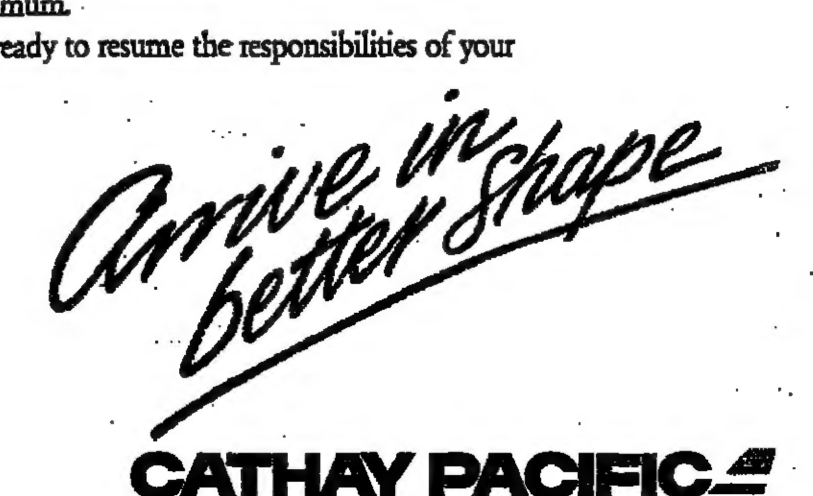
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PARLIAMENT NOVEMBER 12,1984 ● Interest rate cuts ● £1 note goes ● Education grants cut

Tight spending control paves way for tax cuts

It did look as if there would be scope for some further net reductions in taxes in next year's Budget, Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the Commons. The best figure I can put on it at the present time (he said) is about £1,500m.

In reporting to MPs that he was laying before the House the autumn statement containing the Government's outline public expenditure plans for 1985-86, proposals for national insurance contributions next year, and the forecast of economic prospects for 1985 required by the 1975 Industry Act, Mr Lawson declared the statement showed that the country was now in the fourth year of steady growth with a further year of investment and export-led growth in prospect and with no sign whatever of a resurgence of inflation.

And the numbers in work (he added) are rising strongly for only the third time since the sixties. The statement sets the background against which further reductions in taxation should be possible, to help further stimulate the enterprise and dynamism of the British economy and produce more jobs for our people.

The statement also showed that for the third year running – for every year since the Government introduced cash planning for public expenditure, spending plans had been held at or below previous White Paper totals.

Mr Lawson, in his statement to the Commons, said the Government remained committed to reducing taxation and therefore to keeping firm control over Government spending.

Following this year's public expenditure review (he went on), the public expenditure planning total for next year, 1985-86, has been set at £132 billion. As the House will recall, this is within the provisional figure for 1985-86 published in the public expenditure White Paper in February. The Government has thus succeeded for the third year running in holding the planning total to the level announced in previous White Papers. (Conservative cheers)

After allowing for inflation, public expenditure next year is planned to be broadly the same as was planned for this year, and below the likely outturn for this year, which has been inflated by the cost of maintaining electricity supplies during the coal strike. With the economy continuing to expand, public expenditure as a percentage of national output should fall next year to its lowest level for six years.

The revised plans contain a reserve for contingencies of £3,000m. This is £750m less than the provisional reserve for 1985-86 allowed for in the February White Paper, when departmental spending plans for 1985-86 were less well defined, but £250m more than this year's reserve.

The allocation of this £750m to specific programmes, coupled with an increase in forecast receipts from the privatization programme, has enabled most, though not all, programmes to show an increase in spending over the White Paper figures.

But to contain these increases to dimensions compatible with the overall £132 billion planning total has required some hard decisions.

Thus there will be increased spending on the National Health Service, but individual health authorities will be expected to become more efficient and to absorb any pay and price increases within the money made available to them. In addition, the Secreatry of State for Social Services (Mr Fowler) has already announced important measures to cut costs by limitations on NHS prescribing, and there will have to be increases in charges. (Labour protests)

Again, spending on social security will increase, but to contain the scale of the increase the Secretary of State will be announcing a number of new measures including substantial savings in supplementary benefit provision for board and lodgings claimants. The 5 per cent abatement of invalidity pension which has applied since 1980 will, however, be restored from next November.

Yet again, there will be increased provision for education, partly offset by a reduction in spending on student grants.

By contrast, because fewer young people than expected have needed to take up places on the youth training scheme, the Secretary of State for Employment is able to apply some of the consequential savings to expand other employment and training measures, including the Enterprise Allowance Scheme, within a reduced overall total. He will be announcing his new proposals to the House later.

Other programmes to have reduced provision include domestic assistance to agriculture and housing. Fuller details of these and other changes are contained in the Autumn Statement itself, but I should add that the Treasury will be making its own contribution to the need for savings.

The £1 coin has 50 times the life of the note, yet costs less than twice as much to produce. Accordingly I have instructed the Bank of England to cease issuing £1 notes after the end of this year. – (Labour protests) – although the note will continue to be legal tender for at least a year. This will save £3m of public expenditure in the first year alone.

I can also announce two other changes in the currency. First, and subject to approval by the Privy Council, the ½p, which has not been issued since March 29 this year, will cease to be legal tender after December 31. And second, on Thursday of this week the Bank of England will be issuing a new version of the £20 note which should be more difficult to forge.

This year's review of expenditure plans has, as usual also covered the Government's public spending plans for the two later years, 1986-87 and 1987-88. The details will be published in the usual way, in next year's public expenditure White Paper. They will show that total public spending is planned to remain broadly constant in real terms right up to 1987-88 which implies a continuing steady reduction as a proportion of GDP.

Turning to national insurance contributions, he said: The Government has conducted the usual autumn review of contributions in the light of advice from the Government actuary on the prospective income and expenditure of the National Insurance Fund.

As last year, we have decided to reduce the taxpayer's contribution to the fund – the so-called Treasury supplement – by 2 per cent, bringing it down to 9 per cent. But this will not require any corresponding increase in contribution rates. Thus the full class 1 rate will remain unchanged at 9 per cent for employees and 10.45 per cent for employers. In addition employers will be relieved of the burden of contributions on payments under the Statutory Sick Pay Scheme, which in due course will be extended to cover the first 28 weeks of sickness.

As usual, the earnings limits will need to be increased broadly in line with inflation. From next April, the lower earnings limit will rise to £35.50 a week and the upper earnings limit to £265 a week.

Next year, of course, employers will enjoy the full benefit of the abolition of the National Insurance surcharge which took effect only last month. Taking this into account, the total burden on employers in 1985-86 is expected to be significantly less in real terms than in the current year, 1984-85, despite a rising labour force.

The Secretary for State for Social Services will this afternoon announce details of the changes in the Social Security (contributions, rerating) Order, and will lay, before Parliament the accompanying report by the Government Actuary.

Finally, I turn to the Industry Act forecast.

On the Industry Act forecast, he said: Since the Budget, the economy has had to endure a number of testing developments, both at home and abroad, of a sort which not so long ago would have driven it off course. This time, they have not done so.

Monetary growth has been in line with the targets I set at the time of the Budget, and inflation, has remained low, perhaps 4½ per cent in the last quarter of this year. Total national output, which reached its highest level ever last year, looks set to rise by a further 2½ per cent this year. Had it not been for the coal strike, growth this year would probably have been 3½ per cent.

Investment has been rising particularly strongly: indeed, over the economy as a whole, I expect it to reach a new all-time high this year. Employment has been rising at a brisk pace since early 1983, but not yet strongly enough to check the rise in the numbers of those registering as unemployed.

The outlook for jobs will, however, have been helped by the recent fall in interest rates which largely reverses the increase during the summer. Provided we stick firmly to present policies, the prospect is of further interest rate cuts ahead.

This year's PSBR is likely to turn out higher than the £7,250m I envisaged at the time of the Budget, chiefly as a result of the coal strike. If the strike were to end at Christmas, it would add some £1,500m to borrowing this financial year; and the public expenditure planning total would be exceeded by about the same amount.

On that basis, as I indicated to the House on October 30, I estimate that the PSBR for 1984-85 would be some £8,500m, subject to the usual margin of uncertainty at this time of the year. A PSBR of this size would still be comfortably the smallest proportion of GDP for well over a decade.

For next year, with continued firm monetary and fiscal policies, inflation is expected to edge down slightly to 4½ per cent by the fourth quarter. Output and employment will continue to rise, with total output expected to be up by a further 3½ per cent in 1985, of which about 1 per cent represents the assumed recovery from the coal strike.

Within this total, the forecast suggests that 1985 will be another good year for exports and industrial investment. Indeed, investment by non-North Sea businesses is expected to rise in real terms by 7 per cent next year, following an 11 per cent rise this year.

The House will wish to know what all this means so far as prospects for next year's Budget are concerned. The forecast makes the conventional assumptions that income tax and excise duties are both indexed in line with prices and that the PSBR is held next year to the £7,000m, or 2 per cent of GDP, indicated in the medium term financial strategy published at the time of the last Budget.

It also takes into account the changes made in this year's Finance Act which will take full effect next year and reduce taxation in 1985-86 by some £1,750m. Beyond that, the margin of uncertainty at this stage is very considerable, and the House will understand that the prospects for 1985-86 will need to be reviewed again, in the light of more up-to-date information, before I come to make my Budget judgment next year.

Rich will have to pay more for student offspring

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

EDUCATION

The minimum student grant of £205 a year was abolished yesterday in a package of measures which will involve the parents of 250,000 students paying more towards their offspring's higher education, and the very well-off having to contribute to tuition fees.

The Government's decision to lop £39m off the grants budget, which will not endear it to its middle-class voters, was taken to enable more money to be spent on science research and to enable the maintenance grant paid to the average student to go up, according to Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education and Science.

"After this we will still have by far the most generous system in Western Europe, indeed in any part of the industrialized free world", he said. "We have carefully avoided any increase in the contributions made by those with the lowest incomes."

The changes in the student grant system, which will come into force next September, include a steepening in the scales at which parents have to contribute to the maintenance award, so that the richer will be paying more.

Parents earning a residual income after deductions of, for example, between £16,000 and £18,000 will have to contribute £241 more towards maintaining their student offspring at university or polytechnic. At present those parents, numbering about 25,000, pay £1,283 a year (see table). That compares with the full maintenance grant of £1,775 ouside London.

Parents earning a residual income of £20,000 will find that the minimum grant has been removed from their children. Those on residual incomes of £18,000 to £20,000 will be forced to pay £407 a year more and those on incomes of £20,000 to £22,000 will have to find £725 a year more.

Sir Keith said the money saved from grants would be spent roughly as follows: £10m on science equipment; £14m to the research councils; and £15m for a better average student grant.

The total sum allocated to education in the plans is £10,259m, an increase of about 6 per cent in cash terms, or a real increase of 1.5 per cent. Pay increases of 3 per cent are assumed. A fall in the number of teachers by 6,000 is envisaged.

How the new grants system affects parents

Residual Earnings	No of students	Current parental payment	Increase in parental contribution
£12,000–£14,000	43,000	£617	£57
£14,000–£16,000	35,000	£950	£124
£16,000–£18,000	25,000	£1,283	£241
£18,000–£20,000	16,000	£1,617	£407
£20,000–£22,000	11,000	£1,680	£725

Lawson insists Government still on course

There was no question of any kind of energy tax being introduced, Mr Lawson, the Chancellor, made clear when replying to Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs, who in attacking the autumn statement said a permanent pool of three million unemployed was an essential ingredient of Tory policy.

Mr Hattersley and several MPs including Mr James Callaghan, the former Prime Minister, expressed concern about the future level of overseas aid. Mr Hattersley said a cut would demonstrate callous insensitivity.

Mr Lawson said aid and the whole of the Overseas Development Agency was included within the budget for the Foreign Office which was unchanged. The division was for the Foreign Secretary.

Mr Hattersley asked: Is there or is there not to be a cut in the aid budget? Cutting aid while men and women are starving in Ethiopia would be to flaunt the Government's inhumanity.

Will he confirm that industrial output is lower than it was at the time of the last autumn statement and remains 8 per cent lower than under the last Labour Government and that during September we had simultaneously the worst balance of trade, the worst level of sterling, the highest taxes and the highest unemployment in this country's history? Will he give us his definition of success?

Despite the record of failure, does the Chancellor still pretend that the economy can be rescued by manipulation of the PSBR and the money supply?

The Chancellor had wholly betrayed the unemployed, the 3.5 million out of work and the many more who will join the queue because of the additional deflation which the public expenditure programme represented.

Had Mr Lawson now got the courage to say what the Government Actuary estimated as the increase in unemployment next year. Was it true that it was 400,000?

What were the increases in energy tax and the increases in prescription and dental charges?

What would be the effect of a further cut in public sector housing? How many more construction workers would be condemned to unemployment.

The whole object of the manipulation was to obtain £1,500m for distribution next year. Part of that would be raised by increased indirect taxes, and on previous records, indirect taxes would rise by more than direct taxes would fall.

The £1,500m could be used to reduce direct taxation or to create jobs – to put about 250,000 men and women back to work.

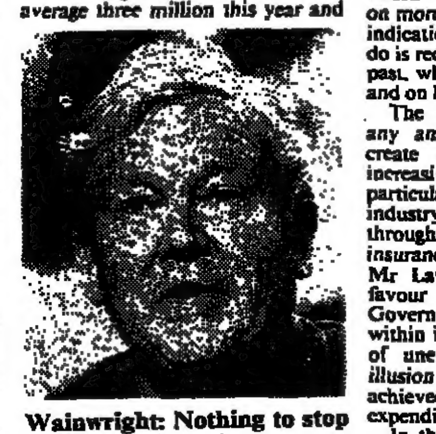
Why did the Chancellor choose the high unemployment option? The answer was that a permanent pool of three million unemployed was no longer simply the consequence of Tory policy, it was an essential ingredient of Tory policy. That target, that objective, that intention was carefully planned and callously calculated.

Mr Lawson replied: Aid and the whole of the Overseas Development Agency is included within the budget for the Foreign Office, which is unchanged.

The balance of payments on current account is expected to be roughly in balance this year. That is because of the substantially increased import of oil as a result of the coal strike, but we expect it to be in surplus by £2,500m next year. If a Labour Government had ever achieved anything like this, it would not have been able to believe its good fortune.

The answer to unemployment is to create a more vigorous and more enterprising economy. That is why it is essential to reduce the burden of taxation.

As for the Govenment Actuary's assumptions – I stress that these are not forecasts – the assumption is that unemployment in Great Britian – excluding school leavers – will average three million this year and



Wainwright: Nothing to stop jobless rise

three million next year, 1985-86.

There is no question, I can assure him, of any sort of energy tax. As for price increases, these are a matter for the industries themselves, but I have no reason to believe that the increases in prices will not be broadly in line with inflation.

Mr Hattersley is totally mistaken in suggesting there are substantial cuts in housing investment. He is confusing the net expenditure line with the gross expenditure line. The net expenditure line goes down significantly as a result of the significant increase in the sale of council houses. The success of that programme is one of the most important achievenments of the present Govenment. The reduction in gross expenditure is very small indeed.

The reduction in taxation – which is indicated with a margin of uncertainty – for the next Budget, is £1,500m net, not gross, – a net decrease of £1,500m.

It is to the Government which is baking on the unemployed, it is the Opposition, which is exploiting the position of the unemployed for cheap party gain. (Conservative cheers and Labour protests.)

Sir William Clark (Croydon South, C): His statement about the national insurance fund will cut labour costs and will be welcome to industry. Sneering remarks about a reduction in taxation not helping unemployment shows that Mr Hattersley does no understand how an economy works. If that money is left in the hands of the taxpayers, they will spend it much better than the Governnent can.

Mr Lawson: He is right. The strategy of this Govenment is to maintain public expenditure at a constant level in real terms which means as the economy steadily grows, so there is progressive scope for further reductions in taxation. That is the strategy and we are well on course. That is the way to create more employment.

Dr David Owen, Leader of the SDP (Plymouth Devonport): Nothing he has said gives any grounds for belief that what he is anticipating in public expenditure will do anything more than considerably add to unemployment.

He has given no indication he is prepared to cut employer costs which would be an incentive to take on more people. He has given every indication that what he intends to do is reduce direct taxation as in the past, which is to help those in jobs and on high incomes.

The House expects him to use any amount available to try to create more jobs. That means increasing capital expenditure, particularly in the construction industry, and cutting employer costs through restructuring national insurance.

Mr Lawson: Dr Owen is not in favour of lower taxes. This Government will do everything within its power to reduce the level of unemployment, but it is an illusion to suppose this can be achieved by increased public expenditure.

In the Government of which he was a member, the most rapid rise in unemployment occurred when public expenditure was rising fastest.

Mr Robert Sheldon (Ashton-under-Lyne, Lab) said this was the fifth year the Government had said tax reductions would bring a cut in unemployment. Why had this not come about?

Mr Lawson replied that the Opposition failed to take acoount of the whole world climate. Since he became Chancellor unemployment in Britain had risen by 3.7 per cent, employment by 1 per cent, and gross domestic product by 3 per cent. In the rest of the EEC, unemployment had risen by 5.2 per cent while there had been no rise in employment and GDP had risen 1½ per cent.

Mr Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley, L) said Mr Lawson had not said anything about capital spending to maintain the nation's public assets.

The Chancellor's puny figure for future economic growth (he said) will do nothing serious to prevent a further rise in unemployment.

Mr Lawson said Britain's performance in growth and most other indicators had been significantly better than that of other EEC members.

It was too soon to say what the precise breakdown would be between capital and current investment. But business was expected to increase this year by 11 per cent.

Mr Reginald Prentice (Daventry, C) said there was concern about overseas aid. Did the Government intend that next year's programme would keep pace with inflation and represent the same real value as this year's programme? Nothing less would be tolerable.

Mr Lawson said the budget for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office remained as in this year's White Paper – up by 4½ per cent in cash terms over the previous year, roughly in line with inflation.

The breakdown was a matter for the Foreign Secretary but overseas aid amounted to well over half the budget.

Mr Peter Tapsell (Lindsey, E, C): The most successful economies, US and Japan, consistently have a public sector borrowing requirement much higher than ours, which allows for lower unemployment and lower inflation. Is it not now time to run a real campaign to bring down unemployment? (Labour cheers).

Mr Lawson: I share his concern about unemployment. Mr Tapsell is wrong to say the PSBR has been higher in the US. Over the years the American PSBR has been lower than in this country and it has only recently gone above our level.

Mr John Evans (St Helens North, Lab): Why has the Chancellor rejected the argument from the wet end of the Conservative Party that an increase in capital expenditure on infrastructure would do far more for employment than a reduction in direct taxation for many of his rich friends?

Mr Lawson: The only way to help employment is have a more competitive and enterprising economy. That is what we are on the way to achieving and tax cuts are an essential ingredient of that.

Skinner ordered out

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab) was ordered out of the Commons for the rest of Monday's sitting after calling Dr David Owen, leader of the SDP, a "pompous sod" and refusing to withdraw the word "sod".

Raising a point of order following the Chancellor's statement Mr Skinner said Dr Owen had been given an early opportunity to ask a question but some Labour and Conservative MPs had been unable to do so. I would have thought (he went on) that it is taking things a little too far, even for this pompous sod down here.

The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill): I must ask Mr Skinner to withdraw that word immediately.

Mr Skinner: I withdraw the word "pompous".

The Speaker: It is not that word but the other one.

Mr Skinner did not respond and the Speaker ordered him to withdraw from the chamber

Series of measures to help jobless

EMPLOYMENT

A number of measures to help the unemployed and to improve training opportunities were announced by Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment when fifth debate on the Queen's Speech resumed.

He announced a 25 per cent increase in the enterprise allowance scheme; a new £5m pilot scheme for training loans; more money for the technical and vocational educational initiative and improvements to existing youth and adult training programmes.

Mr John Smith, chief Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, moved an Opposition amendment regretting tha the Government proposed to continue policies which imperilled Britain's industry and rejentlessly increased unemployment and failed to propose any effective measures to rebuild the nation's industrial base and create new opportunities for employment.

He said the Queen's Speech and the Chancellor's statement showed little appreciation of the deep crisis afflicting a country with four million unemployed. It was a



Smith: We will continue to suffer unemployment

triumph of euphemism over reality to say, as Government apologists regularly did, that British industry was leaner and fitter.

The Government was preparing anew scapegoat for the cause of unemployment. It would be to blame the miner's strike.

If the £2,500m which has been invested in the mining industry there could be a secure future for decades ahead.

Mr King said there was one area in which he hoped to make savings. An order would be introduced reducing the proportion of statutory redundancy payments met by the Government from 41 per cent to 35 per cent. It would not affect the amount received by the employee but simply alter the balance between the contributions made by the employer and the Government.

The cost to industry would be small, particularly when set against the substantial benefits in the coming year from the abolition of the National Insurance Surcharge.

Early results indicated that nearly 60 per cent of those leaving Youth Training Scheme courses were going straight into jobs and many more to further training or education. In a number of major schemes, the number going into full-time jobs was between 90 per cent and 100 per cent.

As a result of attempts by some of the critics to undermine the scheme, 20,000 youngsters went through last year without taking up places on the scheme which were available. They were put off by the propaganda.

In the coming year the only minor change to YTS would be to extend eligibility to some 18-year-olds who might have been unable, for some valid reason, to join the scheme earlier. The Christmas guarantee would be repeated and, as in previous years, he expected to be able to provide as well for all unemployed 17-year-olds.

The Government was making additional resources available to the Manpower Services Commission to allow more local education authorities an opportunity to put forward projects for the autumn of 1985 or 1986 which would mean that every authority would be able to join the scheme.

They were about to launch a major campaign to bring home to all the significance of training.

The Governments adult training programme would be reorganized and the number of adults benefiting by 1986-87 would double to more than 250,000 about half of them unemployed. For the first time, about 50,000 long-term unemployed from the community programme would be included.

He had published a consultative doucment Monday stating our Government proposals for an experimental training loans scheme for adults, to be operated on the Governments behalf by the banks and other financial institutions. He hoped to get the scheme running next year.

The community programme, offering 130,000 places to the long-term unemployed, had been very successful. They would build on the success by introducing linked training and preparation for work courses to give the long-term unemployed the best chance to get back into jobs.

The voluntary projects programme providing constructive voluntary activity to the unemployed was to be extended next year and subsequently.

The young workers scheme would be continuing for a further year.

An extra £72m was to be allocated next year to the enterprise scheme, and provision made for expenditure of £125m and £128m in subsequent years. The MSC would be enabled to increase the programme by 25 per cent, providing for up to about 1,250 new entrants from among unemployed people.

Electricity and gas bills up 5%

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

ENERGY

The electricity and gas industries have won their argument that bills to domestic and industrial users should be kept in line with inflation, resulting in increases around 5 per cent from next April.

However, the electricity supply industry has still to negotiate with the Government on how the increased costs brought about by the miners' strike are to be absorbed. The Treasury us understood still to favour a "Scargill surcharge", which would add £15 to average bills next year, while the industry and the Department of Energy want the taxpayers as a whole to pay.

Estimates have put the increased cost of generating electricity at £25m a month.

Both industries will now calculate how the increases will be passed on to the consumers, in consultation with their respective consumer organizations. Department of Energy calculations suggest that electricity prices will rise marginally less than gas prices, but each industry will be able to arrange tariff structures within its overall target.

Borrowing targets set for the National Coal Board by the Chancellor are dependent on the outcome of the strike, although on paper they are more than £250,000 tighter than last year, with losses of £723m expected. However, Government grants to the NCB were increased yesterday from £1,200m in the current financial year to £2,000m.

The British National Oil Corporation, the Government organization which buys and sells at least 51 per cent of output from the North Sea, has been set a profit target in 1985-86 of £3m.

Extra cash for farm surpluses

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

AGRICULTURE

Spending on agricultural support is expected to be £2,249m in 1985-86, £103m higher than shown in previous estimates.

Explaining this in a written reply in the Commons yesterday, Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, pointed out that provision for the purchase of surplus produce, mainly cereals, by the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce, had had to be raised by £189m to £1,314m.

Although intervention purchase is financed from the EEC budget, and part of the money is recovered from export sales, the cost is still included in domestic public spending, and, in this case, reflects this year's enormous harvest.

In contrast, capital grants to farmers, mainly for drainage schemes, are to be reduced by about £40m; ministry expendeture on arterial drainage and flood protection will be reduced by £12m; and spending on schemes prefunded by the EEC will be cut by £58m.

But higher rates of subsidy for beef cattle producers and payments to milk producers to give up dairy farming after the introduction of quotas will together be about £20m higher.

Mr Jopling, said in Brussels last night the deal was very good for farmers.

Mr Peter Giffard, President of the Country Landowners' Association, said last night that the £40m cut in capital aid to farmers posed a further threat to jobs in the countryside.

He congratulated Mr Jopling for saving the industry from more serious depredations but would have preferred to see the savings diverted to labour-intensive conservation projects.

Public Expenditure Plans (¹) (²) (³)

	1984-85 White paper (Cmnd 9143) with Budget changes	1985-6 White paper (Cmnd 9143 with Budget changes	£ million Revised plans
Departments (excluding nationalized industries' external finance) (⁴)			
Ministry of Defence	17,000	18,010	18,060
Foreign and Commonwealth Office (including ODA)	1,800	1,870	1,870
European Community	380	550	750
Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce	1,250	1,120	1,310
Agriculture	1,000	1,020	930
Forestry Commission	60	60	50
Department of Trade and Industry	1,350	1,290	1,360
Department of Energy	560	590	680
Export Credits Guarantee Department	160	30	190
Department of Employment	3,130	3,240	3,190
Department of Transport	3,540	3,650	3,290
DOE – Housing	2,500	2,600	2,300
DOE – Property Services Agency	–90	–100	–90
DOE – Other Environmental Services	3,170	3,280	3,250
Home Office	4,360	4,510	4,590
Lord Chancellor's Department	500	550	540
Department of Education & Science	13,050	13,320	13,590
Office of Arts and Libraries	600	620	640
DHSS – Health & Personal Social Services	15,420	16,200	16,480
DHSS – Social Security	37,200	39,510	39,990
Civil Superannuation	1,050	1,130	1,070
Scotland	6,550	6,700	6,810
Wales	2,560	2,640	2,660
Northern Ireland	4,030	4,210	4,240
Other Departments	2,070	2,150	2,130
Nationalized Industries	1,830	1,060	1,320
Local authority current expenditure not allocated to departments	660	400	600
Special sales of assets	–1,900	–2,000	–2,500
Reserve	2,750	3,750	3,000
PLANNING TOTAL (⁵)	126,300	131,700	132,000

(¹) Some figures may be subject to detailed technical amendment before publication of the 1985 Public Expenditure White Paper.
(²) Departments' figures shown are rounded to the nearest £10m; the planning total is rounded to £100m.
(³) All columns include minor classification changes since Cmnd 9143. The revised plans column also includes a transfer of provision for London Regional Transport of some £330m from Department of Transport to Nationalized Industries; and a transfer for work-related non-advanced further education of some £80m from Department of Education and Science to Department of Employment.
(⁴) Provision in these programmes reflects an assumption that central government rates of pay and allowances will increase on average by 3 per cent from due settlement dates
(⁵) Excludes double counting of £290m of agricultural spending in Scotland and Wales which is also included in the Agriculture total.

Irish authorities behaved impeccably

TERRORISM

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, assured the Commons that the Irish authorities had behaved impeccably over Britain's request for the extradition of Miss Evelyn Glenholmes, wanted by Scotland Yard for questioning about terrorist bombings.

But questioned about the report in The Sunday Times which first named Miss Glenholmes, Sir Michael said it appeared because of information published, ahead of time she could not be found.

Mr Iver Stanbrook (Orpington, C) had asked Attorney General if he had discussed The Sunday Times disclosures with the Director of Public Prosecutions. Without naming Miss Glenholmes he described her as a notorious fugitive criminal.

Would it not in this case (he asked) have been more appropriate to use the procedure of a provisional warrant and not go through the endorsed warrant system?

Sir Michael Havers: Unfortunately the system by which one can seek the return of somebody one wishes to try for a criminal offence here is laid down by a number of Acts of Parliament. That procedure was precisely followed.

The original documents were not completely in order and the police had to go back and obtain documents which met the case.

Unfortunately by reason of information being published ahead of time it appears the person concerned cannot be found.

Mr John Morris, Opposition spokesman on legal affairs: Following any discussions with the DPP will Sir Michael confirm he is satisfied that the extradition procedures agreed between this country and the Irish Government are working properly?

Will he also confirm he knows of no basis of complaint regarding a failure to execute a warrant issued in respect of Miss Evelyn Glenholmes?

Sir Michael Havers: He is perfectly right. The procedures followed were the proper procedures. The doubts which were expressed by the Garda were the right doubts. There were mistakes. It was brought back and put right.

They (the Irish authorities) have behaved impeccably not only in this case but in other cases in which we have sought their assistance.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Conclusion of debate on the Queen's Speech. Topic: The economy. Lords (2.30): Conclusion of debate on the Queen's Speech. Topic: Economic and industrial affairs.

GLC urged to hold lorry ban inquiry

TRANSPORT

For a major London-wide proposal of the magnitude of the Greater London Council lorry ban a properly constituted public inquiry would provide a well-established democratic method of assessment, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, said in reply to a Commons question.

I understand (he continued) that the GLC Transport Committee will be meeting on November 21 to consider the massive response to consultation and the many hundreds of calls for a public inquiry.

Mr Timothy Eggar (Enfield North, C): There is widespread opposition to this proposal, not least because it will lead directly to the loss of jobs and also because the Wood inquiry said there would be only minimal benefits because of a lorry ban. Is it not essential that we have a public inquiry?

Mr Ridley: I would have thought that MPs on all sides would have felt in that case it should be subject to an impartial assessment by an inspector, just as I submit all my road proposals, even in London, to the same procedure. I hope that all MPs interested in preserving jobs in the capital will urge this course on the GLC.

Sir John Wells (Maidstone, C): There is a vast spirit of anxiety among all sections of the horticultural and other wholesale markets and their suppliers who are supplying the capital with fresh food daily. If this absurd ban were to take place the whole price structure and the freshness of our food would suffer, and jobs would be lost.

Mr Ridley: I have every sympathy with what he says. To think that there are perhaps seven million people who have to be fed by deliveries of the kind of fresh foods he is talking about is to realize the immense implications of what is proposed.

No one could avoid feeling that the costs as well as the benefits of this proposal should be carefully assessed before it is proceeded with.

Bus services must benefit passengers

The Government's transport policy regarding the de-regulation of buses was not about unions, operators or councils, it was about those who used public transport – it was the passengers the Government wanted to benefit, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, said during questions in the Commons.

Mr Frank Haynes (Ashford, Lab): Looking at the exercises he has conducted in transport services, many of them are not up to standard, in fact they are well below. Would he not drop this and leave everything as it is so that people can have a decent transport service?

Mr Ridley: On the contrary, in Hereford and Worcester, the cost of subsidy in the control area fell by £62,000 or 38 per cent and the cost of school transport fell by £65,000 per annum. Fares in Hereford town went down and the number of services increased by 78 per cent.

Under the impetus of this competition, the Midland Red, a subsidiary of the National Bus Company, was able to increase productivity of its operation by between 25 and 30 per cent.

Backing for Manchester airport

The Government would welcome a Singapore airlines service to Manchester if Singapore International Airways reduced the number of its London services so that its total frequency to the United Kingdom did not increase, Mr Michael Spicer, Under Secretary of State for Transport, said in the Commons when asked what factors were taken into account before SIA were refused permission to operate out of Manchester Airport.

Mr Thomas Sackville (Bolton West, C) asked whether in view of the recent agreement to allow KLM unlimited freedom on onward journeys now operating out of Heathrow and Gatwick, the minister would allow Singapore Airlines equal freedom to operate from Manchester.

Mr Spicer: We have an agreement with the Singapore authorities whereby we enable demand to be met equally with the frequency of services. We think the current two daily 747 flights between Singapore and Britain mounted by both BA and SIA are sufficient. There is no question of our discriminating against Manchester whose development we fully support.

Unrealistic bus fares in South Yorkshire

The cost of subsidizing South Yorkshire's public transport would be £59m this year, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, said during questions in the Commons. This showed the enormity of what was going on, he added.

His comments came after Mr Kevin Barron (Rother Valley, Lab) had called the county's transport a shining example for the past ten years, while Mr Conal Gregory (York, C) said the subsidized fares in the people's republic of South Yorkshire benefited a minority at a cost to the majority.

Mr Ridley told Mr Barron that the abolition of South Yorkshire County Council would remove an unnecessary and extravagent tier of local government in the metropolitan counties and ensure that transport was provided more efficiently and economically.

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Higher economic growth and lower inflation forecast

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The Treasury expects the economy to grow by 3.5 per cent next year, which, if achieved, will be the highest growth rate since 1973. However, no fall in unemployment is expected.

Inflation is forecast at a little over 4.5 per cent in 1985.

The Treasury, having achieved a planning total for public expenditure in 1985/86 of £132bn, expects public spending to be held constant in real terms in the two subsequent years.

The share of public expenditure as a percentage of gross domestic product is targeted to fall from 42 per cen in 1984/5 to 41 per cent in 1985/6.

The Treasury forecast assumes that the coal strike os over by the end of 1984. About 1 per cent of the forecast 3.5 per cent growth for 1985 is accounted for by recovery from the coal strike. Without the strike, the economy would have grown by 3.5 per cent in 1984, the Treasury says.

The strike effects are most dramatic on imports, which are forecast to grow by 4.5 per cent in 1985, compared with 7 per cent in 1984. The balance of payments is forecast to return to surplus, of £2.5bn, from zero this year. That is in spite of 3 per cent consumer spending growth forecast for next year, after 2 per cent in 1984.

However, the reduced growth in imports is accounted for entirely by lower imports of oil. The growth in non-oil imports is expected to be about 7 per cent in 1985.

Exports, on the assumption that sterling stays around its current level, are forcast to rise by 4.5 per cent in 1985, after growing 5.5 per cent in 1984.

This is in line with a slowdown in world trade growth. Econmic growth in the six major industrialized countries is expected to average 4 per cent in 1985, against 5 per cent in 1984: world trade growth in manufactures is expected to slow from 7 per cent this to 4.5 per cent.

The economy will be led by strong consumer spending, up 3 per cent. Fixed investment growth is expected to slow to 3 per cent, from 7.5 per cent.

The Treasury does not publish its own unemployment forecast, but the assumptions of the Government Actuary are included in the statement and are said to be consistent with the Treasury forecast.

That assumption is that unemployment, excluding school leavers, averaged three million in 1984/85 and 1985/86, compared to 2,983,000 in October.

The Treasury estimates the inflation rate in the fourth quarter of 1984 at 4.75 per cent and to remain about that level for the next 10 months, before slipping to 4.5 per cent by the fourth quarter of 1985.

No wages forecast is provided, but the Government Actuary assumes that the underlying rate of earnings growth will drop to 7 per cent in 1985/86, from 7.5 per cent in 1984/85.

This year's public expenditure round, a difficult one, has produced a planning total of £133bn in 1985/86. The reserve has been reduced from £3.75bn, with £0.75bn allocated to programmes, mainly because of higher local authority spending.

The asset sales target for next year has been raised from £2bn to £2.5bn, after £1.9bn in 1984/85. That does not include an extra £400m to be raised from council house sales in 1985/86, which has been allocated to the housing budget.

The public sector borrowing requirement is targeted at £7bn in 1985/86, after £8.5bn in 1984/85, £1.25bn of which is due to the coal strike.

The Chancellor has included an "implied fiscal adjustment," or room for tax cuts, of £1.5bn for his next Budget. On the conventional assumption that this was all used for income tax cuts, it would allow a 1p reduction in the basic rate of income tax, plus a raising of tax thresholds by 2 to 3 per cent more than inflation.

The £132bn total for public spending in 1985/86, compares with the Treasury's latest estimate of £131.7bn for previous white paper plans adjusted for the changes in the last Budget.

The main increases are social security, up £480m; health and personal social services, £280m; education, £210m; and EEC contributions, £200m.

The main reductions are housing, £300m; and transport, mainly because of changes in accounting procedure, £370m; together with other, minor reductions.

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Economic prospects: Summary

	% changes 1983 to 1984	% changes 1984 to 1985	Average errors(²) from past forecasts
A Output and expenditure at constant 1980 prices			
Gross domestic product (at factor cost)	2.5	3.5	1
Consumers expenditure	2	3	1.5
General government current expenditure	1.5	1	1.5
Fixed investment	7.5	3	2.5
Exports of goods and services	5.5	4.5	3
Change in rate of stock-building as a percentage of the level of GDP	-	1	1
	1984	1985	
B Balance of payments on current account (£ billion)	0	2.5	3.5
C Retail prices index (4th quarter)	4.75	4.5	3(3)

(¹) The forecast includes the effect of the fiscal adjustment in 1985-86
(²) The errors relate to the average differences (on either side of the central figure) between forecast and outturn. The method of calculating these errors has been explained in earlier publications on Government forecasts, notably in *Economic Progress Report, June 1981*. The errors are after adjustment for the effects of major changes in fiscal policy, where excluded from the forecast
(³) The average error for inflation was calculated from a period of much higher inflation and probably overstates the margin of error at low rates of inflation.

Public Expenditure Planning Totals 1979-80 to 1985-86

Planning total £ billion

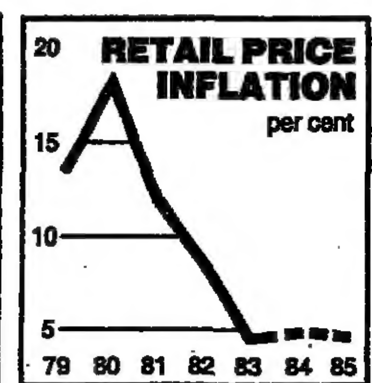
	Cash(¹)	Cost terms (¹,²) base year 1983-84	Public(³) expenditure as % of GDP
1979-80(⁴)	76.9	111.7	39.5
1980-81(⁴)	92 7	113.5	42
1981-82(⁴)	104.7	116.5	43.5
1982-83(⁴)	113.4	119.4	43
1983-84(⁴)	120.3	120.3	42.5
1984-85	126.3	120.6	42
1985-86	132.0	120.6	41

(¹) Figures are rounded to the nearest £0 1 billion.
(²) Cash figures adjusted for general inflation as measured by the GDP deflator at market prices. The GDP deflator is forecast to increase by some 4.75 per cent in 1984-85 and 4.5 per cent in 1985-86
(³) Planning total plus net debt interest, refunded payments of VAT by local authorities and central government and an allowance for non-trading government capital consumption, expressed as a percentage of GDP at market prices.
(⁴) Outturn/estimated outturn

PUBLIC SECTOR BORROWING REQUIREMENT
£billion
12 11 10 9 8 7
80/81 82/83 84/85
79/80 81/82 83/84 85/86

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE £billion
Planning totals
1982 plans
1984 plans (actual)
1980 plans
130 120 110 100
81/82 82/83 83/84 84/85 85/86

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
Average estimate 1980=100
110 108 106 104 102 100
79 80 81 82 83 84 85



Half measures: Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Secretary, whose spending power has been cut, talking to Mr V. I. Popov, the Russian ambassador, at the twenty-fifth anniversary lunch of the Great Britain – USSR Association yesterday. Looking on is Lord Wilson of Rievaulx, its president. (Photograph: Herbie Knott).

Leaky old mains push up the bills

HOUSING

By Hugh Clayton

Water rates will rise faster than the cost of living for several years to help finance the cost of mending leaky old mains and antiquated sewage pipes. Householders and industrialists will feel the impact next spring when their water charges go up by between 9 and 12 per cent.

Water supply and housing are the two main environmental services on which the Government wants to make big savings next year. There was suspicion among local authorities yesterday about the claim that bargaining by the Department of the Environment, with the Treasury had whittled a housing cut first estimated at £600m down to only £65m.

The Institute of Housing, which represents housing managers who work for councils, said the Government expected to save £430m of central funds by relying on an increase in the amount to be raised by councils from selling homes. Adding that figure to the Government's £65m and a provision for inflation produced a total housing cut of well over £500m, the institute said.

The Government said the total effect of its spending plans on all types of state spending on housing would lead to a cut of £310m. The Labour-led Association of Metropolitan Authorities, which represents the largest city councils in Britain, condemned "jiggery-pokery" in the Government's calculations.

The Government expects the nine English authorities to spend £770m next year after £700m this year.

● Legislation is to be introduced next year by the Government to alter the system of home improvement grants in order to concentrate grant aid on those who most need it. It should take effect in 1986 (Christopher Warman writes).

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, hopes to issue a consultation paper before the end of the year outlining his proposals to target the grants to people "who can least afford to pay for repairs and improvements," he said yesterday. This is likely to mean people on low incomes, particularly the elderly and the unemployed, and those whose houses offer insufficient collateral to raise the money they need.

Government spending estimates before yesterday's announcement envisaged a reduction from £790m in 1983-84 to £650m in 1984-85 and £490m in 1985-86.

Protest at limit on wage rises

PUBLIC SECTOR PAY

By Our Labour Correspondent

The Government's decision that its employees' pay should rise by only 3 per cent in the winter pay round brought protests from the unions who accused ministers of trying to bring in a new pay limit "by the back door".

Union leaders objected to the announcement of the limit as a *footnote to a table of public* spending plans included in the Chancellor's outline public expenditure plans for the next financial year. The limit will apply initially to about 750,000 people employed directly by the Government, but will influence the pay of 4,000,000 public service workers.

Those immediately affected by the 3 per cent pay assumption, which will be included in cash limits, will be 630,000 civil servants and about 100,000 workers in fringe bodies. But 1,000,000 national *health service workers* will be subject to similar restraints.

That would mean that 1,500,000 local authority workers and almost 500,000 teachers will fall under the limit.

It will be the third year running that the Government has aimed for 3 per cent settlements.

Mr Rodney Bickerstaffe general secretary of the National Union of the National Union of Public Employers, said that the Chancellor was "trying to finance the NHS on *the backs of some of the lowest* paid workers in the country. The impact of the 3 per cent would be a real cut based on the Government's assumption of inflation."

Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, said the government statement indicated that ministers expected unemployment to reach even more catastrophic levels.

Treasury expects assets sale bonus

PRIVATIZATION

By Jonathan Davis Business Correspondent

The Treasury has raised its forecast of likely proceeds from asset sales and other privatization measures next year to £2,500m – or £500m more than it was expecting at the time of the Budget earlier this year.

The new figure reflects not only the impending sale of British Telecom and British Airways – the two biggest sell-offs yet attempted – but also the rapid progress the Government is hoping to achieve on a number of other fronts. Mr Lawson and other ministers *have repeatedly emphasized* that privatization is one of the Government's key policy priorities in its second term of office.

The Treasury's target for privatization proceeds in the current financial year remains unchanged at £1,900m, but next week's sale of 51 per cent of British Telecom ensures that the Government is more or less guaranteed to meet the target.

The share offer – the biggest of its kind ever undertaken – is expected to raise around £3,700m before expenses, *though the Treasury will* not receive all the money in one go. Payments by investors are being spread over a 17-month period, with around £1,450m due this month, another £1,100m next June and the remaining £1,100m in April 1986.

Privatization has already raised more than £940m in this financial year, with the sales of Jaguar, Enterprise Oil, Inmos, the Wytch Farm oilfield and the Government's remaining shares in Associated British Ports. By the time British Telecom has been added in, the proceeds will make this year by far the most profitable the Government has had in privatization terms.

After British Telecom, the next big privatization exercise will be the sale on the stock market of British Airways. This is expected to be valued at around £1 billion, though the net *return to the Government* will be substantially less–probably around £400m–after taking account of the debt write-offs or other financial reconstruction considered necessary before the airline can be sold.

The BA flotation is provisionally scheduled to take place in March next year, but it could slip into the following year. The company–which has returned to profits after reporting a record loss of £540m three years ago–could also be sold in two tranches.

There were no new details yesterday about *the likely* timetable of other privatization measures, but the Government has already said it expects to sell the Royal Ordnance Factories, British Shipbuilders' warship yards, parts of BL and British Steel, and longer term candidates such as Rolls-Royce, the aero-engine makers and Shorts.

Pit strike takes its toll

NATIONALIZED INDUSTRIES

By Our Business Correspondent

The nationalized industries' need for public funds is expected to drop sharply next year, after its being blown off course this year by the miner's strike.

Yesterday's statement set a total external financing limit for the state industries of £1,319m.

That compares with a notional target in this financial year of £1,880m. The losses inflicted on the National Coal Board and the extra costs incurred by the Central Electricity Generating Board in coping with the miners' strike means that the target will be overshot.

Next year's target figure implies a tightening of financial constraints on some industries, compared with the original plans for next year. The electricity industry, British Shipbuilders, British Rail and the water industry have all been given tighter limits.

External Financing Limits for Nationalized Industries (1985-86)

	£m(¹)
NCB(²)	723
Electricity (England and Wales)	–1,128
N of Scotland Hydro-Electric Brd	9
S of Scotland Electricity Brd	191
Brit Gas	–352
Brit Steel	360
Post Office	–70
Nat Girobank	–3
Brit Airports Authy	–21
Brit Rlwys Brd	918
Brit Waterways Brd	45
Nat Bus Co	48
Scottish Trans Grp	13
BNOC(³)	–3
Brit Shipbuilders(⁴)	36
Civil Aviation Authy	27
Water (England and Wales)	203
London Regional Trans	323
Total	1,319

(²) Provisional. To be reviewed at end of current industrial dispute.
(³) The figure for BNOC is not a limit. BNOC's trading results likely to fluctuate from year to year given uncertainties of oil trading.
(⁴) This single figure for British Shipbuilders includes allowance for some receipts from privatization of warshipbuilding yards.

Dentistry and drugs to go up

HEALTH

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Spending on the hospital side of the National Health Service will rise by 1 per cent above inflation next year, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, announced yesterday.

But health authorities will get *no extra help if* pay rises outstrip the 3 per cent allowed for in spending plans, nor if inflation is higher than expected. Prescription and dental charges, together with health service charges for treating private patients, will rise again in April, probably substantially, with prescription charges likely to rise from £1.60 to at least £1.80. No new charges are expected, however.

Spending on family practitioner services, which includes family doctors and dentists, is to rise by 2.5 per cent only, less *than inflation. In part that is a* result of last week's announcement to cut the health service drug bill by up to £100m by introducing limits on the drugs doctors can prescribe for minor ailments, anxiety and insomnia.

In all, NHS spending in Great Britain will be £17,000m, £700m more than spent this year, and £200m more than announced in public expenditure plans earlier in the year

Cash spending on the hospital and community health services in England will be 5.5 per cent higher than this year but further savings are expected to be made through cost improvement programmes to finance developments in the services. This year, such programmes are expected to save £100m, and Mr Fowler said that next year he expected health authorities to build on that figure and "take it further".

Jet aid rises

The Department of Trade and Industry budget rises by a net £70m, to £1,360m. Because of the decision to provide £250m aid to British Aerospace for the A320 Airbus and £60m to Rolls-Royce for the new five-nation V2500 jet engine.

Court savings

The £10m cut in the Lord Chancellor's Department's budget, down to a total of £540m for next year, is expected to come off the court building programme. There will be no reduction in the planned number of new courts, but the programme will be delayed.

Seasiders' benefits cut

By Nicholas Timmins Social Services Correspondent

SOCIAL SECURITY

A crackdown on young social security claimants moving to the seaside to live on supplementary benefit, was announced by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, yesterday.

The curbs, which will also cut excessive charges by owners of residential and nursing homes for the elderly, follows large increases in the amounts paid out in benefit for board and lodging in all three types of accommodation.

Spending has risen from £205m in 1982 to an estimated £570m this year, despite rule changes last year designed to limit the increase.

Details have to be worked out, but people under 25 without dependents who leave home to live in long-term board and lodging, are likely to have a limit set on how long benefit will be paid. Exceptions will be made to allow people to look for work.

Some hotels and boarding houses have been charging up to £100 a week, and hotels have advertised the attractions of places like Margate and Newquay.

Maximum amounts of benefit will be introduced, as will regional limits on amounts that individuals can receive for ordinary board and lodging.

Cuts are also likely in the highest charges paid under supplementary benefit for accommodation in residential and nursing homes, although Mr Fowler said there will be "generous" transitional arrangements to protect residents.

In Leytonstone, for example, one home is charging £295 a week against £80 in Liverpool. Variations in charges for residential homes range from £215, again in Leytonstone, to £55 in Birmingham.

A new scale of limits is to be set, and there will be differences in the amounts paid. For example, a care home for the physically disabled is likely to be allowed to charge more than one for the elderly.

The moves follow the failure of changes last November in the way local limits for board and lodging were set.

Instead of dealing with each individual home, hostel or hotel, limits based on average charges locally were introduced. It is alleged that owners in some *areas have got together to* increase charges, forcing up the average.

Spending on ordinary board and lodging has risen from £227m last year to an estimated £380m this year, and from £102m to £190m on residential and nursing homes. It has well out-stripped the increase in numbers using such accommodation.

Consular services threatened

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

By Henry Stanhope Diplomatic Correspondent

Overseas aid consular services for holidaymakers and salesmen are threatened, but Ministry of Defence officials were quietly celebrating last night what looked like a victory for Mr Michael Heseltine over the Treasury.

The Foreign Office would not say how much its spending power has been cut by Mr Lawson's refusal to increase its allowance from the £1,870m for 1985-86 announced earlier this year.

There will have to be economies because sterling's trade weighted index has declined by 18 per cent, and overseas inflation is 3.5 per cent more than in Britain.

The most tempting target for Sir Geoffrey is the £1,200m *allotted to overseas* development. The other £600m is divided roughly between the Foreign Office's upkeep here and abroad, £100m subscriptions to international organizations; £100m the BBC External Services and £45m to the British Council.

The announcement that defence spending will rise by 3 per cent in real terms, in line with the commitment to Nato, is something of a triumph for Mr Heseltine who has been reported as facing cuts of more than £600m.

Surprise curb on robotics

TECHNOLOGY

By Edward Townsend Industrial Correspondent

An unexpected moratorium on government aid for many high technology projects, including investment in microelectronics and robots was announced by Mr Geoffrey Pattie, Minister of State for Industry and Information Technology.

He said that a review of the Support for Innovation programme would take place over the next five months and the conclusions would be announced at the same time as the introduction of arrangements for regrouping the Department of Trade and Industry's assistance schemes.

The demand for state support from the users of new technology has meant that the 1985-86 allocation for innovation grants is now almost committed. As a result, Mr Pattie said, no further applications would be accepted for research and development projects from individual companies on standard Support for Innovation terms; development and investment projects in the microelectronics industry; fibre-optics and opto-electronics schemes; or for flexible manufacturing systems and robots projects.

Research and development projects approved for assistance had risen from 356 in 1979-80 to 1,612 in 1983-84.

Boost for jobless who set up on their own

By David Felton Labour Correspondent

EMPLOYMENT

Spending on training and employment measures will be increased by about £80m, with the bulk going on extending the Enterprise Allowance Scheme, which encourages unemployed people to establish businesses.

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, said the £72m set aside for increasing the scheme next year will make it possible for 1,250 people a week, compared with 1,000, to join the scheme. The scheme has been one of the Government's most successful attempts at encouraging unemployed people to move into business.

It allows for an unemployed person to be paid £40 a week for a year to compensate for loss of unemployment and other benefits while establishing businesses, providing they have invested at least £1,000.

Mr King also announced a £5m pilot scheme for training loans, which could be made available to 10,000 people in the next year He issued a consultation document inviting views on the experimental scheme, designed to open more opportunities for people over 21 to train and retrain for employment

Applicants for loans would apply to banks who if they agreed would ask the applicant to provide about 20 per cent, with the remainder being provided by the bank which would reclaim half from the Government.

Loans would be at a commercial rate and would probably be granted for HGV driving, office technology training and small business courses.

A small increase in the financing of the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative was announced, which would spread it from 62 education authorities to the 90 throughout the country. The scheme introduces a new vocational approach for 14-18-year-olds at school.

Mr King said of the Government's package of training programmes: "Nearly 700,000 people are now being helped and expenditure has risen more than fourfold since 1979 to well over £2bn in our current financial year."

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Mr Norman Fowler yesterday announced only minor alterations in national insurance contributions, disappointing business.

The earnings limit beyond which extra contributions do not have to be paid goes up by £15 to £265 per week, and the lower limit rises by £1.50 per week to £35.50. But there is to be no change in the rate of contributions.

The Government expects to raise £22,720m from national insurance contributions in 1985-86 compared with £21,730m this year

ABBEY NATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETY

Change of Interest Rates

BORROWERS

Abbey National is very pleased to announce that the rate of interest on mortgage accounts will be reduced by 1.00% per annum with immediate effect for new borrowers and from 1st December 1984 for existing borrowers. Borrowers will shortly receive information as to how this reduction will affect their accounts.

INVESTORS

With effect from 12th November 1984 the following rates of interest will apply to investment accounts both new and existing.

SHARE ACCOUNTS
6.75% p.a. net = 9.64% gross*

CHEQUE-SAVE ACCOUNTS
up to £2,499
5.50% p.a. net = 7.86% gross*
£2,500 and over
8.00% p.a. net = 11.43% gross*

SEVEN DAY ACCOUNTS
8.00% p.a. net = 11.43% gross*

BUILD-UP SHARES
7.75% p.a. net = 11.07% gross*

HIGHER INTEREST ACCOUNTS
8.50% p.a. net = 12.14% gross*

OTHER ACCOUNTS
Interest rates for Corporate Investments, Special Deposit Accounts, and Additional Voluntary Contributions available on request.

Interest rates on all other accounts are reduced by 1.00% p.a., with the exception of Housing Bonds and SAYE accounts, which remain unchanged.

*Where Income Tax is paid at a basic rate of 30%.

ABBEY NATIONAL
ABBEY NATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETY, ABBEY HOUSE, BAKER STREET, LONDON NW1 6XL
Get the Abbey Habit

Grim future for Le Monde as it faces worst crisis

From Diana Geddes
Paris

Le Monde, France's leading national newspaper, is undergoing a double crisis of identity and financing – the worst in its 40-year history.

Plans are being thrashed out to stop the steady sales decline and reverse the soaring deficit in an attempt to ensure the paper's survival.

Losses this year are expected to total £3m, bringing the accumulated deficit over the past three years to more than £7m. That is catastrophic for a paper like *Le Monde*, which has no rich press magnate or industrialist to subsidize its losses and tide it through difficult periods.

Le Monde is a private company, 40 per cent of whose shares are owned by the 185 journalists. Rumours that it might be forced to close began circulating last summer after an emergency meeting of shareholders was called to vote on whether the company should be dissolved and cease operations.

There was in fact never any doubt that it would continue publication. The vote was a mere formality required by law in cases where losses amount to more than half the company's equity.

A total of 150 jobs have already been shed from *Le Monde's* 1,350 staff as part of the economy measures taken over the past two years. New plans, due to be put to the staff this week, called for additional economics involving a 10 per cent cut in the total wage bill, through reductions in salaries, further job losses, or a combination of the two.

Le Monde journalists, whose average salary is around £20,000, already complain that they are among the lowest paid in the national newspaper field.

There are also plans to close at least one of the paper's two Paris-based print works, and to print provincial editions by facsimile on decentralized presses belonging to other papers. However, that could involve the loss of up to 350 printers' jobs, and would necessitate a change from *Le Monde's* present unique semi-tabloid format to the fully tabloid format used by most other papers, at least for the provincial editions.

In addition, there is talk of selling the paper's well-appointed offices near the Opéra in Paris, which it inherited in 1944 from its conservative precursor, *Le Temps*, in order to help pay off some of its most pressing debts. The building, which the paper would then probably lease back, would be expected to fetch around £7m, though nearly £2m of that would have to go on paying back the mortgage.

In the longer term, the paper must change its rather austere, if worthy, image if it is to reverse the decline in sales and increase advertising revenue. Although it continues to maintain its position as France's biggest selling national daily, average sales have dropped by 70,000 to 360,000 over the past few years, and continue to fall at an annual rate of around 7 per cent.

At one time there was talk of changing *Le Monde* from an afternoon to a morning paper, and of introducing photographs for the first time. That is now considered less likely.

The left-of-centre paper sold well and made a healthy profit in the 1960s and 1970s, when it was busy lambasting the right-wing government of the day.

But it has found it difficult to find a sufficiently independent role under the Socialist government and has failed to adapt itself to the newly cynical mood of the nation and the sharp shift of public interest away from tedious party politics.

Most of the national newspapers in France are in financial difficulties due to a combined loss of advertising revenue and a sharp drop in circulation. It is significant that one of the few exceptions is *Liberation* which, like *Le Monde*, is left-wing in sympathy but far more irreverent, politically independent and altogether fresher. Sales have shot up by an impressive 35 per cent in the past year to a total of 135,000 and the paper hopes to break even this year after several years of being in the red.

Many *Le Monde* journalists feel that part of the blame for the paper's present plight lies with its new editor-in-chief and managing director, M André Laurens. He was chosen by the editorial staff as the compromise candidate, in succession to M Jacques Fauvet on his retirement two years ago, but is now seen as a rather colourless, low-key figure in comparison with his much more dynamic and pugnacious predecessor.



Beasts of burden: Colombian children load up on a building site. (ILO photograph)

Child labour: Part 2

Governments turn a blind eye as sweatshops thrive

In the final article of his two-part series, Alan McGregor in Geneva explains why laws to stop children working in the Third World are so ineffective.

While almost all countries now have legislation protecting children from exploitation, enforcement tends to be nullified by the exigencies of increasing impoverishment.

The proceeds of their children's labour may be a lifeline for desperate families, as well as profitable for employers banking on that desperation.

In Pakistan, according to an ILO survey, children in the building industry and quarrying are often virtually abducted from their homes, confined to camps and severely punished if they try to escape. The demand for carpets for export is such that the Pakistan authorities are reluctant to discourage the employment of children, whose nimble fingers are good at tying tight knots – meaning longer-lasting carpets that fetch higher prices.

In India, poverty obliges many parents to put their children to work instead of sending them to school. A Bombay study showed that almost 25 per cent of working children had started between the ages of six and nine. For the whole country, the dropout rate between primary and middle school classes is 73 per cent for boys and 80 per cent for girls. The London-based Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights says about 45,000 children work in the match and fireworks industries of just one south Indian town, Sivakasi.

In Thailand, 800,000 working children under 15 include bonded labourers sold by their parents to factory owners. In Argentina, where youngsters are also to be found in the building trade, they are frequently employed, often late at night, to clean up in shops, bars and bakeries. Colombia, according to Geneva-based Defence for Children has as many as three million child workers, some in coal mines.

Some governments, sensitive to outside criticism, attempt to cover up the circumstances of working children instead of cracking down on employers.

"At this moment," one investigator has written, "I know of an overworked and undernourished child doing a physically dangerous job for which he will not be compensated if blinded by chemicals, mutilated by unguarded machinery or poisoned by toxic glues or cleansing fluids". Judging by ILO reports, such instances are legion.

While recognizing that an end to the child labour problem depends on fundamentally improved economic conditions and far sharper social conscience, the ILO is trying to make sure that all involved become aware of the permanent injury excessive work can inflict on children.

In Pakistan, notably, lobbying by trade unions for payment of adult rates to all workers in the textile industry has led to a marked reduction in child employment. In Indonesia, the Government is enforcing compulsory education, with community classes after work for children whose parents cannot afford their secondary schooling.

The ILO is particularly concerned to ensure that the public appreciate the difference between light work and harmful exploitation. It welcomes campaigns in Western countries against sweatshop imports. Outside awareness can dissuade the parties most directly concerned from using defenceless young people as a cheap substitute for adult labour.

Concluded

East Germans begin to quit Prague embassy

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

As Chancellor Helmut Kohl announced a new Cabinet minister responsible for relations with East Germany yesterday, a further 50 East Germans left the West German embassy in Prague, bringing the number still in the building down to about 45. Bonn is hoping that all the would-be emigrants to the West will return home within the next few days and the embassy can be reopened for consular business.

Directing the difficult negotiations with East Berlin on the East German refugees in four of Bonn's East European embassies will be among the new responsibilities of Herr Wolfgang Schäuble, whose appointment as Head of the Chancellery – a new position roughly equivalent to White House Chief of Staff – was announced formally yesterday.

Herr Kohl said he did not foresee any rivalry between Herr Schäuble and Herr Heinrich Windelen, the Minister for Inner-German Relations, who has played little part in the intensive discussions with East Berlin over the past year.

In the past five days about 100 people have left the Prague embassy, returning to East Germany with promises they will not be punished. However, the East Germans have refused to give guarantees they will be given exit visas, and have said only they can apply to emigrate in the normal way.

Herr Ludwig Rehlinger, State Secretary in the Ministry for Inner-German Affairs, recently visited Prague to tell the refugees that Bonn was unable to get them exit visas.

An unspecified number of the estimated 20 East Germans in the Budapest embassy were also reported to be ready to go home, and the Polish authorities have been holding three-way discussions with Bonn and East Berlin on the presence of East Germans and Poles inside Bonn's embassy in Warsaw.



Philippines: Satur Ocampo

By Caroline Moorehead

Satur Ocampo, a former assistant business editor on the *Manila Times* and vice-president of the National Press Club, is one of the longest-serving political prisoners in the Philippines.

Arrested in January, 1976, in Olongalpa City, he is now held without trial at Camp Bagong Diwa in Tagig, Metro Manila, and despite widespread appeals for his release on humanitarian grounds.

As a journalist in the 1970s Mr Ocampo was extremely outspoken on what he considered to be excessive and wrongful foreign investment, and corruption in the construction of what would have been the country's first integrated steel mill.

With other trade unionists, he worked for a federation of all newspaper unions. Selected as the first Filipino Thomas Jefferson Fellow to the East-West Centre in Hawaii, he was refused a visa, apparently on health grounds.



Mr Ocampo: Spokesman for political prisoners

After his arrest, Mr Ocampo was held in solitary confinement, and is said to have been severely tortured. Nevertheless, since 1977 he has acted as a spokesman for political prisoners, campaigning for their rights. In 1980 he led a hunger strike of 133 prisoners in Bicutan, which earned him five months in solitary confinement.

While many others arrested at about the same time on similar political grounds have been released, Mr Ocampo's future looks uncertain: the subversion charges on which he was first picked up are said to have been indefinitely "frozen".

Army chief withdraws threat to Thai Cabinet

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok

The Thai military have withdrawn their challenge to the Government over devaluation.

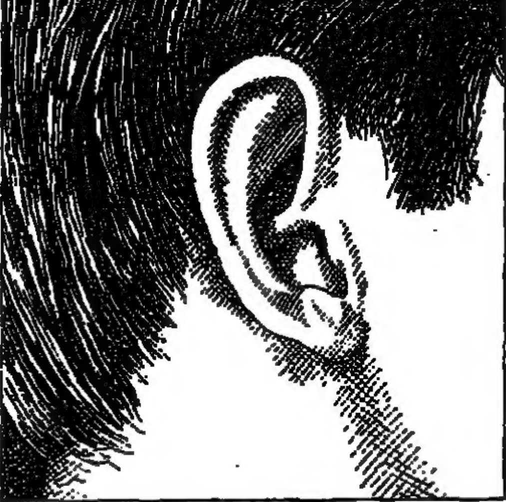
The Supreme Commander, General Arthit Kamlang-Ek, said yesterday that he had withdrawn earlier demands for the currency to be revalued to the old rate and for the dismissal of the Cabinet. "We do not want to pressure the Government or to topple anybody", he said.

Last week, General Arthit greeted the 15 per cent devaluation with threats that unless the change was reversed and responsible ministers dismissed, the Government would not survive.

He insisted yesterday that there had been no rift between the military and the Government. There was "just a misunderstanding and speculation by others", he said.

He still respected the Prime Minister, General Prem Tinsulanonda. The two, who have not met since the crisis, are expected to have discussions later today.

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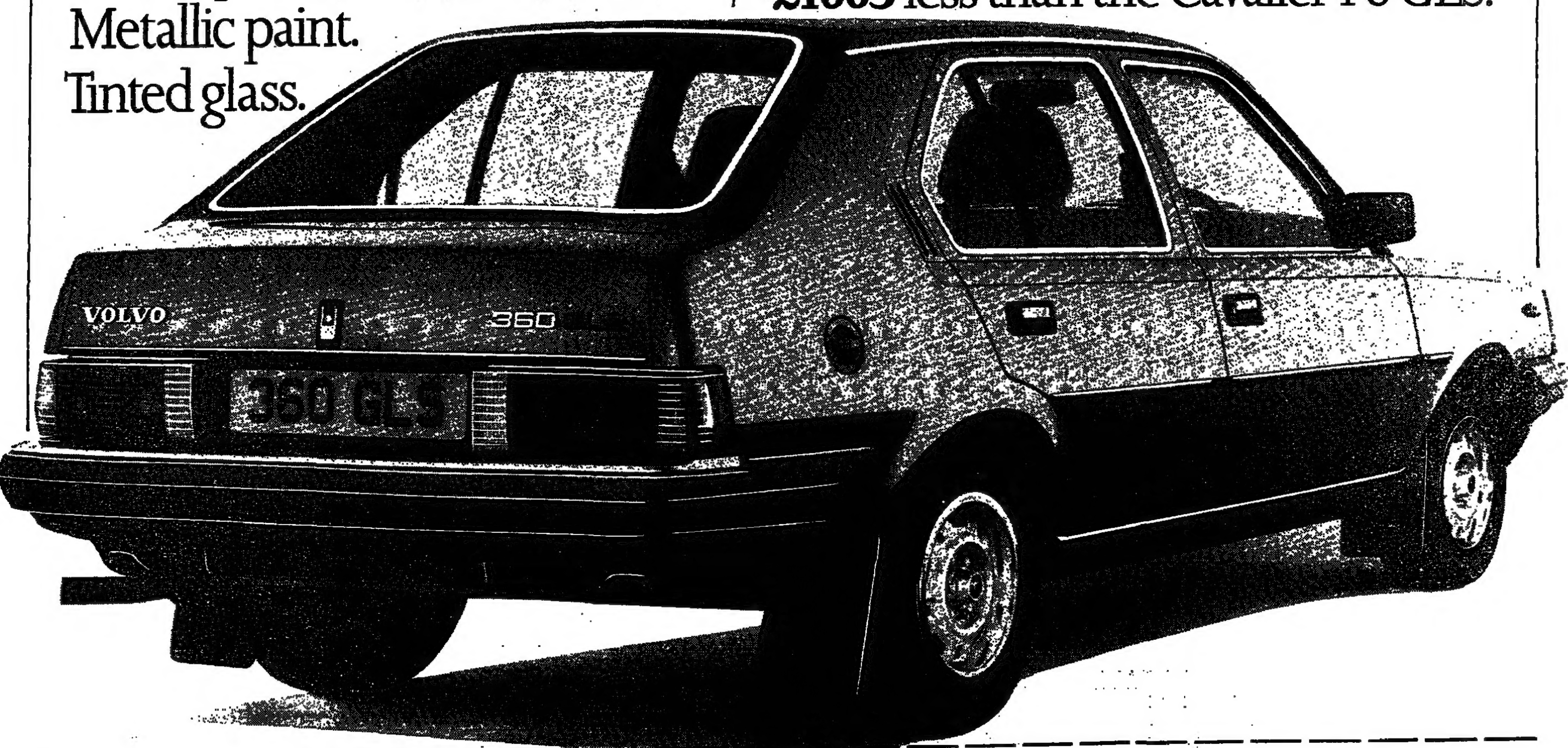
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Bishops debate plea for the poor

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington

Almost 300 bishops, representing 52 million American Roman Catholics, yesterday opened a debate on a pastoral letter condemning the levels of inequality of wealth in the United States and calling for a "national consensus ... to ensure that no one among us is hungry, homeless or unemployed".

The 136-page draft letter, which took three years to prepare, baldly states that the "distribution of income and wealth in the United States is so inequitable that it violates the minimum standard of distributive justice".

Noting that the richest 20 per cent received more than the bottom 70 per cent combined, the draft warned against the "temptations of indifference and greed", saying that "these sins ... continue to block efforts to secure the minimum economic rights of all persons".

The thrust of the letter, which is being discussed by the National Conference of Catholic Bishops meeting here this week, is similar in tone tothe controversial remarks made by the Archbishop of Cantebury, Dr Robert Runcie, and other Anglican bishops recently in connexion with the miners' strike in Britain.

The American pastoral letter is also bound to provoke controversy, particularly as it is implicitly critical of the Reagan Administration's attempts to reduce federal spending on welfare and social programme. Indeed, the bishops withheld publication of the letter until after the election because they did not want it to be seen as political motivated.

President Reagan, back here after a post-election holiday in California, yesterday began considering new spending cuts and tax reforms to reduce the federal budget deficit.

The pastoral letter makes a number of proposals for bringing economic justice to the poor. These include a "new policy commitment" to reduce the unemployment rate to about 4 per cent; overhauling the "woefully inadequate" welfare system; shifting resources away from the arms race and towards a more just and productive economy; and encouraging the public and private sectors to initiate economic reforms aimed at the chronically unemployed and others at the margin of poverty.

The draft letter urges the United States to do more for the poor nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The draft's publication starts what is expected to be a long debate among Catholics before the bishops' final vote on the issue at their annual meeting in November, 1985.

Homage to the memory of the Vietnam fallen



Vietnam veterans paying homage to a memorial statue after its dedication by President Reagan in Washington. It stands 70ft from the black granite "wall" bearing the names of all those Americans who died in Vietnam.

Hawks press Reagan to take tough action against Managua

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington

Although the public uproar about the reported delivery of advanced Soviet jet fighters to Nicaragua has started to die down, a behind-the-scenes dispute is still raging here over the future direction of US policy towards the Sandinista Government.

At the heart of this dispute lie differing views on the nature of the Nicaraguan rulers. Administration hardliners, particularly in the Pentagon and CIA, believe that Nicaragua is rapidly turning into a second Cuba and becoming a base for Soviet expansionism in the West.

This group has long argued that the Sandinistas must be removed to protect the security interests of the United States in Central America. The hardliners strongly supported US covert actions, such as the mining of Nicaraguan harbours, and the Nicaragun rebels, known as Contras.

Another faction, while no more enamoured of the Nicaraguan leaders, favours a diplomatic approach. This group has supported the direct negotiations with Sandinistas in recent months as well as backing the search for a peaceful solution being undertaken by the Contadora group of nations.

During his first term, President Reagan embraced the views of both groups by simultaneously talking to, and trying to undermine, the Sandinistas. The hardliners, however, encouraged by his huge electoral victory, are pressing him to take a tougher stance, arguing that the big increase in Soviet block arms shipments in recent weeks (including attack helicopters, surface-to-air missiles and high-speed patrol boats) constitutes a threat to pro-US governments in El Salvador and Honduras.

The reported arrival of MiG 21s at the Nicaraguan port of Corinto last week represented an attempt by hardliners to force the President to approve a tough response. Word that advanced military aircraft were about to be unloaded was leaked to the press as President Reagan was celebrating his landslide last Tuesday.

Although delivery of the aircraft was never confirmed, and is believed not to have taken place, news reports the next morning bristled with quotations from unnamed Administration officials about the possibility of surgical strikes and other forms of retaliatory action.

Even when it became fairly certain that the aircraft had not been unloaded and may not have been on board the Soviet cargo ship, officials continued to talk about the need to stem the flow of sophisticated weaponry to Nicaragua which, it was said, was threatening the balance of power in the region.

Over the weekend, senior – but, as always, unnamed – officials told *The New York Times* that the United States was considering a number of diplomatic and military options to counter the flow of arms. These included withdrawal of the United States Ambassador from Managua, the interdiction at sea of arms shipments to Nicaragua.

The report revealed the extent of the cleavage within the Administration over policy towards Nicaragua. Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, who is in Brasilia to attend a meeting of the Organization of American States, said he knew of no plan to interdict arms shipments or undertake other initiatives to slow arms shipments to Nicaragua.

About 100 US paratroops have arrived in Honduras since Friday. A spokesman at the US Embassy in Tegucigalpa said the men of the 82nd Airborne Division, based in North Carolina, had come to Honduras to help construct roads at an American-built base at Palmerola. It was absurd to suggest they might take part in an invasion of Nicaragua (Reuter reports).



Space team grabs errant satellite

Cape Canaveral (Reuter) – Astronaut Joe Allen clamped a specially designed grapple to the off course Palapa satellite yesterday, completing the first of several key manoeuvres in the first space salvage operation.

He used a jet backpack to float to the slowly rotating communications satellite, resembling a giant oil drum, an hour and a quarter after leaving the airlock of the space shuttle Discovery.

"Strong dock. Strong dock," Allen reported as he inserted the six-foot-long "stinger" of a specially designed grapple into the exhaust tube of the satellite's booster.

He then snapped the end of the device like an umbrella to grip the inside of the tube and turned the grapple's ratchet handle to tighten the hold.

"crank, crank, crank. It's pulling it right down," Allen said.

"Stop the clock. We've got it tied," he said when the satellite was secured.

Allen, who had been turning with the satellite in the early morning sunshine, used his backpack to halt its rotation and steered it towards the shuttle.

Discovery docked 35 feet from the satellite earlier in the day when pilot David Walker fine-tuned the shuttle's course to match Palapa's elliptical orbit

Discovery will carry out a second salvage operation tomorrow to retrieve the Westar satellite,

Bomb blast at British Embassy in Vienna

Vienna – A small bomb exploded yesterdy morning in the consular section of the British Embassy building in Vienna's diplomatic quarter. No one was injured in the explosion, which caused slight damage to the consulate waiting room (Richard Bassett writes).

Half an hour later a second explosive device went off at the offices of the Israeli airline, El Al, opposite the Vienna State Opera. Again no one was injured and damage was superficial.

No one has claimed responsibility for the attacks, but police assume they are related and may have been planted by the same person.

Arafat fails to get meeting

Damascus (Reuter) – The Speaker of the Palestine National Council, or parliament (in exile), Mr Khaled Fahoum, has rejected an appeal by Mr Yassir Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to call a council meeting on November 22 in Amman.

Mr Fahoum, who wants the meeting delayed pending further talks between all Palestinian groups, said: "I will not take a step that would only lead to another crisis in the PLO." Mr Arafat belongs to the dominant FATAH group.

Mafia suspect shot dead

Palermo (Reuter) – Salvatore Anselmo, aged 46, a suspected Mafia member under house arrest, was shot dead at his home yesterday in front of his wife and children. He was thought to be part of a drug trafficking group.

Police have arrested two leading Sicilian businessmen, Nino and Ignazio Salvo, on suspicion of involvement with the Mafia. The two cousins made their fortune running tax-collection agencies.

Lagos hearing

Lagos (AFP) – The preliminary hearing opened at a Lagos High Court yesterday in the case of two Scottish engineers, Kenneth Clarke and Angus Patterson, accused of "conspiracy to commit felony" in connexion with illegal removal of an aircraft from Nigeria last April.

Bomber strays

Tokyo (Reuter) – Forty Japanese planes scrambled yesterday as a Soviet Tupolev 16 bomber, code-named Badger, violated Japan's air space despite warnings, the Defence Ministry said. It was one of nine Soviet bombers which flew over the Tsusima Strait between Japan and South Korea.

Moscow deal

Moscow (Reuter) – President Chernenko met the visiting Hungarian Prime Minister, Mr Gyorgy Lazar, yesterday and presented him with a medal. Tass reported also that, in talks with Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, his Soviet counterpart, Mr Lazar agreed to a cooperation programme allowing greater economic integration.

Trawler held

Bordeaux (AFP) – A British-registered trawler was detained yesterday at Arcachon, near Bordeaux, and its British skipper, named as William Simpson, was due in court charged with illegally catching hake in the Bay of Biscay within the French "economic zone".

Astrid better

Brussels (Reuter) – Princess Astrid of Belgium, who was knocked down by a tram in Basle last week, is expected to leave hospital soon, a palace spokesman said. The 22-year-old princess, niece of King Baudouin, suffered slight concussion and cuts to her face.

Guest worker's murder raises racial tension

Mitterrand acts to stem tide of violence

From Diana Geddes
Paris

President Mitterrand, whose popularity rating in the opinion polls has fallen to an all-time low, visited a mortuary in Paris yesterday to pay his last respects to a Turkish immigrant worker, shot dead during an industrial dispute at the weekend, and to an old woman, the latest victim of a series of murderous attacks on old people living alone in Paris.

"Many people, like me are greatly pained and distressed, and at the same time experience a feeling of revolt against this violence which is gaining ground. It must be stopped," M Mitterrand said as he left the mortuary. The rise in crime is one of the hottest political issues in France today.

Ozgun Kemal, aged 20, a Turkish immigrant working for a family-owned building firm on the outskirts of Paris, was shot dead and three of his compatriots injured when they and 40 other workers came under fire as they tried to occupy the firm's offices on Saturday evening in protest against the management's refusal to pay them for the past five months.

The workers claim that a Cameroon-born janitor inside the building first opened fire, but that the managing director of the family-owned firm, M Pirault, and his two sons, turned up soon after, and that there was then a second volley of shots. One of the sons, a local councillor of the Giscardian Parti Républicain, is said to have been seen carrying a pistol.

M Pirault, his two sons and three other members of the management were immediately arrested.

The dispute dates back to last June, when the firm announced that because of economic difficulties it would have to lay off 46 of its 80 employees, most of them Turkish immigrants.

Several factors make the incident ripe for political exploitation: first, it was the employers with identifiable links with the opposition parties who seem to have been responsible for perpetrating, or at least conniving at, the violence; secondly, the workers appear to have had justice on their side; and thirdly, the involvement of Turkish immigrants, rather than French workers, is giving the incident apparent racist overtones.

After his visit, M Mitterrand said: "This boy, this young Turk, alone in death as he was for a long time in life is an appalling spectacle which we must try to banish from our society".

The old woman, whose body he also visited, was the ninth old person living alone in Paris who has been found dead within the last five weeks after being robbed and often tied up.

EEC agrees to new curbs on farm spending

From Ian Murray
Brussels

A "radical change" in the way EEC financing will be conducted in future was approved yesterday by Community finance ministers meeting in Brussels. They adopted a set of rules meant to control agricultural spending, which now eats up about two thirds of all the available money.

The rules will be discussed with leaders of the European Parliament next Wednesday before being written into the EEC budget process. They are meant to be used from next year to fix levels of spending.

The rules do not form the "legally binding" contract which Britain originally sought, but British experts believe they will provide effective controls even though they are not law. "They mean a radical change," one official said.

Run of draws in world chess continues

Moscow (AFP) – The twenty-third game of the world chess championship here between the title-hoder, Anatoly Karpov, and his challenger, Gary Kasparov, ended in yet another draw yesterday.

Kasparov accepted Karpov's offer of a draw after 22 moves. The two Soviet grandmasters have played out an unprecedented series of 14 draws since the last positive result and there have been 19 draws altogether. The previous longest run of draws in a world championship was eight.

Twenty-third game
White Karpov. Black Kasparov
Queen's Gambit declined

1	Kt-KB3	P-Q4	2	P-Q4	Kt-KB3
3	P-QB4	P-K3	4	Kt-B3	B-K2
5	B-Kt5	P-KR3	6	B-R4	0-0
7	R-B1	PxP	8	P-K3	P-B4
9	BxP	PxP	10	KtxP	B-Q2
11	0-0	Kt-B3	12	Kt-Kt3	R-B1
13	B-K2	Kt-Q4	14	BxB	(B)KtxB
15	KtxKt	KtxKt	16	RxR	QxR
17	Q-Q4	Q-Kt1	18	B-B3	Kt-B3
19	Kt-B5	B-Kt4	20	R-Q1	P-QKt3
21	Kt-K4	KtxKt	22	BxKt	R-B1
23	Draw agreed				

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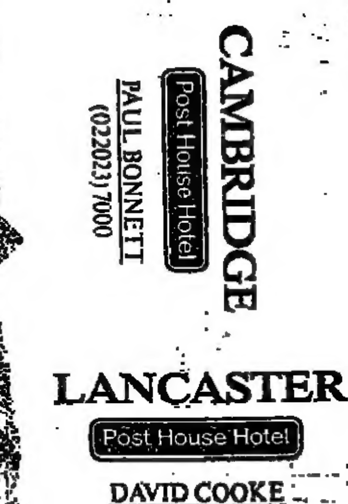
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Echoes of Indira as Rajiv takes command of India

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

The new Prime Minister of India, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, started his first full working day untrammelled by the mourning period following his mother's death by entering the panelled office she used to occupy in the south block of the official buildings on Raisina Hill, and claiming it for his own for the first time.

He ended the day by broadcasting to the nation from there that together he and the people of India "will build for an India that is strong, wise and great – a flame of peace and tolerance". But he did not announce a date for a general election.

In his absence Congress (I), the party his mother led, voted him in unanimously as president of the party.

The meeting in Delhi consisted of the working committee of the party plus the chief ministers, state presidents and legislative leaders of the state assemblies. On a proposal from the so-called working president of the party, Mr Kamlapati Tripathi, they gave him the job his mother first held when her father, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, was Prime Minister.

Mr Tripathi has now worked with four generations of the Nehru family as Congress president – Mr Gandhi and his mother, Mr Nehru and his father, Mr Motilal Nehru.

Mr Gandhi arrived at the Congress headquarters an hour later and gave a pep talk to his followers which reminded them very much of his mother's language. He first pledged to do his best to serve the party, and then attacked the opposition for "playing into the hands of disruptive forces bent upon disintegrating the country".

It was a theme to which he returned again when he made his televised address to the nation. He said that "vested interests both external and internal are inciting and exploiting communal tensions and violence to divide India".

But he promised to preserve the precious legacy of his mother's example, and added that "secularism is the bedrock of our nationhood".

On foreign policy, he declared: "We highly value the wide ranging and and time-tested relationship with the Soviet Union," which he said was "based upon mutual cooperation, friendship and vital support when needed".

"With the United States of America," he added carefully, "We have a multifaceted ralationship."

Earlier in the day the new police chief of Delhi, Mr S. S. Jog, told a crowded press conference that an internal inquiry would be held into the behaviour of the police officers and men during the violence that followed Mr Gandhi's death.

● JUDGE APPOINTED: Mr Justice M. P. Thakkar of the Indian Supreme Court has been chosen to head the inquiry into Mrs Gandhi's assassination (AP reports).



King's visitor: President Li Xiannian of China greeted by King Juan Carlos on his first visit to Spain.

Third World blamed for mounting water crisis

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

About 25,000 people die around the world every day either because of a water shortage or because they have drunk polluted water, an Indian Government adviser told an international gathering of environmentalists here yesterday.

This was due to resource utilization patterns in developing countries which destroyed water resources especially over the past decade, Mr N. D. Jayol of India's Planning Commission, said. Four out of five deaths of children in the Third World countries are now from wate-bourne diseases.

The figures were given by Mr Jayal to the 700 scientists, ecologists and officials now attending the general assembly of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

In East Asia the disruption of the hydrological cycle had become the most serious factor in the region's ecological crisis, Mr Jayal said.

Taking the example of Uttar Pradesh, India's most populous state, Mr Jayal said that in the northern hill districts 2,300 out of 2,700 village drinking water supply schemes undertaken by the Government had proved failures. This was because the basic water sources had dried up in recent years due to the destruction of the vegetation cover needed to ensure the recharging of ground water supplies.

In the neighbouring countries of Nepal, Thailand and Malaysia the situation was equally serious, he said.

Due mainly to extensive deforestation and mismanagement of catchment areas, India's flood-prone regions had doubled in size between 1971 and 1980.

The hydrological cycle was also being destabilized by excessive use of water and too much addition of wastes due to uncontrolled industrial processes.

Warsaw 14 set up new rights group

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw

"We won't be private Sherlock Holmeses," vowed one of the worker-dissidents who yesterday announced the birth of what seems set to be one of the most important human rights groups established since the murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko.

The group – known, like its sister groups in Wroclaw and Cracow, as the citizens' committee against force (KOPP) – will monitor police brutality, gather, collate and publicize evidence of human rights abuses and submit the facts to the legal authorities.

The idea, one of the signatories, Mr Janusz Onyskiewicz, said is to strengthen the confidence of Poles and alert them to their rights. A statement from the founding group said: "Our society has a right to defend itself against fear, to organize itself against political banditry – and it's this self-defence and self-organization that our activities will serve. That, too, is solidarity." The group, 14 men and women, includes a welder, a farmer, two steel workers, a poet, an artist, two lawyers and two historians.

One of the moving spirits of KOPP – which because of its Warsaw base will be particularly important in watching abuses in the Interior Ministry – is the economist, Professor Edward Lipinski, at 95 the oldest dissident in the Soviet block, who recently called on General Jaruzelski to resign.

He and the others emphasize that the group will be non-political – "we will have no structure, we will react only to situations" – and that its aim is simply to reveal "facts and connexions between facts" which may have escaped the notice of the authorities. The ultimate goal is to end "police terror".

Mugabe clears his Cabinet of last Zapu ministers

From Jan Raath
Harare

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, dismissed the two remaining members of Zapu from his Cabinet yesterday.

He said the Government "cannot have on our Cabinet representatives of an organization dedicated to deliberate policy of violence and banditry".

The two ministers were Mr Cephas Msipa, aged 53, Minister of State responsible for water resources and development and Mr John Nkomo, aged 50, Minister of State in the Deputy Prime Minister's office.

Mr Mugabe's action is the direct result of the assassination by guerrillas of Senator Moven Ndlovu on Friday in the southern border town of Beitbridge.

At Senator Ndlovu's burial on Sunday, Mr Mugabe accused the Zapu party of the killing, saying it had been carried out by "underground gangs of this evil party". The time had come for Zapu to be declared "an enemy of the people", Mr Mugabe said.

Mr Msipa is a senior member of Zimbabwe's early black nationalists' club, a popular and competent Cabinet minister, and Zapu's secretary-general.

Mr Nkomo is a former teacher, a long-standing Zapu administrator still bearing the scars of a parcel bomb that exploded in Zapu's office in Lusaka in 1977, and now Zapu's publicity and information secretary.

Mr Msipa said he and Mr Nkomo had been summoned to Mr Mugabe's office yesterday morning. Mr Mugabe told them the ruling Zanu (PF) party had decided to sever all relations with Zapu. The Prime Minister then handed them letters advising them formally of the termination of their service.

"I considered the Prime Minister as a friend. I never thought he would take such drastic action without discussing it", Mr Msipa said. Mr Mugabe appeared angry. "There was no smile from him, it was just dry".

Both Mr Msipa and Mr Nkomo have frequently denounced guerrillas, who they also say have no connection with Zapu. "This is the worst day of my life, I feel bitter that I have been associated with dissidents," Mr Msipa said.

Mr Joshua Nkomo, the Zapu leader, in a telephone interview, was less concerned with the sacking of his two ministers than with Mr Mugabe's suggestion that Zapu be declared an "enemy of the people".

"How dare Mugabe say that to me? I worked for years for the liberation of this country. He (Mr Mugabe) comes late into the struggle, happens to get into power, and then wants to use state power to destroy those who made it possible for him to be Prime Minister," he said.

Mr Nkomo was himself removed, with three other colleagues from the Cabinet in January, 1982. Mr Mugabe said that Mr Nkomo had been trying to overthrow the Government through a programme of caching arms on properties owned by senior Zapu personalities.

Angola's peace plan

Dos Santos gives way on Cuban pull-out

From Michael Hornsby
Johannesburg

The Angolan President, Mr José Eduardo Dos Santos, has made public details of his Government's new proposals for ending the conflict in southern Angola and neighbouring Namibia and opening the way to the latter's long-delayed independence from South Africa.

Speaking last Sunday in Uige, northern Angola, at celebrations to mark the ninth anniversary of his country's independence from Portugal, President Dos Santos identified four main elements in what he called "a general accord" to settle the problems of the region.

These were: withdrawal of the remaining South African troops from southern Angola; cessation of all forms of support to Unita and dismantling of its bases in Namibia; implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435; a phased withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, which would start when UN peacekeeping forces were in place in Namibia and South African troops there had been reduced to 1,500 men.

The slow-motion South African withdrawal from southern Angola, which began on March 1 under the supervision of a Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) set up by Pretoria and Luanda in mid-February, could be completed very soon.

The other elements in the Angolan settlement package will entail much harder bargaining. Angola has conceded the important principle of linking a Cuban troop withdrawal to the Namibian independence process provided for in Resolution 435, but the proposed timing of the withdrawal is likely to be challenged by Pretoria.

President Dos Santos: Four-point proposal.

Under 435, a UN-monitored ceasefire would be declared in Namibia between South African forces and Swapo (South West Africa People's Organization) guerrillas, and within 12 weeks South African troops in the territory, currently estimated at 40,000 or more, would be reduced to 1,500. Elections would then be held to a constituent assembly for an independent Namibia.

The South African Government, which is expected to draw up its response to the Angolan proposals at its weekly Cabinet meeting today, is likely to start out by pressing for the reverse of what President Dos Santos had proposed – that all or most of the Cuban troops, estimated at 25,000 or more, should be out of Angola by the time the South African force level in Namibia reaches 1,500.

Breakers of boycott die in fire

From Our Own Correspondent
Johannesburg

Five people were killed early yesterday, when their backyard shack in the African township of Daveyton, on the East Rand, about 20 miles east of Johannesburg, was set on fire deliberately with petrol.

It is believed the five – a man, his wife, a child and two other men – may have died because they refused to take part in a two-day stayaway from work in Transvaal province last week organized by trade unions, students and radical anti-apartheid groups.

The boycott, the biggest of its kind in many years, was called in support of various political, economic and educational grievances in the African community. There has been considerable tension between those who observed the strike and those who did not.

More than 30 people have died in violence that erupted during the boycott and immediately afterwards. Last Saturday, a local councillor in the Katlehong township, south-east of Johannesburg, was shot dead by as yet unidentified assassins.

It is not yet clear whether the man, named as Malacha "Lucky" was the victim of an armed robbery, or of a political killing. Township councillors, who are widely regarded as government collaborators, have often been the target of attacks

● The two-day strike in Transvaal last week was called by both the Federation of South Africn Trade Unions and the Council of South African Unions not just by the latter, as stated on November 7.

Women win top French book prizes with novels that recapture youth

From Diana Geddes
Paris

Two women, Marguerite Duras and Annie Ernaux, have carried off a couple of France's top literary prizes, the Goncourt and Renaudot, with autobiographical novels about their youth.

The cherished Goncourt, which is itself worth less than £5 but which brings with it the virtual certainty of turning the book into a best-seller, was awarded to Mme Duras, one of France's best known living writers, for her most recent novel, *L'amant*.

It tells the tale of her scandalous love affair with a rich Chinese when she was a 15-year-old living in Indo-China between the world wars. Mme Duras, aged 70 and the author of some 20 novels, has also written plays and film scripts, including those for *Hiroshima Mon Amour*, and *India Song*.

Edmond de Goncourt, who set up the prize in his will (it was first awarded in 1904), stipulated that it should reward "youth, originality and talent" but it has not infrequently been awarded to older writers, including Lucien Bodard, in 1982, then aged 67.

It was to "correct" the allegedly mistaken choices of the Goncourt jury that the Renaudot prize was founded in 1925.

Annie Ernaux, aged 44, a lecturer in modern literature, was awarded this year's prize for *La Place*, the fourth in a series of autobiographical novels about her painful break with her working-class origins, and in particular her relationship with her father, at once hated and loved.

Another woman, Catherine Nay, was last month awarded the Anjourd'hui prize for her irreverent biography of President Mitterrand, *La noir et le rouge*, subtitled *The history of an Ambition*.

Mme Duras: Story of a scandalous love-affair

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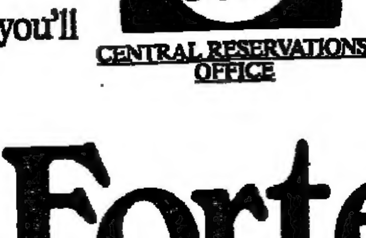




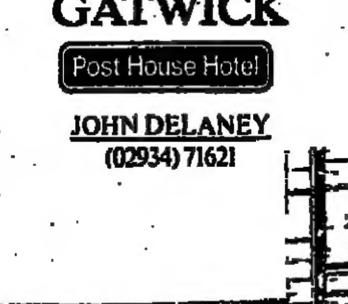








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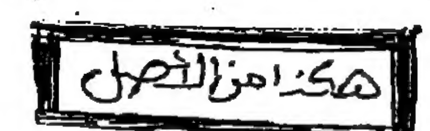
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OUTDOOR FASHION

Forecast for winter is warm





LEFT: Girl, far left, red wool jacket £41.30, hat, gloves; 0-12 Benetton. Picture knit sweater £6.99, cotton fatigues £8.99, Mothercare. Red leather boots £15.99, Dolcis shops. Boy, centre, moss green/grey canvas and ciré jacket £55-£70: padded ciré trousers £25-£34; 2-18 years, by New Man from Bip, Duke Street W1; Harrods; Young Addition, Blackpool. Gloves, Meenys. Hat, 0-12 Benetton. Adult, right, khaki padded cotton jacket, cord collar, £94, matching trousers £85 by Ally Capellino from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge SW1; Caroline Berry, Altrincham. Guernsey sweater £110 from Silks, Tunbridge Wells. Calico shirt, French Connection. Rag scarf, Pacific, New Bond Street W1. Gloves and socks, Miss Selfridge. Brogues £39, Rider, 201 Sloane Street SW1, and branches.

FAR LEFT: Girl's winter white padded ciré jacket, fur collar, by Klimager's, £45-£55, 1-18 years, from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge SW1; Fred Flintstone, Hampstead NW3. Quilted skirt with rib trim £26; matching top £19.75; from Harrods, Knightsbridge SW1. Baseball boots, and socks, Meenys, 241 King's Road SW3, and branches. Scarf and gloves from 0-12 Benetton. Ridged rubber belt by New Man.
Adult's: Cotton fleece sweater £37 by WilliWear from Way In Harrods; Midas branches; Sarah Coggles, York. Waffle cotton dungarees £49.95, Pacific, 143 New Bond Street W1; South Molton Street W1; Down to Earth, Brighton and Hove. Khaki canvas and ciré coat by In-Wear £143.75 from Harrods, Knightsbridge SW1. Socks and mitts Miss Selfridge. Climbing boots £55 Rider.

BELOW LEFT: Girl, right, tan canvas jacket, fur collar, £47.50, 8-16 years, cowboy belt and scarf, all from Meenys, 241 King's Road SW3 and branches. Red cord skirt £19.50-£24.50 by Klimagers from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge SW1. Checked shirt £16-£25 by New Man from Bip, Duke Street W1; Young Addition, Blackpool. Adult, left, lumberjack check shirt £20.50 by French Connection from Connections, James Street WC2, Guildford, Manchester, Harrogate, Edinburgh. Navy cotton, fur-lined gilet £68 by Viv Purcell from Lillywhites, Piccadilly SW1; Diagonal, Guildford; Ambers, Chichester. Brown denim trousers £18.99; wool scarf £15.99, Miss Selfridge. Leather gloves by Stephen Marks £25 from Harvey Nichols. Leather/suede boots £40, Bertie, South Molton Street W1.

BELOW RIGHT: Girl, far left, angora sweater £12.60, tracksuit trousers £13.70, 0-12 Benetton. Trainers and gloves, Meenys. Rucksack £6.99 by Biba Bag Company
Boy, right, red wool duffel coat. £35.90, 0-12 Benetton. Blue cord trousers £17.50, Meeny's, King's Road, SW3.
Adult, centre, tweed wool cardigan £81, scarf £24 by Unanyme from Simpson, Piccadilly, W1; Fine Attire, Birmingham. Cropped cord trousers £48 by Mi-Ko from Michiko, 7 Dering Street, W1. Argyll socks from Grable, Conduit Street, W1. Buckled boots £32, Rider.

Photographs by IAIN McKELL
Hair by Gary at Trevor Anthony



Weekend weather report: changeable, mostly cloudy, outbreaks of rain in some areas, wind moderate to fresh. Fashion forecast: a warmer, bright front moving in bringing tough, protective clothing all over the British Isles.

The outlook for outdoor clothes has never been better. Thickly padded jackets, quilted trousers and chunky high-neck sweaters make warm and comfortable weekend dressing. The gap left by summer's sporty leisure clothes has been filled by practical activity wear, for hiking across windswept hillsides, walking the dog or flying a kite. All the garments from tops to trousers are cut big and loose for movement and a sense of freedom. And this is a fashion story for the whole family.

Children's fashion is now sharp and crisp, with no half measures in styling. Colours are surprisingly bold poster-paint brights, even for the very young. Military-style designs – bomber jackets, fatigue trousers, rambler jackets, boilersuits and heavy-knit sweaters – make the clothes hard-wearing as well as fun.

Dressing for the great outdoors is inspired by northern landscapes. From the polar north come square-cut, sloop-style Icelandic sweaters, and there are Nordic influences, too, in the down-soft wadded coat and the quilted short blouson jacket. The wide open spaces of husky North America bring in lumberjack shirts, fur-trimmed gilets and boots and rough distressed denim trousers.

Some of the pioneer work in tough dressing was done by the cold weather countries: the sturdy workwear of the Danish menswear label "Matinique" inspired ranges that sell worldwide.

Fabrics for the family outing are as varied as the weather. Cotton is now a hardy wintertime material, layered, brushed and fleeced to keep temperatures near normal and humidity low when you are facing the elements. Heavy duty canvas has moved on from street-style workwear to everyday casual clothes and is often mixed with lightweight materials like ciré. Canvas comes, too, as a patchwork of two or three colours, or as a plain jacket, lined with checked tartan.

Proofing with oiled and glazed finishes protects against sudden showers and chilling winds. These treatments are part of the new focus on surface interest, like the waffled and ruched cottons and crumpled ciré that help to keep you dry in most areas. Cord has made a reappearance, furrowed in varying widths from needlecord to jumbo-sized ridges, used mainly for cropped trousers or as a trim. Fake fur, sheepsking and leather, ribbed interlock; quilting and sweatshirting are also stitched on to collars, into linings and across the shoulders, helping to build up defences against the cold.

Country colours mean a muted palette of earthy hues for weekend clothes. Brown is the new base colour, the rustic alternative to city grey and black. Other colours are taken from wintry woodland scenes – dark forest green, wet peat, stormy blue and mushroom with flashes of sunlit leaf shades in beechwood, copper and mustard gold.

Against the bleak, blustery landscape and pale cold sky, flame and berry red make clothes leap into life, with the yellow of winter jasmine and a startling azure blue as contrast.

The flurry of winter whites now sweeping into the shops are turning ice-cold maidens into snow queens. White is made practical by washable fabrics that will stay looking fresh through to the first snowdrops of spring.

The Italian knitwear group, Benetton, have played a strong part in bringing colour into casual wear. They have also injected life and the spirit of youth into children's clothes, bringing the duffel coat out of the school cloakroom and making roomy jackets for winter in their dazzling mix of colours for fine flannels and wools. Young explorers from two to fifteen years can be kitted out in Levi's Youthwear *which features sludgy camouflage* colours that won't show the dirt.

Details carry an important message for weekend wardrobes. Double stitching, broad multi-fastenings, buckles, wide belts, pockets, flaps, zips and hoods have transformed functional clothing. They have also raised the prices. The avalanche of high street cotton and canvas jackets in the shops start at £50, but £100 is nearer the mark for a substantial style – often more expensive than a wool coat. This puts children's outerwear *in the £40-plus price range*, rising to a £70 high for teenagers.

Accessories come cheaper and they are the heavyweight winter warmers. Thick fishermen's socks pull on over richly textured woolly tights, worn with crepe-soled mountaineering-style boots, warmly fur-lined.

If we are set for a long hard winter, these are cold cures that the family can start taking now.

Christine Painell

● *Suzy Menkes is away.*





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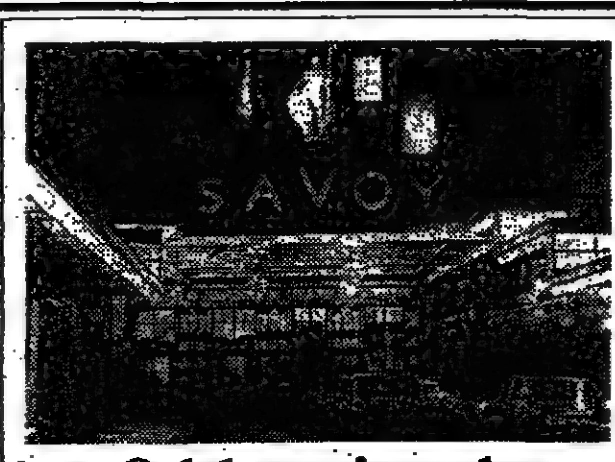


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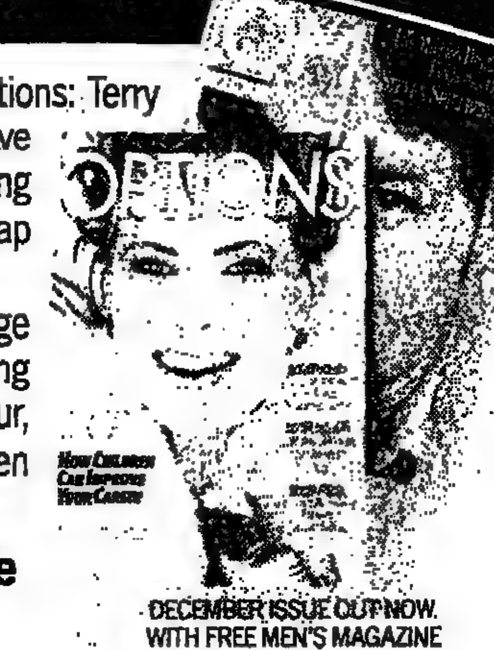
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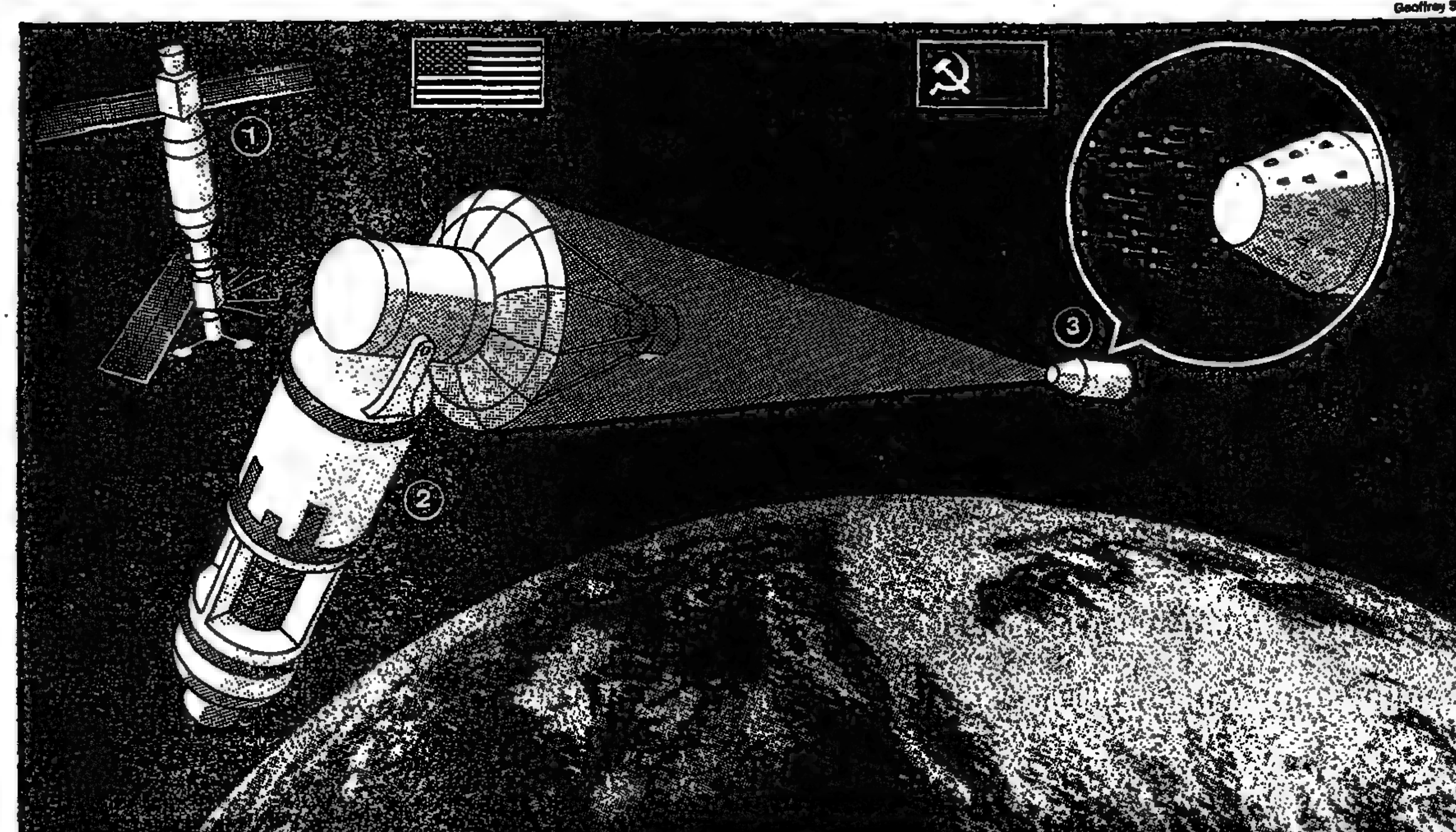


SPECTRUM

The race between Russia and America to develop advanced space weapons – including deadly lasers that can destroy enemy missiles, communication networks and spy satellites – may soon be unstoppable. In his final article, Thomas Karas looks at their progress

When science fiction becomes fact

Geoffrey Sims



Star wars: military experts believe that the weapon of the future will be the space-based laser station. In this US Defense Department conception, satellite (1) is protected by satellite (2) which uses a mirror to deflect a laser attack from enemy satellite (3) seen in close-up

The United States Air Force's anti-satellite weapon (ASAT) probably reaches a speed of about two miles per second, or 7,200 miles an hour. A Russian Molniya-orbit satellite reaches more than 23,300 miles an hour. But the US weapon does not have to match these speeds because it simply cruises into the path of the target satellite which destroys itself by crashing into the American ASAT.

This weapon goes by the unassuming name of PMALS – the Prototype Miniature Air-Launched System. The PMALS payload, the computerized kamikaze that rams into the target satellite, is a little gem of technical ingenuity called the Miniature Homing Intercept Vehicle (MHIV): a cylinder measuring about 12 by 13 inches.

Looking out from the centre of the cylinder are eight small telescopes. Their job is to gather infra-red light from the target satellite and focus it on an *electronic sensor in the focal* plane. When the satellite is free of its carrier rocket, it is already on a near collision course with *the target satellite. To ram the* target it manoeuvres from side to side or up and down according to the direction of the target registered by the telescopes.

The power comes from 56 small rocket tubes forming the outer shell of the cylinder. Steering the miniature vehicle into the exact path of a dim object approaching at 10,000 miles an hour sounds difficult enough, but there's more. When the MHIV leaves the carrier rocket, not only is it travelling at enormous velocity, but it is spinning 20 times a second. The spin is necessary to stabilize the vehicle and keep its telescopes pointed in the right general direction. What's more, each of the 56 solid-fuelled rockets fires only once; that means that the timing of the manoeuvring bursts has to correlate not only with the calculated position of the target, but also with the exact position of the rocket tubes as the vehicle spins.

This complex task forced the engineers building the weapon to design a whole new guidance system for it. That guidance system incorporates not only the infra-red target trackers but also a recently invented laser gyroscope to keep track of the vehicle's revolutions.

The design for the MHIV comes out of research in ABM (anti-ballistic missile) weapons originally sponsored by the army. But the air force's method for getting the little projectile into the general vicinity of the target really turns it into an entirely different weapons system. Where the proposed ABM system would have one larger but slower rocket carry a package of several of the miniature vehicles into the path of an oncoming wave of Soviet nuclear warheads, the PMALS uses a single two-stage rocket, launched from an aircraft to deliver each MHIV into space.

The Air Force Space Command plans to station the first PMALS kits, and therefore the first anti-satellite F-15 squadrons, at Langley Air Force Base (near Hampton, Virginia) and McChord Air Force Base (near Tacoma, Washington) in 1985.

But the headquarters for the whole system will be back inside Cheyenne Mountain, at SPADOC – the Space Defense Operations Centre. Boeing has the contract to develop the anti-satellite mission control centre at SPADOC. Officers there will *tell the F-15 pilots* where to aim the missile to get the MHIV in the general vicinity of the target satellite for the deadly collision.

When the US Air Force starts testing the system against satellites (so far it has only fired the weapon against a point in space), it will aim the missiles at special target satellites. But of course the ultimate targets will be enemy military satellites. So the Space Defense Operations Centre commanders will be relying on the SPADATS – the Space Detection and Tracking System – to supply the information needed to direct anti-satellite attacks.

With the prospect of space wars on the horizon, the US Air Force has been tooling up the SPADATS to gather better data faster. For example, the Electronic Systems Division has set up a "Pacific barrier" of radar stations to fill a gap that the Hawaiian and Aleutian Islands stations miss.

One of the radar sets used to be based in Thailand, then went *into storage in the Philippines*, and now is up and working there. A new system went to Guam. And at the Kwajalein missile test range in the Marshall Islands, the US converted a radar that used to track incoming test missile war-heads into a full-time satellite watcher.

Another new tracking system uses telescopes rather than radar. For many years the US has maintained a globe-girdling belt of optical trackers called Baker-Nunn cameras, like astronomer's telescopes. On a clear night a satellite the size of a basketball will show up at 20,000 miles. Every night the cameras devour hundreds of feet of film, but an hour and a half can pass between the time the picture was taken and the processing and analysis of the film. But now several subcontractors are supplying a new system that works a hundred times faster. Instead of registering on film, the pictures go through a television camera.

Using the cameras and *computers, station operators* can almost immediately spot the satellites, determine their orbital characteristics, and compare the *information with* previous observations. The first station opened up for business at the White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, *in 1981.* Four more are planned: one in Korea, one in Hawaii, and two at unannounced sites in the eastern Atlantic and the Middle East.

The Defence Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) has been working with the US Air Force to develop an even more advanced system. The new sensor, code-named TEAL AMBER, would, like its space-based cousins, "stare" at the target instead of scanning it, and detect even fainter objects than the television system.

The space watchers want to know not only what the Soviet satellites' orbits are, but what the satellites themselves look like.

The computers of SPADOC, inside Cheyenne Mountain, are already keeping track of the 4,500 or so artificial satellites, American and Russian. But as SPADOC *moves into the* "warfighting" mode, and as its new global network of sensors gathers more timely information, it is going to need better and faster computer programs and display consoles.

Defence officials are ambiguous about whether the SPADOC and the ASAT weapons under its control are supposed to be more for defence or for attack. The usual justification for the US anti-satellite programme is the existence of the "operational" Soviet interceptor satellite. The idea is that if the US can threaten to retaliate against them in kind, the Soviets will be less likely to use their weapon.

But in the spring of 1981 Brigadier General Ralph Jacobson, then the US Air Force research chief for space systems, reversed the *usual emphasis. He told a* subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee: "The ability of the Soviet *Union to use military power on* a worldwide basis is increasingly dependent on effective and reliable operation of various satellite systems. These systems enhance the performance of Soviet surface, sea and aerospace forces and represent a major threat to US and Allied sea, ground and aerospace forces.

"Thus, the US has a legitimate military need for an ASAT capability to remove the current sanctuary status the Soviets enjoy in space. In addition, posing a threat to Soviet satellites may help deter Soviet use of their operational ASAT *capability.*"

In 1979 the Pentagon's deputy chief of research for strategic and space systems, Seymour Zeiberg, *told another* committee that it was "... important not to couple our anti-satellite programme with the Soviet's anti-satellite programme. The principal motivation for our anti-satellite programme is to put us in a position to negate Soviet satellites that control Soviet weapons that could attack our fleet.

"That differs, in my mind at least, from a consideration that if they have one we ought to have one and we can develop some deterrence in the use of anti-satellite systems."

The satellites Zeiberg referred to are the Soviet ocean reconnaissance satellites, which might tell the Soviet Backfire bombers where to aim their missiles and bombs to strike US aircraft carriers.

So the *main* task of the SPADOC officers in charge of the Miniature Air-Launched System will be to spot likely targets among Soviet *military* satellites. A more challenging task, but one that the new and improved SPADOC is planning to take on, will be to spot a suspected Soviet interceptor satellite within minutes after if leaves the ground; determine whether it is about to attack an American satellite, scramble one of those anti-satellite-equipped F-15s, and guide the US weapon in a counter-attack. All of this would probably have to happen within about forty-*five minutes.*

If the United States and the Soviet Union get serious about going after each other's satellites, the potential threats are considerable. From the Soviet point of view, the US Miniature Air-Launched System probably already represents an escalation in the space arms race: if it works as designed, it will be a much more formidable weapon than the Soviet killer satellite.

The air-launched weapon will attack from any direction, *making defences more difficult.* Unlike the Soviet ASAT, which goes into at least a partial orbit, and sometimes two orbits, before it strikes, the *US* system is a "direct ascent" interceptor. As a small missile launched from a relatively small aircraft, it will give virtually no warning to Soviet radars or warning satellites that an attack is imminent.

Since at least 1962, military men have been talking about the potential of lasers as instruments of war, but more than $2 billion of research has yet to produce a really practical field weapon. There's now a scientific and technical debate on in the US military-industrial community about just how soon, if ever, various kinds of laser weapons are going to be *feasible. Meanwhile,* the satellite survivability thinkers are figuring out how to counter laser weapons.

In 1975, reports leaked from the Pentagon that the Soviets had temporarily "blinded" a US early warning satellite by aiming a ground-based laser at its infra-red sensors. Later, the generally accepted explanation was that gas-field fires in the Soviet Union had produced the blinding effect.

The next major leak on the subject of a Soviet ground-based laser came in 1980: a CIA estimate given to President Carter reportedly said that the Soviets had recently deployed such a weapon. According to the Associated Press, though, Pentagon officials were sceptical, saying, "... it's a possibility, but no more than that." The editors of *Aviation Week*, on the other hand, passed on *the leak as gospel: "The USSR* already has operational a high-energy laser weapon capable of destroying US satellites in low *earth orbit.*"

Colonel Donald Henderson, US Air Force Space Division expert on anti-satellite warfare, recently told a meeting of the American Astronautical Society that "laser hardening and sensor protection technology is nearly perfected for defensive applications".

Every once in a while an intelligence leak appears to the effect that the Soviets are developing a space-based laser weapon for anti-satellite purposes. A laser in space has the advantage that there is no atmosphere to distort and dissipate the power of its beam. A high-energy laser in space might actually burn or punch a hole in a satellite, not just damage its sensors.

Lasers in space for anti-satellite purposes might not necessarily be the ultimate anti-satellite weapon. One possibility is that both sides would put such weapons up, setting the stage for a *laser* duel of uncertain outcome. Short of that sort of star war, though, the satellite defence planners have less dramatic means available for countering the laser threat.

For example, if you can build a mirror strong enough to aim at the laser beam in the first place, you should be able to build one strong enough to fend off an enemy beam. A defensive mirror even of low quality *might protect the satellite;* a higher-quality one might even reflect the beam back on the enemy weapon. Scientists are also *developing* "ablative" paints and structural materials that can erode away under a laser beam, leaving the equipment under the skin unharmed.

There are uncertainties about how effective lasers could be against satellites. But among the tasks imagined for space laser weapons–destroying ballistic missiles, destroying bombers, or destroying satellites, the anti-satellite task would be the easiest. Defence officials have said that if they were to deploy a laser weapon in the next *few* years, attacking satellites would be the most they could expect to do with it. And they judge that *if that's all you can do with it,* it's not worth doing.

A better candidate for an anti-satellite laser platform might be a high-flying aircraft. The US Air Force has already put a modest laser test weapon on a C-135 (*military* version of the Boeing 707) "test bed," but it has had only partial success in shooting down even close-in *target missiles.*

Laser weapons of various kinds are now receiving greater attention under President Reagan's strategic defence intiative as possible anti-ballistic missile weapons. In so far as the United States or the Soviet Union wants to develop these weapons, an arms control agreement between the superpowers on anti-satellite weapons seems unlikely, since an anti-missile weapon will be an excellent anti-satellite weapon.

On the other hand, advanced anti-satellite weapon development will begin to undermine the existing ABM treaty of 1972, since tests of anti-satellite weapons will be increasingly difficult to distinguish from anti-missile weapon tests. An arms race in space may soon be unstoppable.

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Extracted from The New High Ground: strategies and weapons of space age war, *published this week by new English Library £9.95.*

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A gricer's view of Victorian airports

moreover ... Miles Kington

I have no evidence for saying so, but I would imagine that the British provide the most fanatical train-fanciers in the world. There is even a special word to describe that particular fanatic – a "gricer" – and if anyone knows the derivation, please let me know.

I suffer from the disease in a mild sort of way. At least, when I arrive in a major city I don't know, I tend to go and have a look at the station before the cathedral. So when a huge exhibition arrived from Paris, called "The Age of Railway Stations", and was lodged temporarily in the Victoria & Albert Museum several years ago, I found myself drifting down there and buying a platform ticket.

It was only then I realized that train-fancying takes different forms in different countries. This being a French exhibition, and the French being lovers of abstract theories and principles behind things, imaginary or not, the exhibition was geared totally to the idea of the station as a symbol of human behaviour. There were sections with names vaguely like "The Station as a Political Gathering Point", "The Station as Interface between Town and Country", and "Stations: A Mass Meeting-Point for a Mass Age".

What there wasn't was engines, or steam, or the smell of axle grease, only ideas, and to this day I can remember the *faces of my British fellow train* nuts, wandering round blankly and thinking to themselves: "Where the hell are the chuff-chuffs?"

This all came back to me the other day when I received a lovely new book called *Great Railway Stations of Europe*, (Thames & Hudson, £16), *full* of glam photos of everywhere from Finland to Seville.

Yet here again there was something wrong. The introductory text depicted stations as places where people teemed together, jostled in queues, had meals, lost their luggage, roamed the platforms and, collected train numbers. But the photographs were quite different – they showed the shapes of railway stations and excluded people almost entirely. It was as if the photographer had purposely got up before breakfast to get his pictures before the passengers arrived.

The mystery was quickly explained. The text was by an Englishman, the photos by a German. Germans are notoriously tidy-minded and Manfred Hamm obviously *felt* that *people* would rather mess up his portraits. If the English see people as grimy humanity, and the French see *them* as abstract symbols, the Germans would sometimes rather not see them at all.

Luckily, Marcus Binney's text redressed the balance. He had riffled through any amount of ancient train guides and come up with a lot of stuff about human railway traffic new to me. For instance, it is often casually said that railway *termini were the airports of the* nineteenth century, but I had no idea that Victorian travellers were urged to turn up early at *stations to clear customs.* Or that they were penned into different class waiting rooms and ushered on to the train *separately*. Or that they were charged for excess luggage.

One of the best books unearthed by Binney is *Railway Management at Stations*, a Victorian manual written by E. B. Ivatts, which recommends heartily that stations should be given a good daily wipe-down. Ex-sailors are good for this job because "having been accustomed to wash ships' decks, they take cheerily to such kind of work".

And a most startling confirmation of national characteristics comes from a *Russian* – that romantic and emotional nationality – who as a boy went to his local railway station and "*would* sit *there* motionless for hours, watching. For several years of my life I think I went there every day, simply watching the trains slowly starting and getting up speed ..."

Later, when in Leningrad as an artist, he used to go to the main station and watch trains until the movement "became part of me and I became part of the train".

And who was this poet of the railway station? Rudolf Nureyev.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 494)

ACROSS
1 Rolled runway (6)
5 Attitude (4)
8 Escort (5)
9 Northern French (7)
11 Tape again (2,6)
13 Dry sherry (4)
15 Music school (13)
17 Praise (4)
18 Disturb (8)
21 Italian vermouth (7)
22 Deliver (5)
23 Moved smoothly (4)
24 Fuss (6)

DOWN
2 Detest (5)
3 Spoil (3)
4 Infringement (13)
5 Skin opening (4)
6 E African language (7)
7 School courses (10)
10 Wiltshire stone circle (10)
12 Masticate (4)
14 Eyelid infection (4)
16 Impartial (7)
19 Warble (5)
20 Feathered creature (4)
22 Hidden microphone (3)

SOLUTION TO No 493
ACROSS: 1 Motif 4 Infarct 8 Durum 9 Titanic 10 Cobblers 11 Pool 13 Chiaroscuro 17 Arch 18 Matronly 21 Calypso 22 Facet 23 Larceny 24 Lyric
DOWN: 1 Medics 2 Throb 3 Familiar 4 Interrogatory 5 Fate 6 Rancour 7 Tickle 12 Scornful 14 Heckler 15 Parcel 16 Mystic 19 Nicer 20 Apse

هكذا من الاصل

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Again, a quote from the Managing Director of Motor.

But virtually every review of the BMW 5 Series says the same thing.

Like Drive's verdict on the 520i: "The further and faster you drive it, the more rewarding it proves."

Such opinions are not easily won.

The fact is, BMWs are designed to be actively driven, not passively steered.

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Queen's Bench Division — Law Report November 13 1984 — Court of Appeal

Council not liable for absence of double white lines

West and Another v Buckinghamshire County Council

Before Mr Justice Caulfield

[Judgment delivered November 8]

The decision of a highway authority not to place double white lines on a road, pursuant to its power under section 55(1) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967, was a matter of policy and discretion giving rise to no duty of care to road users and one which could not be attacked in the courts unless it could be shown that the authority had exercised its discretion negligently.

Mr Justice Caulfield so held in the Queen's Bench Division, dismissing an action by a driver, Robert Alan West, and his employers, Conair Churchill Ltd, for an indemnity from a highway authority, Buckinghamshire County Council, in respect of £160,000 damages and £11,000 costs awarded against the plaintiffs arising out of an accident on the A413 between Whitchurch and Winslow, Buckinghamshire, on the night of March 9, 1979, when the driver, while overtaking, negligently collided with an oncoming vehicle causing the death of the driver of the vehicle, Mr Brian David Dawes.

Mr William Crowther, QC and Mr Nigel Wilkinson for the plaintiffs; Mr Michael Lewer, QC and Mr Nicholas Beddard for the highway authority.

MR JUSTICE CAULFIELD said that the plaintiffs alleged that the highway authority was partly responsible for the collision in that, in exercise of its statutory powers under section 55(1) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1967, it should have painted double white lines on the road prohibiting overtaking, rather than the hazard lines which existed at the date of the accident.

Guidelines given to highway authorities in 1960 by the Department of Transport recommended that roads less than 20 feet wide should not carry double white lines.

A survey of the stretch of road in question had been carried out by the highway authority in 1964. That survey showed that although the road presented a hazard, double white lines were not desirable as the road was less than 20 feet wide.

Since 1964, the highway authority had kept detailed statistics as to the number and exact location of accidents on roads within its area. Until the accident in question only two accidents, neither of them serious, had occurred at that location.

After the present accident the road was measured and found to be over 20 feet wide. The highway authority was informed and a new survey confirmed the width as over 20 feet. Double white lines were then painted on the road.

It was submitted on behalf of the plaintiffs that although the evidence disclosed that there had been no road widening scheme on the stretch of road nevertheless piecemeal repair over the years could result, as the highway authority accepted, in the gradual widening of the road; that the authority should have foreseen that result and taken steps to require workmen to measure the width of the road after repairs or resurfacing to see whether the 20 feet minimum was exceeded and if so, to place double white lines upon the road.

In *Anns v Merton London Borough Council* ([1978] AC 728, 755) Lord Wilberforce concluded that while operations carried out by a public body pursuant to an empowering statute could give rise to a duty of care and an action for damages, a policy decision made pursuant to such statutory powers was a matter of discretion which could not be attacked in the courts.

In the present case his Lordship concluded that the decisions taken by the highway authority were policy decisions which it was entitled to take in its exercise of the powers conferred on it by the 1967 Act. That was a matter of discretion which had been *bona fide* exercised by the authority and no duty of care arose.

If his Lordship was wrong about that then in any event no breach of duty had been proved. If there was negligence then it was not such as to entitle the plaintiffs to a contribution in view of the gross negligence of the driver. His Lordship was not satisfied that even if the road had been painted with double white lines the accident would not have taken place.

The action would accordingly be dismissed with costs.

Solicitors: A. E. Wyeth & Co; Barlow Lyde & Gilbert.

US anti-trust claim no breach of English injunction

Smith Kline & French Laboratories Ltd and Others v Bloch

Before Lord Justice Dunn, Lord Justice Parker and Sir Denys Buckley

[Judgment delivered November 7]

The filing and prosecution in the United States of an anti-trust complaint against three US companies, in the course of which reference might be made to a contract made in England and to events which might amount to a breach of that contract, but which was principally concerned with violations of US law committed in the US did not infringe an injunction restraining the pursuit in the US of claims in contract or tort against those companies or their English subsidiaries which had been granted on the ground that, so far as those latter claims were concerned, England was the natural forum for the adjudication of the dispute.

The Court of Appeal so held, ordering, *inter alia*, the dismissal of two appeals by the plaintiffs, Smith Kline & French Laboratories Ltd and the Smithkline Beckman Corporation, from Mr Justice Skinner who on June 13, 1984, dismissed their applications for interlocutory injunctions to restrain the defendant, Dr Maurice Bloch, from pursuing in the US an anti-trust claim against the English plaintiffs or their US parent company.

On November 30, 1981, Sir Douglas Frank, QC, sitting as a deputy High Court judge, granted the plaintiffs an injunction preventing Dr Bloch pursuing against them in the US a claim which was based on an alleged breach of a contract, made in England, concerning the marketing by the plaintiffs of a drug invented by Dr Bloch.

That injuction had been upheld by the Court of Appeal (Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Ackner and Lord Justice O'Connor) on May 13, 1982 ([1983] 1 WLR 730).

Dr Bloch subsequently initiated in the US an anti-trust claim alleging, apart from any breach of contract, that the plaintiffs, in order to protect and promote the market for one of their own pharmaceutical products, had lied about the properties of that product and about their own intentions with regard to the development and marketing of Dr Bloch's pharmaceutical products and had suppressed the development of his products. On January 11, 1984, (*The Times* January 17, 1984) that claim was held by Mr Justice Drake to be prohibited by the original injunction.

Dr Bloch now sought to pursue in the US an amended version of that claim which was purely concerned with the anti-trust allegations and which made no reference to and did not depend on any of his claims for breach of contract.

Mr Anthony Walton, QC and Mr Thomas Shields for the plaintiffs; Mr Colin Ross-Munro, QC, Mr Robert Englehart and Mr Ian Mill for Dr Bloch.

LORD JUSTICE PARKER said that the existing injunction was very wide, preventing the pursuit in the US of claims not only in contract but also in tort, against not only the plaintiffs' English company but also any US company connected with it.

Dr Bloch's first anti-trust claim, which contained averments of breaches of contract, had clearly infringed that injunction.

The second, amended, claim was, however, a very different document. In the first place, the plaintiffs' English company was not intended to be a party to it at all; it was simply a complaint of anti-trust violations and breaches of the US Lanham Act (15 USCA 1125) by three US defendants.

Second, it contained no reference to the contract or its breach.

Third, it complained of acts and practices "within the US" and not worldwide.

Finally, it alleged violations predating the contract by some two years.

The plaintiffs had contended that the new claim was no more than a "laundered" version of the first prohibited claim, and that it could not be pursued by Dr Bloch without his alleging breach of contract. That approach was without substance.

It was clearly possible to allege that the prospective defendants in the US action had suppressed the results of clinical trials without their contractual control being established: and even where the contract did need to be set up it would be unnecessary to aver or establish its breach.

In any case, the relief claimed would be damages not for the breach of contract but for anti-trust violation.

The plain fact was that in the present claim Dr Bloch was seeking to charge three US companies with violations of US law committed in the US. It might be that the action was without foundation. It might be that in pursuing his action Dr Bloch would prove or seek to prove certain facts which would or might found a claim in contract against the plaintiffs' English company, if he chose to sue them. If so, he would not be in breach of the existing injunction.

To prevent Dr Bloch seeking to prove such facts would involve an English court at the suit of an English plaintiff restraining an English defendant with whom it had a contract from stating, or causing it to be stated, in any legal proceedings outside England against anyone at all, that he had made the contract and that something had happened which in law amounted to a breach of that contract, even if it was irrelevant in such proceedings to determine whether the event stated did or did not constitute such a breach.

His Lordship knew of no authority which suggested that any such injunction could, much less should, be granted. It plainly should not.

The jurisdiction by injunction *in personam* to prevent proceedings being launched or continued in a foreign court had to be exercised only with great caution; the more so when the proceedings which were to be stopped were proceedings which could only be brought in the foreign court: see *British Airways Board v Laker Airways Ltd* (*The Times*, July 20, 1984; [1984] 3 WLR 413).

Where the party moving the English court was not even a party or intended party to the foreign proceedings, or where the injunction sought would prevent the defendant not merely from launching or pursuing an action in the foreign court but from giving, as a witness, evidence of a fact which would or might constitute a breach of contract between the plaintiff and the defendant in the English proceedings for which breach the defendant did not desire to sue, it was very *doubtful* that such injunctive relief would ever be granted.

It was not impossible for circumstances to exist in which, having regard to the principles laid down by the House of Lords in *Laker* and earlier cases, an injunction restraining such proceedings or the giving of such evidence would be permissible. But his Lordship was entirely satisfied that the present litigation was not such a case, and the plaintiffs' appeals should accordingly be dismissed.

Lord Justice Dunn delivered a concurring judgment and Sir Denys Buckley agreed.

Solicitors: Woodham Smith; Samuels & Green.

Ground for changing maintenance order

Vasey v Vasey

Before Lord Justice Waller, Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Dillon

[Judgment delivered November 7]

The failure of justices to take into account all relevant factors, when refusing to make a maintenance order for a wife on the ground of her misconduct, was a ground for interfering with the order.

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by Mrs Joan Mary Vasey from the dismissal of her appeal by the Divisional Court of the Family Division. She had appealed from the refusal of the Bishop Auckland Justices to make a maintenance order in her favour against her husband, Patrick Anthony Vasey.

Mr Stuart Lightwing for the wife; Mr Anthony Briggs for the husband.

LORD JUSTICE DUNN said that the justices granted custody of the child of the family to the wife with access to the husband, ordered the husband to pay the wife £15 a week for the benefit of the child and refused to make any order for maintenance for the wife, on the ground that she had deserted the husband and that her desertion was gross and obvious conduct relevant to an order for financial provision. The appeal to the Divisional Court was limited to the justices' refusal to make the maintenance order in favour of the wife.

The Divisional Court dismissed the appeal on the ground that they were precluded by the decision of the Court of Appeal in *Robinson v Robinson* ([1983] Fam 43) from interfering with the justices' ruling, although both Sir John Arnold, President, and Mr Justice Wood said that they would, if sitting at first instance, have awarded the wife some maintenance, but not as much as she would receive if she had not been guilty of gross and obvious conduct.

In the present case Mr Lightwing said that the justices failed to take into account matters which they were required to take into account by reason of the provisions of section 3 of the Domestic Proceedings and Magistrates' Courts Act 1978; that accordingly they failed to carry out the balancing exercise required by that section, and so by reason of *D v M (Minor: Custody Appeal)* ([1983] Fam 33) an appellate court was free to carry out the balancing exercise since there was sufficient evidence to enable it to do so.

Section 3 required the court, in considering an application for financial provision under section 2 of the Act, to have regard to seven specific matters, six of which were similar to those in section 25(1) of the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973.

The proper approach for justices considering any application under section 2 was therefore to make findings *seriatim* upon each of the matters set out in section 3(1) and then to balance the factors one against another so as to arrive at an order which was just and reasonable.

The weight to be attached to any particular matter was for the justices but they had to take account of all of them. The most important function of the justices was judicially to balance needs and responsibilities against financial resources.

If in an exceptional case the justices decided that conduct was relevant, that must be put into the balance. His Lordship said "exceptional case" because experience showed that it was dangerous to make judgments about the cause of the breakdown of a marriage without a full inquiry, since the conduct of one spouse could only be measured against the conduct of the other, and marriages seldom broke down without faults on both sides.

In the present case the justices did not appear to have considered either paragraph (*a*) or (*b*) or section 3(1), that is, financial resources and needs, and they carried out no balancing exercise at all.

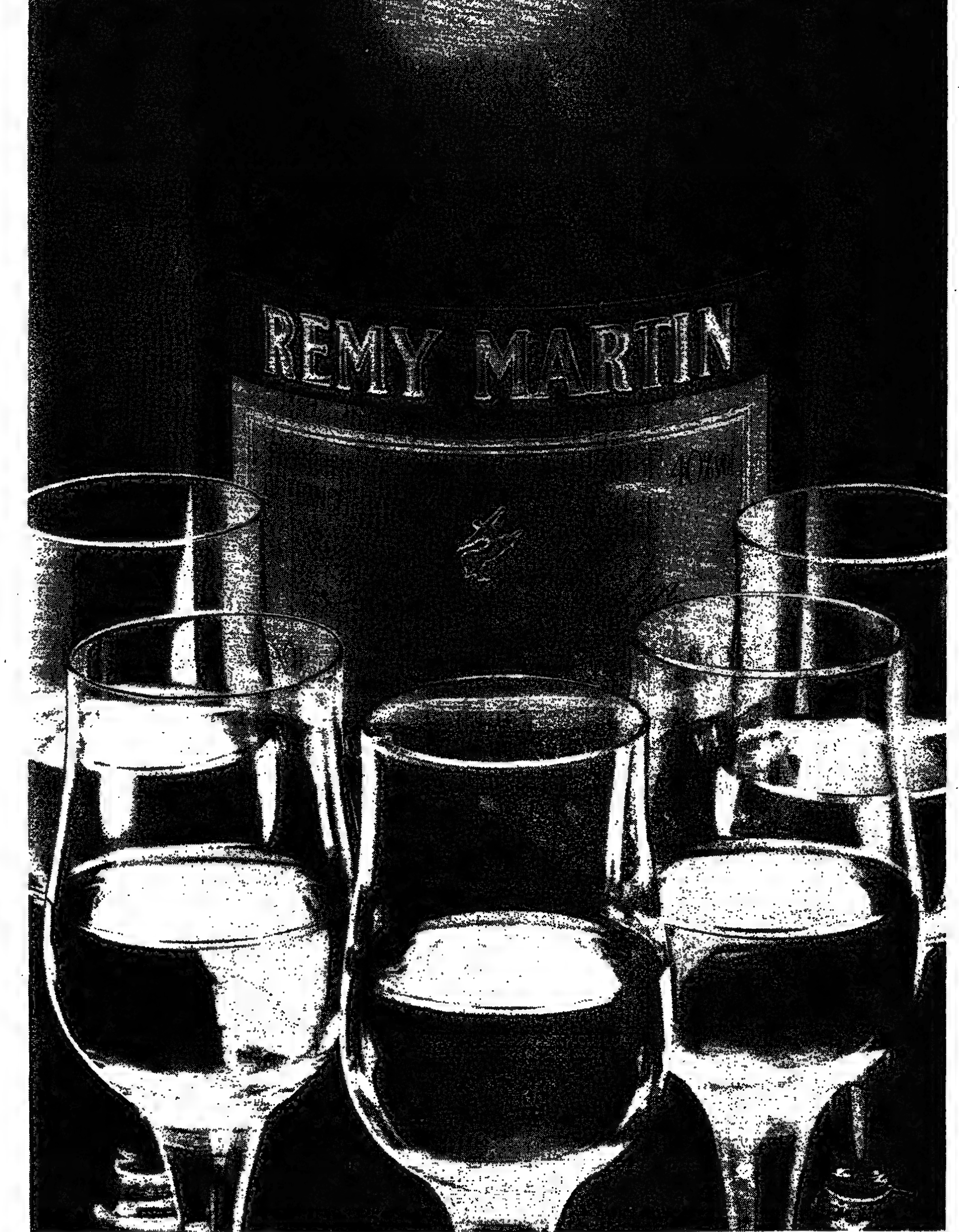
The justices having failed to carry out the balancing exercise, his Lordship agreed with Mr Lightwing that there was sufficient evidence to enable the court to do as they did in *D v M*. Accordingly, section 3(1) had to be considered.

In cases of that kind it was convenient to have a small payments order and to adjust the orders so that they might fall within the range of small payments orders, the maximum of which was £33. His Lordship would therefore order £33 a week for the wife and £20 for the child.

The orders would be made on the basis that the wife was not working. If and when she was able to work it would be open to the husband to apply for an appropriate reduction.

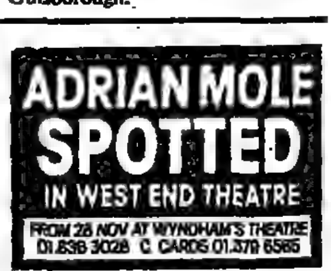
Lord Justice Dillon agreed and Lord Justice Waller delivered a concurring judgment.

Solicitors: Smith Roddam & Co, Bishop Auckland; Askew & Askew, Guisborough.



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VANESSA'S DIARY

Tues. Julian down with first cold of Winter. Gave it to me, of course. So couldn't go to Fortnums to order Christmas Hampers.

Sent for their mouthwatering Christmas Catalogue (£1 post free), and discovered Fortnums have made it child's play to shop without moving from my own fireside.

Luckily made a list before Julian got hold of it. He's been glued to it for hours – says it's far better than any doctor's prescription, and his appetite is improving all the time.

Not surprising. The sight of all those goodies makes one long to leap into a taxi crying 'Fortnum & Mason – hurry'. There's nothing *quite* like browsing round that fabulous Ground Floor. As Julian says – it's the most frabjous tuck box in the world.



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THE ARTS

Galleries

Major painting discovery of the Deco sensibility

Glyn Philpot
National Portrait Gallery

John Tunnard
Gillian Jason

Norman Janes
Highgate Gallery

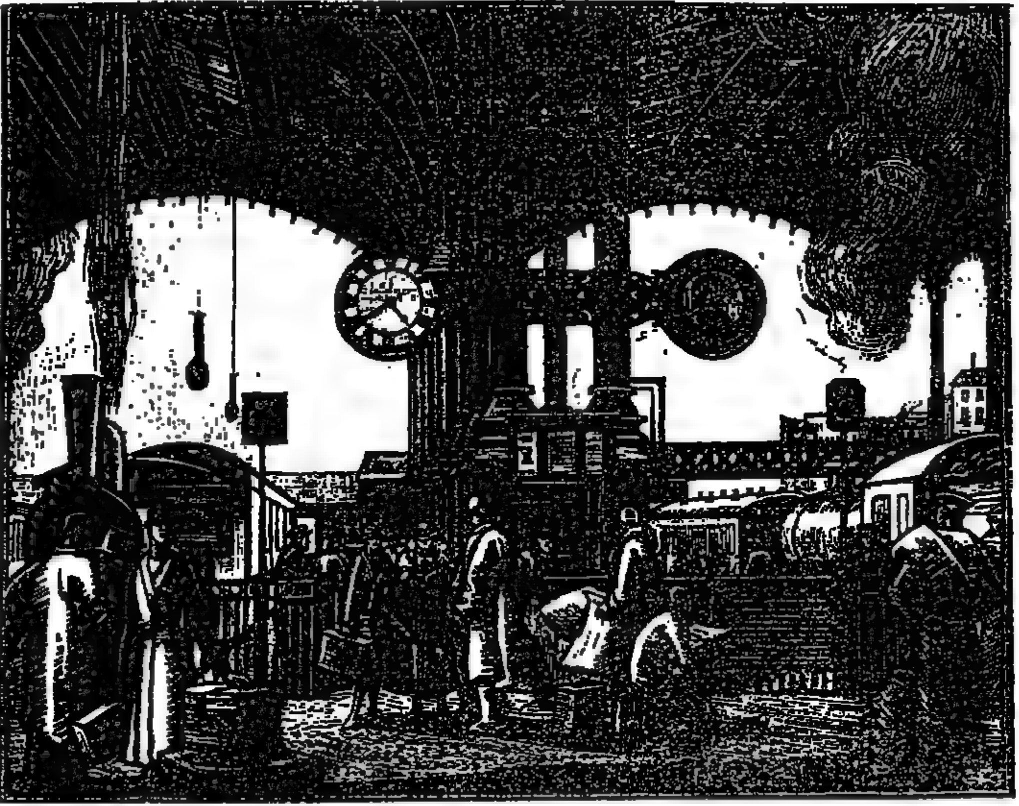
William Turner of Oxford
Bankside

In all the arts we tend, comfortingly, to assume that by and large the system works, that, though recognition may sometimes be late in coming, no major artist is finally left out in the cold or forgotten. But we should not rely too readily on this: for a rediscovery to have any effect, space has to be made available, money spent, and some kind of a showing put on. And then the public may not respond to an unknown name. It is therefore a very bold stroke for the National Portrait Gallery, for their major autumn and winter show (until February 10), to feature, and so lavishly, an unknown quantity like **Glyn Philpot**, an artist in need of rediscovery if there ever was one.

Who on earth was Glyn Philpot? It is highly unlikely that one in a hundred of even regular visitors to the NPG (or the Tate for that matter) will so much as know the name. He was born in 1884, of much the same generation as Augustus John, but his formation and the measure of fame that he quite early achieved were almost entirely academic. He was a friend and protégé of Ricketts (he and his lifelong companion Vivian Forbes took over the old Shannon-and-Ricketts studio when the older couple moved to the country), and began by producing elaborately decadent-looking drawings and precious, privately printed booklets in close imitation of Ricketts. But he first impressed the public with exotic subject-pictures like *La Zarzarrosa* (1910-11), which signals its presence dramatically all through the long gallery by which you approach the show: with its bold chiaroscuro, its confident setting of brilliant colour against a dark background, it clearly indicates a fashionable turn-of-the-century interest in Velazquez. He also painted portraits in a quieter version of the Sargent manner, and soon built up a rich, conservative clientele.

Though they grow on you, some of the portraits in this first part of the show only narrowly avoid dullness. Is this, one might wonder, a serious candidate for major revaluation? A stunningly skilful draughtsman, it is true, with, when he lets himself go, an interesting taste in curious allegorical subjects and a distinctively sensuous appreciation of male beauty, black and white, but.... Then, halfway through the show, very precisely in 1931, you go round a corner, and the scene is totally, dazzlingly transformed. For at that point Philpot's bubbling dissatisfactions with his respectable academic career boiled over, he went abroad, turned his back on his previous public and the kind of success they assured, and "went modern". His sincerity was doubted, his old patrons fell away (though he had some new, more progressive patrons such as the Melchetts and Sir Philip Sassoon), the public did not know what to make of him, and he even had one of his major paintings turned down by the Academy. In what is perhaps one of the most striking artistic examples of the male menopause, he became a new man, and remained so until his death in 1937.

It is because of these paintings from the last, fertile years that Philpot was deliberately expunged from the public consciousness; and it is by them now that he stands or falls. What in fact we discover – of all the weird things to discover within the staid confines of the National Portrait Gallery – is a major painter of the Deco sensibility. I am tempted to say, *the* major painter. Deco, as a movement of taste, was not enormously distinguished for its easel painting, and Philpot's only serious rival for the crown would seem to be Tamara de Lempicka.


Norman Janes's romantic response to *Liverpool Street Station* (1927)

Some of these later paintings, like the portrait of *M Julien Zaïre (Tom Whiskey)*, make expressive play with the world of cocktails and chrome. But there is something deeper here than the mere props of Thirties sophistication. The exquisite pale colouring, so difficult to capture in reproduction, of such works as the 1934 portrait of *Vivian Forbes*, the uncluttered and elegant *André Eglevsky* from 1937, the casually dramatic *Man with a Gun* (a signally beautiful young Norwegian friend), the magical and mysterious *Acrobats Waiting to Rehearse*, or the several pictures, dressed and undressed, of Philpot's Jamaican manservant Henry Thomas, indicate a sensibility totally in tune with its time, producing something intensely period but not in the least dated. If there is any justice, the show should cause a sensation, and put the unclassifiable Philpot firmly in his proper place as one of the major figures of Thirties art.

I am not sure that **John Tunnard** can really be described as a major figure of anything, except possibly that no-man's-land of Fiftyishness bounded on the one side by the Festival of Britain and on the other by the advent of Pop Art in the early Sixties. But, as the timely exhibition at the Gillian Jason Gallery in Camden Town until December 21 shows, he was always a distinctive figure, working away from the early Thirties until his death in 1971 at the evolution of his own curious style, somewhere between surrealist and abstract. He was trained and first worked as a commercial artist, and did not take up painting full-time until he was 30. But what continued to turn him on as a painter, evidently, was the idea of sleek, streamlined abstraction associated with the International Style in textile and furniture design. Hence the Fityish overtones, even distinctly pre-Fifties, as in *Morvah* (1946), which appears to feature a Tanguy-like abstraction dancing in front of a great television set in the sky. He had a vivid (sometimes lurid) sense of colour, a great sensitivity to the texture of paint, and a quite personal repertoire of motifs which render his work immediately recognizable. The Royal Academy tribute in 1977 was probably too early, since this particular combination of qualities was then in the absolute doldrums of taste, but now should be the ideal time to take another look.

Norman Janes is perhaps even less remembered than Tunnard, except for a few of his wood-engravings which have turned up recently in miscellany exhibitions. The show of his work at the Highgate Gallery, 26 Highgate High Street, until Saturday indicates that he had other strings to his bow. He was a highly accomplished topographical draughtsman, in an established English tradition, and a particular master of the black-and-white aquatint. Small, conservative pleasures, maybe, but his long and productive life (he died in 1980 at the age of 88) enabled him to develop to a fine point his very special response to the spirit of place, and it is notable that, unlike many of his generation, he was not confined to an idyllic never-never-land: *From a Window, Fécamp* of 1948, like the 1927 wood-engraving of *Liverpool Street Station*, shows that he could respond to at least railways and rolling-stock with as much romantic enthusiasm as to deserted seashore or snow-shrouded countryside.

If **William Turner of Oxford** is relatively unknown, that presumably can be blamed on the unfortunate coincidence of name with his far greater contemporary J. M. W. The show of his work at the Bankside Gallery until December 2 is described, no doubt correctly, as "the first definitive exhibition", and it is interesting to see what exactly it defines. This Turner spans in his lifetime (1789-1862) a range of tastes from the Romantic sublime to the Mid-Victorian ornate, and seems, disconcertingly, to be able to work for all tastes more or less simultaneously: his splendid *Stonehenge*, which might almost be a Cotman, is in 1846 only three years away from the finnicky, over-detailed image of *Cherwell Water-Lilies*. His most characteristic register, however, is a brand of quiet rustic observation, sometimes, like *Glebe Corn*, in oils but more usually in watercolour, which is delicately poised between the arcadian and the down-to-earth. Usually there are human figures near the foreground, hardly ever facing the observer but looking, with him, back into the landscape depicted. This gives the pictures a curiosly remote, retrospective air – a small quality, but at least all the lesser Turner's own.

John Russell Taylor

Theatre

Hard to swallow


Entrapped in exchanges of insults: Trudie Styler

Key to the World
Lyric Studio, Hammersmith

Doug Lucie's latest report from the youth front quits the post-punk London scene and shows the pace-makers seeking the enlightenment of Continental socialism.

The party consists of a girl from the music press and a pair of pop musicians who have dropped into East Berlin in the hope of finding material for a new album; and who finish off their visit by descending at midnight on a chance acquaintance for a two-act alcoholic symposium on the choice of evils between East and West. "The Workers' State opens its doors to the children of Mammon", announces the lead musician, John, bestowing a Brechtian caption on his snapshot of the weary Rosa letting them in from the street.

Mr Lucie lets you know where the characters stand. John has a serious interest in Brechtian socialism. His Afro-Caribbean partner, Shadana, sees East Europe as a total irrelevance in comparison with the Third World. As for Jess, the journalist: she is an Epsom-born groupie who has come along for the ride. At first glance, in their Kensington Market gear, they all look members of the same tribe; but, as usual, this author makes it his business to sort out the genuine residents from the tourists.

The Berlin group are identified with equal clarity. Rosa, although a pop music fan who likes posing for John's camera, is a thoroughgoing socialist with a simple faith in the future. Her father Gerry, who spent the thirties in British exile, is no less obsessed by the pain and guilts of the past.

With the diagrammatic line-up you sit in expectation for the debate to get moving; at which point the play undergoes an apparent loss of nerve. Perhaps Mr Lucie did not want simply to write a conversation piece. Perhaps his arguments started looking feeble once he put them down. Perhaps the people started looking like clichés. At all events, no sooner have the group's first naive reactions to the East been registered than the play starts wandering off into sex, and comic characterization.

The prime instance of the last quality is Gerry, whose experiences in exile have left him with a thorough command of golf-club English. Scanning the *Morning Star* he talks blimpishly about the miners' strike and the latest football results; doing the honours to his guests he is full of references to "the little girls' room" and "my old sunshine". All very entertaining, except that you do not believe a word of it, especially when – after an exchange of "Surabaya Johnny" and "Greensleeves" – the brutally contemptuous Shadana falls for the old boy and leads him off to bed.

Meanwhile, the hotel management, aware of the need to add a little drama to the situation, has thoughtfully impounded the visitors' passports; so that abstract contrast between East and West can take on a specific point.

Much of the dialogue has the customary intelligence and idiomatic bite of Mr Lucie's work; especially in discussions relating strictly to music, and the way in which every fresh development gets gobbled up by the industry and converted into marketable pap. But, when John goes on to equate this with a nuclear conspiracy theory ("We don't kill people, we please them to death"), the effect is almost as implausible as Gerry's would-be revelation that the room where they are sitting was used for Goebbels's torture parties.

Glyn Owen's Gerry, even at its most rhetorical, has the author on his side, and develops some human authenticity. The English members of John Chapman's cast are entrapped in exchanges of insults.

Irving Wardle

London concert

From one bar to the next . . .

CLS/Hickox
Festival Hall

This was a Mozart concert that ran the gamut of the emotions from A to B.

I am all in favour of popular programmes, especially when they include four unquestionable masterpieces. But there must be something which makes it worthwhile braving the hurly-burly of the Festival Hall craft market and forsaking the deep peace of an armchair, the hi-fi, and several excellent recordings of the same four great works.

In this case that something ought to have been the youthful and sprightly City of London Sinfonia, tackling the "Jupiter" Symphony and a pair of concertos with relatively small-scale forces, possibly taking a few steps towards a Mozartian performance style which does not ape that of the big orchestras. But there was absolutely nothing in Richard Hickox's smoothly professional direction which suggested that anything had been thought about except getting from one bar to the next.

In the slow movements the air was softened by those long, sweet legato lines which one is hard put to it to find in any Mozart manuscript; in the fast movements (particulary in the "Jupiter") the strings were urged on to heavy attack and the brass were whipped into shape for effective climaxes, but around that many details (like the tuning of first flute with first oboe) were ignored.

Interest centred, then, on the soloists in the two concertos. Eli Eban is a clarinettist with the Israel Philharmonic: his style is fluent, his sound attractive (except at the top of his range, where a nasty hardening was evident, especially in the first movement). But the moments of considerable tension in the score were floated over serenely; he had little of import to say.

Mr Eban was pleasantly uninspiring; John Bingham, who played K488, another predominately sunny A major concerto, was less than pleasantly uninspiring. A muted gliding around the treble register served for Mozart's runs; the bass lines were casually touched in; tempi were unstable; the finale romped, but the slow movement limped along as if all the notes had been taken apart and no one could work out how to put them together again.

Nicholas Kenyon

Huddersfield Contemporary Music Festival

A true measure of Kagel's fun

As last year so this, Northern Music Theatre have given the Huddersfield Contemporary Music Festival one of its highlights in a superbly professional and greatly entertaining evening. Last time their programme had a piece by Kagel as its crazy overture: this time there were two pieces, with the composer present to witness the seriousness and skill with which this ensemble takes the measure of his humour.

He was also there to give a lecture, and to introduce three recent television pieces. Two were video tapes of his horror movie for solo pianist and metronome *MM51*, one done straight (if that is quite the word), the other presenting Aloys Kontarsky as a pianist at a fleapit showing *Nosferatu*, hilariously entangling him in the laughable horrifics on screen. The third piece was also a brilliant ironic match of vision and sound: an accompaniment to the Buñuel-Dali *Un Chien andalou* for *Tristan*-drunk string orchestra and taped dogs. All three films, and the rest of Kagel's television work, should be snapped up for wider showing here.

Meanwhile we have Northern Music Theatre to encourage a long-delayed British appreciation of Kagel. The problem has always been one of style. Kagel chooses to make music from the contents of culture's dustbins: his material is outworn, cheap or trivial, yet his treatment is highly sophisticated, even elegant. If one concentrates on the material, the result can seem just Dadaist nonsense. NMT, though, accept Kagel as being at least half in earnest, bring out the exquisiteness in his scoring for unlikely ensembles (guitars, banjo and tuba prominent in a highly-disciplined performance of *Kantrimusik* under Graham Treacher), and allow the comedy to flower just as it does in his films, quite casually.

Their *Kantrimusik* is a delight. This is the work where Kagel looks at modern clichés of rurality: the folkdance ensembles who never get nearer the countryside than Heathrow, the mass-produced examples of "ethnic art". David Sawer's production takes up Kagel's suggestion that the staging be centred on a box of absurdly ineffective tableaux of country life, adding to this a collection of singing postcards: the soloists pop their heads through holes in the pictures to deliver broken-down machine versions of folksongs from around the world. Offering also a cool *kontra-dance* for non-dancers and the uproariously rude *Dumb Show on Old English Riddles* by Vic Hoyland, the programme is all pleasure.

Paul Griffiths

Television

Obscure solutions

Presenting Horizon's *Picking Winners*, on BBC2 last night, Nick Ross came on rather strongly: scientifically, Britain was no longer in the first division. The Japanese and the Americans were "storming ahead" while Britain was cutting back on research and education, unclear about its priorities, losing out in those sunrise industries of electronics and bio-technology that are held to be the key to our future.

It seemed just the kind of programme we could sit back and enjoy: listening to how bad we were. Mr Ross breathed on our masochistic embers while at the same time pronouncing that what was intended was to start a national debate: Should scientists unite, like the miners, he wondered, to fight their corner? Now there was a thought to boggle the mind.

His fellow presenter, Kieran Prendiville, took over to take away our illusion that the Japanese just go round copying. It is true that they have research industries in the principal industrial countries reporting home on what is going on but that is so they can set out everything for the future, which they believe should not be in the lap of the gods but in the hands of man, preferably, one supposes, the Japanese.

A panel of distinguished scientists were around to help this scientific introspection. It is a format that does not make for clarity. For one thing there is the concern of the presenters to keep the pot boiling; for another, the complexity of some of the subject matter; for a third the natural tendency of the panel to ride their hobby-horses.

Professor Steven Rose, of the Open University's biology department, seemed to be contradicting the general theme of our scientific parsimony when he said that it was not true to say that we spent less than other countries on research. As a percentage of GNP, we spent more. The trouble was we spent a greater proportion on defence.

Professor John Ashworth, Vice-Chancellor of Salford, favoured a more pluralistic system of funding like the Japanese had and Professor Ian Butterworth, director of research at CERN (the European Centre for Nuclear Research) found himself defending our £50m expenditure there on particle physics. I think he need not worry too much for we saw Mrs Thatcher at CERN expressing her enthusiasm for research into the nature of matter, "the seed corn of science", said the professor.

Professor Butterworth's fear that shortage of funds set scientists at each other's throats seemed well grounded. It was also clear that British science is in something of a mess. The way out remained obscured by controversy.

Dennis Hackett

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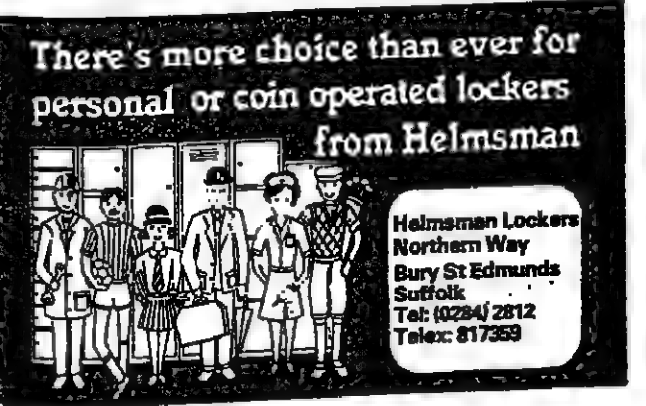
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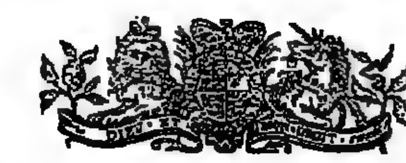
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THE TIMES DIARY

Singer and the bishop

Just weeks after censuring the Queen for neglecting the forgotten North, the Bishop of Sheffield is about to plunge himself into further political controversy. The Right Rev David Lunn is to join anti-apartheid demonstrators outside Sheffield City Council's hall to urge pop fans to boycott Leo Sayer's concert there on Saturday. The singer is on the UN blacklist of entertainers who have performed to segregated audiences in South Africa. "The council says there are complicated legal reasons why they cannot stop the concert. All I can say is that such problems are not insuperable elsewhere", says the Bishop. Meanwhile David Essex, due to appear at the hall on Thursday, has escaped the Bishop's wrath. Pleased by the singer's decision not to perform again in South Africa, the Bishop is considering asking the UN to remove his name from the register.

Mac's flashback

The Earl of Stockton makes his maiden speech in the Lords today mindful of a chiding from Lloyd George after his Commons maiden 60 years ago. The Welsh Wizard told him that backbenchers must restrict themselves to one point; senior backbenchers to two; junior ministers to three; and cabinet ministers to four. Gestures, said Lloyd George, should be made from the shoulder and not the elbow, lest "you look like a second-hand clothes salesman from Mile End Road".

Over-Selous

Those outraged by left-wing Lambeth Council's plans to rename Rhodesia Road Zimbabwe Road ain't seen nothin' yet. As its contribution to GLC anti-racist year, the council intends to rename a further 21 streets – one in each ward – after a prominent anti-racist, and has allocated £5,000 for the switch. Not least bemused by the proposal are the local police station and firemen, who fear that in the confusion every 999 call will be answered with Keystone Cop precision. Local government minister Kenneth Baker, who secretly suspects that the GLC may now rename Baker Street Livingstone Street, comments drily that at least Lambeth is not wasting its money on public consultation.

Western values

It's little wonder that Russian defectors Igor Rykhov and Oleg Khlan were so homesick. In July both were beaten up by punks outside the Ukranian Social Club in Holland Park, and last month Rykhov was knocked unconscious in Shepherd's Bush subway by a mugger, and robbed of £10.

Casting rocks

As the Church of England prepares to debate the ordination of women, my report of objections raised by the Bishop of Gibraltar in Europe has brought outcries from readers. One accuses me of misquoting the Bishop, the Rt Rev John Satterthwaite, when he said: "Nice women think those who want to get into the priesthood are all butch – and they're right." She says: "Such a sweeping, irresponsible statement from a churchman of his stature, I find incongruous... If I, a mere laywoman, were to say 'Nice men don't want to be bishops, they think they're all poofs – and they're right', I should rightly be censured as an illogical, impertinent, irreverent female." Indeed madam, and all other Disgusteds from Tunbridge Wells. The Bishop said much worse, but besceched me not to quote him further.

BARRY FANTONI



'What d'ya mean? I can tell red from white any day'

Trask-masters

Richard Cobb, the Oxford history professor, who, when announcing the 1984 Booker Prize, boasted that he had never read Proust, will never judge the more lucrative £17,500 Betty Trask Award for Romantic Fiction. He's too lowbrow. Among the Trask judges – to be officially announced next week – is Lisa Appignanesi, who has not only read Proust but has written a definitive book on him. So what are her credentials to judge a romance? Miss Appignanesi, who works at the Institute of Contemporary Arts, has secretly written three torrid Mills and Boon books under a nom-de-plume, Jessica Ayre. Joining her in the hunt for a "trasky" *Gone With the Wind* is Edna O'Brien, chairman of the judging panel, *Books and Bookmen* editor Sally Emerson, *Roaring Boys* author Edward Blishen and *Financial Times* books editor Anthony Hearne.

PHS

Why Meacher was the last straw



by Eric Moonman

It is easier to join a political party than to leave one. My decision to quit Labour after 40 years, despite an intense emotional attachment, was made simpler in the end because I came face to face with the leadership's unwillingness or inability to stop attempts to amend further the party's concept of democratic practice.

Had I followed the advice of colleagues and thrown the evidence in the bin I would have been indirectly endorsing the latest efforts by Labour's left wing (on this occasion, the shadow health spokesman) to mandate Labour members of statutory bodies to vote in accordance with party dictates.

Members of local health authorities who are also Labour Party members are being asked, on House of Commons paper, to record, for the benefit of Mr Meacher, details of the sex, age, political affiliation and voting habits of all members of the authority.

I do not know the politics of, for instance, the nursing or GP representatives on the Islington health authority. Nor do I wish to know. Neither they nor I were appointed by the Labour Party. Our major concern is to improve patient care. Politics do come into our work since we are obliged to implement the policies of the government of the day. But we do so with the aim of giving the best and most effective service possible, not with doctrinal motives uppermost.

What, I wonder, will Mr Meacher do with the information? Will Labour members who do not toe the party line be replaced by others more willing to be puppets? And what of those who belong to no party?

The process has already been applied to Labour members of school governing bodies in, at least, the ILEA area. Some party officials have already asked Labour members of the magistrates bench in the coalfields not to adjudicate in cases involving striking miners to show solidarity with the strike. An attempt was made to make this official party policy at the recent conference in Blackpool.

The campaign to remove Labour MPs who do not meet the ideological requirements of left-wing general management committees through compulsory reselection is now in top gear. A number of valuable and long-serving members have already gone. More are going, sometimes through gerrymandering manoeuvres. All of this constitutes a deliberate strategy to change Labour's fundamental democratic procedures.

The tradition has been that of the elected or appointed *representative*, briefed by the party on its aims and policies but allowed the free exercise of his or her integrity and conscience to vote and speak in the light of individual experience and expertise. What the new Labour Party wants is a system of *delegates* embracing the whole of public life, mandated to vote in accordance with party dogma. Under this system any one delegate can be replaced by any other, a procedure more in line with Soviet bloc totalitarianism than with western democracy.

The implication of Mr Meacher's demands is that the professional qualifications and dedication of health authority members are less important to running the health service than their political acceptability. Furthermore, the subjects of the investigation are not supposed to know of it, nor of the answers supplied by the informants. At best, this is a gross intrusion into personal privacy, a matter which the National Council of Civil Liberties may wish to pursue.

I joined Labour as a teenager, excited by the vision of a socialist Britain. The party taught me tolerance and gave me comradeship. Now, it has become vituperative, even malicious, and brotherly love is out of fashion.

Labour today is obsessed with control and the interests of tiny minorities. In the process it has lost touch with the aged, sick, and deprived who cry out for a caring government, indefinitely postponed by the alienating antics of the extreme left.

I used to think that Labour could be saved by Neil Kinnock and the sensible members of the parliamentary party and the national executive. I now finally see they do not have the strength.

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The author was Labour MP for Billericay, 1966-70, and Basildon 1974-79. He has been chairman of Islington health authority since 1981.

Vietnam: Trevor Fishlock reports on the great libel battle

Now the general counter-attacks



General Westmoreland arrives at court for the start of his $120m action. Above, as US commander in Vietnam when, CBS alleged, he gave a false picture of North Vietnamese strength to allay public anxieties at home

New York

In Courtroom 318 there is the gentle scratching of charcoal on sketchpads as newspaper artists define the famous jutting jaw. General William Westmoreland is a good model, proud, straight-backed and soldierly. This is his fight for his honour, his great libel action against CBS, his claim for $120m in damages for what he calls his lynching by a television network.

This week he will take the stand to refute the charges against him, and has mustered his forces to take the fight into the enemy camp.

It will be a long winter campaign in the federal courthouse, one of the spectacles of American litigation; passionate, bitter, internecine, a scrabble through the rubble of war, a picking at old scars, a disinterring of old resentments.

The jury is informal in jumpers and open-neck shirts. There are 18 people in the jury seats, underscoring the fact that this will be a long haul. Twelve are jurors. The other six are "spare wheels" in case jurors fall ill. With so much at stake, with more than $4m spent before the case even started, and 400,000 documents paraded, the court has taken this singular precaution against proceedings being halted by a reduced jury.

The case deals with much more than an old warrior's reputation. It is a tangle of interlocking battles fought against the background of the most divisive event of twentieth century American history. There are scores to be settled, principles defended, secrets revealed. With their eyes on public opinion, as well as the jury, both sides employ public relations men to mingle with reporters covering the trial, to answer questions, to counterbalance the evidence of the day.

For CBS the case is about freedom of the press, the right to report on government conduct without fear of intimidation. It contends that the general, who is funded by a conservative legal foundation, is a front for conservative groups refighting the war and seeking a new definition of libel to contain the press.

For General Westmoreland it is David against the Goliath of a mighty television network – for his lawyer a personal crusade. Some of the general's supporters want to see the arrogant TV men get their come-uppance, their cutting-room methods and attitudes exposed. For others it is an opportunity to reopen old battles and dispute history's verdicts. Some journalists see the case as being, in sense, a trial of the press.

Judge Pierre Leval has told the court that this is not a refighting of the Vietnam war. But the case draws deeply on the well of bitterness and confused feelings left by defeat in the war in which 58,000 Americans died.

Many Americans feel Vietnam was an ugly, futile episode, a struggle that could never be won because they knew little about the land and its people – and because, believing themselves unbeatable, they underestimated the will and resilience of their enemy, just as the French had done before them.

Others feel that the war was lost not in Vietnam but at home, and that the press, with its vivid reporting, turned public opinion. Many in the services have never forgiven the press.

To many Americans, like Ronald Reagan and General Westmoreland, the war was noble. The general has travelled the country making speeches about the rightness of the cause. In a sense he has never stopped fighting. To many he is a hero, to others a symbol of a bad and shaming war.

He was army commander from 1964-68, during which time his forces grew from 16,000 to more than 300,000. The libel action concerns his conduct of the war and, in particular, questions about the number of North Vietnamese he was fighting.

In a 1982 documentary called *The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception*, CBS said that the general had cooked the books in regard to enemy strength. It alleged that he deceived the president, the joint chiefs of staff and the American people about the true might of the enemy in the months leading up to the 1968 January push by the North Vietnamese – the Tet offensive. This was a turning point in the American public's perception and support for the war.

General Westmoreland argues that Tet was an American victory, but was a psychological defeat because of the way it was reported.

CBS said there had been a conspiracy to suppress figures, that the general's command reported enemy strength low to give the impression the Americans were winning their war of attrition – important for home consumption at a time when anti-war feeling was growing.

This numbers game had its origins in a dispute between army intelligence and the CIA. The army said the enemy had 300,000 men, the CIA said twice that figure.

A former CIA analyst, Sam Adams, had been concerned in 1967 that the military estimates and their optimistic reports that they were winning were a dangerous delusion. He explored this theme in an article for *Harper's* magazine, the piece being edited by George Crile. Crile later joined CBS and produced the programme that attacked the general. Adams was retained by CBS as a consultant.

The magazine *TV Guide* investigated the making of the programme and published a critique called "Anatomy of a Smear – how CBS broke the rules and got General Westmoreland". CBS ordered an internal inquiry and a veteran producer reported that Crile had failed to prove conspiracy and had broken CBS rules.

Part of the general's case is that editing distorted the programme, and a critical element is the "outtakes", the clips left on the cutting-room floor. Some of these have already been shown to the jury on TV screens in the court.

In examining the editing techniques and attitudes of the programme's makers, the general's lawyers intend to support a vital part of the action. Under a 1964 Supreme Court ruling, a public figure like General Westmoreland must prove not only that he was defamed but that the libel was the product of malice and reckless disregard for the truth. Inaccuracy by itself is not enough.

Between the two leading lawyers at the trial there is a sense of personal combat in this, the largest and most complex of libel trials. CBS is represented by David Boies, of Cravath, Swaine and Moore, a Wall Street firm of legal big guns. The general's attorney is Dan Burt, from a small legal group in Washington, a man who seethes with energy and anger. He sees the action as a fight for a soldier's honour – "those guys called him a liar. It's one man against the machine" – but there is also a personal edge to it.

Burt is a man of working-class origins and of modest stature. He recalls that he was once taken to dinner by a partner in his opponent's law firm and insulted about his height. Burt, too, sees himself as a man against the machine.

Nicaragua: the threat that's really threadbare

When the 5,000 or so hard-core Sandinista guerrillas overthrew the Somoza regime in Nicaragua, rusty pistols, shotguns and sporting rifles were the most common weapons in their makeshift arsenal. Their triumph – over much better equipped government forces of roughly equal size – was an impressive testimony to what could be achieved by commitment and cold courage.

Five years later Sandinista leaders are calling the nation to arms again in the face of aggressive noises from the newly elected Reagan administration, although the crisis over the Soviet cargo ship suspected of carrying MiG-21 fighters to Nicaragua has somewhat eased. And the worst mistake that Washington could make, in its unrelenting campaign against the Sandinistas, is to doubt that the excited young people who last week were chanting "*No pasaran*" – they will not pass – are utterly committed to defending their country against even more intimidating odds.

The persistent accusation from the US is that the Sandinistas' 30,000 regular troops, backed by some 50,000 men and women in reserve battalions and another 40,000 civilian militia, is far in excess of Nicaragua's legitimate needs for self-defence. El Salvador's army, engaged in a full-scale guerrilla war, is far smaller than that, argues the Reagan administration; what is more, the Nicaraguans possess a powerful "offensive" capacity of up to 100 Russian tanks, scores of modern armoured vehicles, and Soviet-supplied artillery and rocket launchers.

Summing up, a senior CIA official maintains: "The military structure now being built up is clearly to support the move into a bastion (for exporting revolution) as we saw in Cuba. And this time there are no ocean barriers... you can move much more easily into the other Central American countries."

On the ground in Nicaragua Washington's arithmetic begins to look much less convincing, above all in the areas where Sandinista forces have been fighting the Honduran-based "Contras" – counter-revolutionaries – financed and directed by the US. The Nicaraguan militia units first sent to the Honduran frontier were hardly impressive: an assortment of ill-trained, often undisciplined teenage peasant boys, students and office workers from the towns, with bellies bulging over their belts. The lavish equipment captured from Contras – brand-new M16 rifles and grenade launchers, modern communications gear, and excellent boots – could not have contrasted more sharply with the militia's rag-tag uniforms and aging weapons, mainly rifles.

Not surprisingly, there are often problems getting these units to follow march-ambush-march-again tactics required in the wild terrain. The Nicaraguan high command eventually concluded that with Contras attacking vital installations deep inside the country, it had to throw regular troops into the front line. "We were spending too much time trying to teach bank clerks to shoot straight", a senior Sandinista officer once told me; "turning a guerrilla force into a conventional army was far more difficult than we ever imagined".

Yet with regulars shouldering the burden of the campaign against the Contras, the training of militia intakes has slowed down even more. The irony is that this process of transforming Nicaragua's armed forces may, in fact, have weakened the country's ability to resist an invasion, especially if it should involve the US.

Those elderly T55 tanks, useless out in the rugged countryside, would be lucky to survive five minutes defending the towns against the latest anti-tank weapons. The same goes for the artillery and anti-aircraft batteries if, as the Sandinistas assume, the enemy will have almost total control of the air.

The real significance of Nicaragua ever acquiring aircraft like the MiG-21 is that these are interceptors, designed to challenge enemy planes rather than attack ground positions. According to the US, Nicaragua possesses some 700 Sam-7 ground-to-air missiles. But as one western expert observes: "Even Sandinista veterans never had to stand and fight against helicopter gunships, something which cost the Vietcong a lot of blood to learn."

Everyone accepts that an all-out US assault would ultimately succeed. In the event of an invasion it seems that Nicaragua's best strategy is a return to the basics of the guerrilla warfare learnt at such cost during the battle against Somoza. The man with the rifle, one of the Sandinista leaders observed, can still be more dangerous than the tank because he can be everywhere.

General Edward C. Meyer, a battle-hardened soldier who retired from the US army last year, says the same thing another way. "One lesson of Vietnam was that US military intervention cannot be effective without the support of the local population."

Philip Jacobson

Peter Kellner

Capital ideas – or are they?

As a rule of thumb, two things need to be done whenever the Trades Union Congress and the Confederation of British Industry find themselves on the same side of an argument with the Government. The first is to question the political judgment of ministers. The second is to question the economic judgment of the TUC and CBI.

The TUC recently published a report called *The Reconstruction of Britain*. It calls, as a matter of urgency, for a major capital spending programme on roads, houses, sewers and so on, both because this work is urgently needed, and because it is a cost-effective way of reducing unemployment.

Now the CBI has published its report, *The Fabric of the Nation*. It calls, as a matter of urgency, for a major capital programme... etc, etc. The CBI's numbers are much smaller than the TUC's – £3bn over ten years, rather than £30bn over five years – but the fundamental argument is the same: capital spending should have a special place in a government programme to pull the economy out of recession.

The politics of this argument are impeccable. There is something grotesque about having high unemployment, especially among construction workers, when so much of Britain's fabric is old and decaying. Almost half the schools in inner London were built before 1900: how about a five-year programme, starting with primary schools, to replace these old buildings? It is not a new idea: Mrs Thatcher proposed it in October 1970 when she was Education Secretary.

Examples abound of worthwhile projects. And the fact that the Government's excuses are now failing to persuade even its own natural supporters helps to explain why Nigel Lawson is having such a wretched time, from his lukewarm reception at the Conservative conference at Brighton, through his mauling by Neil Kinnock in the Commons debate on unemployment a fortnight ago, to his uneasy performance in the Chamber yesterday as he sought to defend the Government's latest spending cuts.

It would, undoubtedly, be good *politics* for the Government to announce, say, in next spring's public spending White Paper, that it intends to ease capital spending restrictions – by speeding up the A1-M1 motorway link and financing new sewers for Manchester.

But – and it is a big but – the *economics* of such an obsession with capital, as opposed to current, spending are highly questionable. As an accounting convention, the distinction is useful enough; and it is by employing that convention that the Government has provided its critics with much of their ammunition. Last February's public spending White Paper showed that capital spending fell from 14 per cent of total public spending in 1978-79 to 8 per cent this year. Some increase in that percentage is clearly desirable.

Yet when a wider question is asked – what is the purpose of any given item of public spending? – the distinction between capital and current projects becomes much fuzzier. For a start, many capital projects imply future running costs to be met out of "current" funds. There is no point building a new hospital in an area needing extra health care unless enough doctors, nurses, technicians, cleaners and so on are to be paid to staff it.

The argument, however, is even *more* fundamental than that. A capital project is so defined because it provides a *thing* – a building, a sewer, a road or whatever – that will still be in existence in years to come.

It is the existence of these "things" that entitles the expenditure on them to be labelled as investment; and it is their designation as investments that renders them worthy ventures against which to borrow money.

An extra thousand teachers, or doctors, or home-helps, or dustmen do not create extra things, but they still provide extra services. And the services they provide may well be as good an investment in the future health, skills and general well-being of people as any construction project. But to make this point we must reclaim the concept of investment from the clutches of the accountants and recast it in human terms. For example, by any sensible measure it is just as much an investment in the future of our children to provide them with more and better teachers and books as it is to build them newer and brighter schools.

It is not even true that capital spending is the most efficient way of using public money to reduce unemployment. When the Cambridge Econometrics group of forecasters modelled different policies, it found that extra *current* spending would produce more jobs per bob. The trick is to find those projects that produce both short-term employment gains and long-term social benefits.

One specific example springs to mind. Sir Keith Joseph could restore the cuts he has made in the budget of the Science and Engineering Research Council. Britain is suffering from a severe shortage of microelectronics engineers, who are essential to our capacity to compete in high-technology with other countries. Extra spending to train more of them would be one of the best investments we could make. There is more to rebuilding Britain than rebuilding its sewers.

The author is political editor of the New Statesman.

Roger Scruton

Beware this bogus emotion

F. R. Leavis tried to do for my generation what Wordsworth did for Matthew Arnold's; he tried to teach us how to feel. Such was the difficulty of the task, and such the imperfection of his own thought and character, that Leavis could never have succeeded, even with better chances than those he had.

But he succeeded in a lesser enterprise: Leavis taught us to distinguish the true from the false among our feelings, and the real from the unreal among their objects. He alerted us to the great disease of modern life and literature: the disease of sentimentality. Because his lesson was so important, I shall repeat it. To understand sentimentality is to understand what is rotten in the state of England, and in the voices which currently cry out most loudly in our ears.

Real love focuses on another individual; it is saddened by his pain and gladdened by his pleasure. The unreal love of the sentimentalist reaches no further than the self and calculates only pains and pleasures of its own. It says "Look at me feeling this and see how noble, tragic and grand I am!".

It may seem to grieve at the other's sorrow, but it does not really grieve. For secretly the sentimentalist welcomes the sorrow which prompts his tears. He sees in it another excuse for the noble gesture, another occasion to contemplate the image which truly moves him: the image of his great-hearted self.

Sentimentality is therefore ruthless: it is hungry for suffering, since suffering is the occasion of its greatest triumph. The sentimental lover seeks the downfall of his beloved, in order to delight in the spectacle of his own tragic emotion. And it is not only love that is liable to this corruption. There is sentimental fear, sentimental pity and sentimental anger.

The anger of Mr Dalyell over the sunken Belgrano, of Mr Scargill over the closing coal mines, of the Greenham Common women over the deployment of cruise – all these exhibit, in my view, a corrupt and self-regarding posture. In all of them the image looms largest of the noble self, the champion of justice, moved by the righteous indignation of a passionate heart. And sentimental anger is dangerous: there is no more sentimental emotion than that of the terrorist, for whom nothing is sacred save only his own magnificent and implacable anger.

There are tactical difficulties for the sentimentalist. If he is to enjoy his intoxicating recompense, he must hide his motives. He depends on rhetoric, which is the art of shining a spotlight on the self, and so casting all that opposes it into a comforting obscurity. The sentimentalist sees, in the end, only the dim outlines of external things. Whatever threatens his dear illusions is excluded from his perception. While the real lover attempts to understand and forgive his beloved's failings, the sentimental lover refuses to perceive them. While the truly indignant man seeks to understand the cause of his anger, and is often compelled to relent by the reality that opposes him, the sentimental champion knows only that his cause is virtuous, and his opponent wrong.

Sentimentality is therefore cut off from reality and devoted to the task of misperceiving it. Hence sentimental poetry is marked by vagueness, unreality, and a lack of observation: universal hallmarks of bad writing.

Leavis argued that what is bad in literature is bad also in life, for literature is life observed. Sentimentality is as much a moral as an aesthetic failing. Oscar Wilde described sentimentality as the other side of cynicism. The sentimentalist does not really believe that anything has meaning, besides the wonderful drama of his own existence. He alternately scorns the world for its nothingness, and makes of it an object of blind adoration. In either case, things and people have no intrinsic value for him: at best they are excuses for the exultation on which he feeds.

Hence we should fear the presence in British public life of the sentimentalist lobby. While Benn, Scargill and Livingstone transform difficult politics into simple drama, mass movements of sentimentality – the peace movement, Third Worldism, feminism – sweep through the ranks of the middle classes, recruiting them to causes which have nothing to recommend them save the spurious clarity of a collective aim. Political problems are complex and political solutions rare: to the sentimentalist, however, such problems have the simplicity of every human drama, and their solution is dictated by a warm current of emotion on the crest of which he rides in triumph. When politics is dominated by sentimentality, the self takes the centre of the stage, judgment is clouded, and all is vague, rushing and apocalyptic.

The sentimentalist is one with a non-negotiable purpose, and his attitude to the reality which threatens him is to deny that it exists. No one should be surprised, therefore, at his refusal to compromise, or to take his opponent's point of view. When the sentimentalist occupies a political platform it becomes a stage, and politics – the boring art of conciliation – gives way to a dramatic conflict which must be played to the end.

The author is editor of the Salisbury Review.

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WAITING FOR THE BUDGET

After last week's "defeats" in Cabinet, the Chancellor has as usual had the last word – and yesterday claimed to be spot on *his spending target for next year.* Mr Nigel Lawson is a born conjurer, but this triumphant interpretation needed little of his skill. Most conveniently, the planning total for 1985-86, set last February at £132 billion, was reduced in the March Budget to £131.6 billion. Thus Mr Lawson could announce final plans; totalling £132 billion – and still claim to be within his original target.

The rise between March and now is, in any case, trivial: barely one quarter of one per cent of the total. Thus Mr Lawson is to be congratulated in controlling the almost uncontrollable, after a spending round generally agreed to have been exceptionally difficult.

It is still questionable whether his figures are realistic. The plans are tight; and the contingency reserve of £3 billion is only £250 million larger than this year's. This has been exhausted two-thirds of the way through the 1984-85 financial year, even without absorbing any of the costs of the miners' strike. And the Chancellor has helped his figures for next year by increasing his hoped-for revenue from sales of public assets from £2 billion to £2.5 billion. (Buried in the housing figures is a parallel increase in forecast revenue from *council house sales).*

Yet major questions remain about the political manner of the Government's spending decisions, their economic context and tax implications. The decisions necessary to keep the strategy on course were taken in a manner calculated to breed *dissension in the Cabinet* and dissatisfaction outside; the same old last-minute scrabble for cuts wherever they can be squeezed out of defensive ministers, based on no obvious order of priorities. Year after year, the Treasury struggles to close the overpacked suitcase of public spending, without ever properly examining its contents – a method which maximises its difficulty in reducing the economic burden of the public sector.

Such an examination, in a period of endemically high unemployment, should take particular cognizance of the impact of different items of public spending on output and employment. The public sector is not, as some of the public service unions and much of the Labour party seem to think, simply a machine for creating jobs: it should be a system for cost-effective provision of those public services which are necessary. But the Chancellor does have a greater responsibility for the impact of the publicly-controlled share of national resources on the rest of the economy than he seems prepared to recognize; a responsibility, that is, which extends beyond the duty to try and keep the numbers down.

It is an unfortunate commentary on Mr Lawson's consideration of these issues that he should have filled the portion of his Autumn Statement that should properly have addressed them with headline-catching trivia about the demise of the pound note and halfpenny coin. On the principle that the smallest saving (about £3m a year) attracts the most furore, perhaps this inclusion was necessary. A more serious exclusion was any mention of changes in the structure of national insurance – proof positive that the Government has been slow off the mark in considering reform of Britain's payroll tax to encourage employment.

This, and other tax changes, must now wait for Mr Lawson's Budget. Here, too, the Autumn Statement is a little disappointing, perhaps because it had to be published in haste to clear the financial decks for the flotation of British Telecom. It puts a figure of £1.5 billion on the Chancellor's scope for net tax cuts next spring. That figure is certain to change, one way or another, before the Budget; since the Chancellor is only modestly optimistic about the rate of economic growth next year (an underlying rate of only 2½ per cent, at a time when he expects the world economy to be expanding by 4 per cent), the chances are that the figure will change for the better. It is still likely to be small in comparison with the gross changes in tax Mr Lawson intends to make, if his hints of radical reform are to be taken seriously. It is to be hoped they are; but the *Autumn Statement* could have provided more "illustrative" information on the costs and benefits of his possible options.

BUT NOT YET THE PRIESTESS

The Church of England has been going through a period of some stress, though that may not be bad for it. There is, however, a risk attached to such tendencies such as that towards a greater involvement in public affairs, or the outbreak of fundamental doctrinal squabbling, which sets *a limit to the church's freedom* to pursue these matters wherever they will go. It is the risk of so dividing the church, so setting one member against another, that the minimum of necessary cohesion is no longer present. This is the most significant of all the issues raised by the proposal to ordain women to the priesthood, which comes before the General Synod for a preliminary decision on Thursday. The various factions will press hard their factional positions, but the synod as a whole will be wise to take a whole view, looking for what will advance the good of the church in general, avoiding what will damage it to any serious extent. It is an approach which should on occasion overturn the general assumption that the will of the majority should prevail. In a Christian assembly, at least, there has to be a particular sensitivity by a majority towards a minority view; and in certain circumstances the majority may even defer to the minority.

There are strong theological arguments both for and against the ordination of women, and it is by no means clear yet which view will ultimately prevail. To argue simply by analogy with the progress of women in secular spheres of employment is misleading, as the church can never uncritically accept the wisdom of the age as its own. Hitherto the General Synod has approached the issue without being clear where the burden of proof lies, while tending to see it as a debate in which the probabilities can be balanced, in the search for what seems best. But both sides are agreed that what is at stake touches on the very nature of the priesthood, and in such a case the standard of proof needs to be rather higher, closer to the principle of "beyond reasonable doubt". Given that both theological positions are still on their feet and fighting, and neither seems about to be knocked out, it cannot be said that the case for ordaining women has been made out anywhere near beyond reasonable doubt. That is not to deny that it is formidable. But the case against is not without weight, either, and many learned churchmen believe it passionately to be true.

They have it on their side that they are defending an ancient tradition, which was hardly contested before the present generation. In Christian theology, arguments based on tradition do have great authority, and the Church of England has always been careful not to stress too much the discontinuity which occurred at the time of Reformation, for this reason.

Tradition is not held to be surpreme in Anglicanism, however. It has weight not on its own merits, but because it enshrines significant truths about God and the human condition. Those who have defended the tradition concerning the gender of the priesthood have not yet done very well in making clear what moral values or spiritual insights they consider the tradition to have preserved. Obedience to the tradition, without interpreting it as a positive witness to something important, is of questionable value. So unless the opponents of the ordination of women can be clear what they are trying to say about the relationship between the sexes, the nature of the priesthood, or even of the nature of God, they can expect only incomprehension. Ultimately they may find they have been swept to one side.

Supporters of the ordination of women have similarly advanced not much farther than pointing to what is to them self-evident. Some of their case, too, is questionable: does a woman have a right to ordination, or to have her vocation "tested" by the church, for example? Surely the injection of the concept of rights is inappropriate in this special case.

Such considerations do indicate that the argument is by no means over, and the Church of England is still far from having the sort of settled mind on the issue which would justify action at this time. For the moment, the presumption should remain in favour of the status quo, as a matter of practical church politics; for the future it must be decided on the basis of more fundamental arguments.

FREEDOM ON THE AIR

There is a surefire measure of the success of commercial radio after a decade: ask the Treasury. From the Exchequer Levy on the profits of local radio companies *it gets a pittance. Most of that* comes from a single station, Capital, in London; at best other stations just about break even; one, in Leicester, recently went under.

The reasons have little to do with the vivacity of radio as a medium of communication. In France and the United States (admittedly with structures of broadcasting quite different from Britain's) radio listening is holding its own in the pattern of mass media consumption. In Britain, the enthusiasm of recent public response to radio pirates on land and on sea indicates a degree of demand, which is unsatisfied by the BBC or commercial stations. The reason for financial malaise is, primarily, the failure of the model of regula ion applied to commercial television and imposed by the Independent Broadcasting Authority on radio.

The yoke is heavy. More than one third – a huge sum – of independent local radio's spending goes on administration, caused by an excessive IBA need-to-know. The IBA itself is expensive, imposing elaborate engineering and staffing standards on local stations, and recouping the costs in rental charges. Such a system might suit where local radio companies were highly capitalized aggressive profit-makers pouring umpteen *hours* of Top 40 radio into the ears of a captive public. It does not meet the reality of puny, under-capitalized concerns reaching tiny fractions of a public which, increasingly sophisticated, may choose at will among a variety of aural and visual media for entertainment and information.

In a speech last month, Lord Thomson, the IBA's chairman, appeared not before time to reognize the seriousness of local radio's plight and promised a "lighter touch". Yesterday the IBA revealed the degree of its de-regulation of radio, which was disappointingly slight. Radio *companies* are still not to be allowed to behave as normal commercial concerns; despite a welcome reduction in rentals, the apparatus of regulation lies heavy. The IBA seems still to see its local radio stations as beacons of drama, cultural enlightenment, even religion rather than *primarily* entertainment operations that will have to compete hard in an increasingly diverse economy of communications to attract more than a tiny audience and inadequate advertising revenue.

Neither the problem nor its solution are the IBA's alone. Parliament – and the Conservative government in two recent broadcasting acts – endorsed its philosophy of public service (meaning, too often, poorly executed programming for minorities of minorities) and its bureaucratic practice. It is for Parliament and the government to begin to lift some of the compulsions transmitted by the IBA to the programme companies.

Ideally, the IBA itself would *do more by doing less* – withdrawing, here, as an experiment its prescription for content; allowing, there, a test of regional radio by the marriage of stations. But soon the government must act. International agreement will shortly clarify the frequencies available to British broadcasters. After that must follow long delayed decisions about putting all the existing BBC channels on VHF: then an adjudication of the BBC's hitherto sketchy case for a fifth national radio frequency; a judgment on a national commercial channel; then progress in creating space for a new generation of low-power "community" radio stations. At that point the government will have to return to today's question: how little regulation does commercial radio need, and what are the consequences for the IBA.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Efforts to feed starving in Ethiopia

From the Ambassador of Ethiopia

Sir, Please allow me to comment that first of all your "ear-marking" on the front page of the November 10 issue of *The Times* was totally misleading. The Ethiopian leader, Comrade Chairman Mengistu, is a revolutionary leader who has set many remarkable records in the advancement and progress of the Ethiopian people and the restoration of their rights and hence the question ear-marked is, to say the least, most unfair to be addressed to him or the revolutionary Government.

As to the article itself, entitled "Famine's fatal combination – red tape, gold braid", I should like to put the record straight, that no funds, machinery or other useful implements destined for use by peasants have ever been left unattended, either at the time of our difficulties with transport vehicles, or at the present moment when the greatest priority ever is being given to a long-term programme of combating and eventually eliminating drought from Ethiopia.

The national committee for the full execution of this programme, it will be recalled, is headed by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam. Nor has any budgetary allocation been made by the Ethiopian Government without giving the maximum possible consideration to development projects based on agriculture and designed to boost agricultural development.

In fact, ever since the onset of the revolution and the *proclamation* of "land to the tiller", one of the most significant achievements of the Government has been in setting out planned development projects in agriculture in order to surmount problems of shortage of food and to organise the peasants for better production through service and producers' co-operatives, on a voluntary basis.

The peasants, it must be remembered, hold practically all the farming land. The expansion of the state farm, on the other hand, is on a much smaller scale and is, in the main, meant to supplement agricultural deficit, teach the peasants methods of modern farming and better utilisation of seeds, fertilisers, etc.

It is quite true that defence takes a great portion of the national budget, but anyone familiar with the *repeated* attacks and aggression *directed against revolutionary* Ethiopia cannot fail to appreciate the need for strong defence of the revolution, the unity and territorial integrity of Ethiopia.

As for your editorial of November 12, the attacks on the Ethiopian Government are, to say the least, devoid of substance. Multilateral assistance and aid to Ethiopia has been indeed very small when compared to aid and assistance given to other least developed countries (that of Britain has been bilaterally non-existent over the past few years).

Where this aid and assistance went to is not only clear and amply verified by international delegations and representatives of EEC and others but is cited as a prime example of how aid and assistance *can be most effectively utilised. In* fact, the same donor organisations have repeatedly stated that aid so far made available fell short of the needs of Ethiopia.

Poverty, Mr Editor, cannot be got rid of overnight. It cannot also be blamed on the single effort of a government. If a genuine effort for progress and equitable distribution of wealth, and provision of best possible opportunity for peasant agriculture has been made, it is by the revolutionary Government of Ethiopia and the Leader, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam. Hating socialism is one thing, but attempting to distort the truth would be exposing oneself to the level of incredulity.

Yours faithfully,
AYALEW WOLDE-GIORGIS,
Ethiopian Embassy,
17 Princes Gate, SW7.
November 12.

Fear of divisiveness on women priests

From the Reverend Francis A. C. S. Bown

Sir, The call from the Bishop of Manchester and his episcopal colleagues (November 10) for the General Synod of the Church of England to support the "ordination" of women to the priesthood is yet further evidence of how far the English episcopate has departed from the historic faith of the Church and *how great is now* the gap between the bishops and their faithful clergy and lay people.

The bishops quote with approval the examples of the United States and Canada, but fail to mention that in both places the creation of women "priests" has forced Anglicans loyal to Catholic faith and order either to separate themselves into the Continuing Church (now called the Anglican Catholic Church) or to join the Roman or Orthodox communions.

There can be no doubt that the same would happen here. When the General Synod last debated this matter in 1978 over 200 priests declared that they would be unable, in conscience, to remain in communion with bishops who "ordained" women to the priesthood. That number was then considered to be but the tip of a considerable iceberg; such deep convictions have not changed in six short years.

The peace and unity of the Church of England is not served by pressing a step which can only result in bitterness, division and irreversible schism.

Yours *In Dno,*
FRANCIS BOWN,
(Chairman, Ecclesia),
St Stephen's Presbytery,
29 Westbourne Avenue,
Kingston-upon-Hull,
Yorkshire.
November 10.

From Mr K. D. Smith

Sir, Jane Shaw (feature, November 10) fails to distinguish between equality of worth and interchangeability of role – a distinction vital to the doctrine of the Trinity. The controversy, after all, is not about whether women are important, or whether they have ministries, but whether they can be priests.

It is odd, too, that an article concerned for radical thinking *should so readily cite the fourth* gospel as history and yet miss (or suppress?) the significance of its complementary narratives about Mary at Cana and at the Cross.

Yours sincerely,
KENNETH D. SMITH,
1 Theresa Avenue,
Bishopston,
Bristol.
November 10.

From Professor H. MacL. Currie

Sir, What in fact is ordination and what is it for? This crucial question surely demands a full and studied reply, but it never seems even to be asked. Instead, the present proposal, if enacted, will simply mean an uncritical extension of clericalism. Is this really what is required?

Myself, I would start at the other end and have lay celebration (by both men and women). In my view, the problem is consistently formulated in the wrong terms.

There is in all branches of the Church a move for greater participation by the laity at large (men and women), and this feeling is probably more widespread and potentially more of a uniting force than is imagined.

Yours truly,
H. MacL. CURRIE,
25 West Street,
Yarm,
Cleveland.
November 10.

From Mr John Stitt

Sir, Once ordained, how will the woman incumbent react if the Epistle happens to be I Corinthians XIV, 34-35, "In all congregations of god's people, women should not address the meeting"? Will they say
1. This is old-fashioned stuff, or
2. By becoming ordained I cease in a sense to be a woman, or
3. How can St Paul be right if 15 bishops of the Church of England can write to *The Times* on November 10 contradicting him?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN STITT,
Princes House,
Barnes Common, SW13
November 10.

From Dr F. M. Ulyatt

Sir, Fifteen bishops write with great feeling in today's *Times* of the strain on the loyalties of would-be female ordinands in the Church of England. If these ladies are ordained, what about the strain on the loyalties of those women who think this is gravely wrong? Where are we to go?

Yours, etc,
FRANCES MARGARET ULYATT,
8 Cambridge Road,
Battersea, SW11.
November 10.

From the Rev Canon P. C. Hawker

Sir, In a circular to members of General Synod over the signatures of the Bishops of Southwark and Manchester the words occur "... the Anglican Communion, seven of whose provinces now ordain women".

In the letter to your paper only five provinces are mentioned together with the extra provincial Diocese of Hongkong.

However opposition grows, too. The metropolitan Diocese of Sydney had joined that of Adelaide to stiffen Australian refusal.

Perhaps they, too, are looking for guidance.

Yours faithfully,
PETER HAWKER,
Secretary General,
The Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament,
St Botolphs Vicarage,
84 Little Bargate Street, Lincoln.
November 10.

Saving in medicines

From Dr Michael Wilson

Sir, The initial press response to the Government's proposal to limit the range of medicines available from the NHS concentrated on the potential savings to be achieved. Mr Norman Fowler said that the patient could still obtain these medicines on prescription from his doctor under the health service, but that they would be the cheaper generic alternative. This is not correct.

To take one example, the Government is proposing to stop all medicines for the relief of mild to moderate pain being available under the NHS, apart from two cheap products. It is quite wrongly claimed that these alternatives will be as effective.

In practice this means that an elderly arthritic patient whose pain is not effectively relieved by aspirin or paracetamol, will have to pay the full costs of any alternative medicine prescribed. Many other important remedies have been withdrawn from the NHS.

The Government's action will undoubtedly cause suffering and hardship to many vulnerable patients. As doctors we have a duty to inform the Secretary of State that his proposals will adversely affect *the care we are able to provide for* our patients.

There are alternative ways of significantly reducing the costs of medicines to the NHS which would not affect patient care. Some have already been recommended by the Department of Health's own working party.

I am hopeful that other responsible bodies will join us in seeking to persuade Mr Fowler that he has been poorly advised and that these proposals are contrary to the principle that the National Health Service should be accessible to all irrespective of their ability to pay.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL WILSON, Chairman,
General Medical Services Committee,
British Medical Association,
BMA House,
Tavistock Square, WC1.
November 12.

Maiden Castle dig

From the Editor of Current *Archaeology*

Sir, There is considerable disquiet in the archaeological world concerning the proposed excavations at Maiden Castle. The reasons appear to be the same as those for the disquiet over the excavations at Sutton Hoo; that in neither case has a plan for preservation been put forward.

Archaeology is an advancing subject, where new techniques are always being discovered. A good example of this is radiocarbon dating, whereby a piece of charcoal can be "dated". Fifty years ago, before the discovery of radiocarbon, charcoal was thrown away on the spoil heap, but today it is zealously preserved as a vital source of evidence. Yet we cannot tell today which are the items which in fifty or a hundred years' time will be considered vital evidence.

It is essential therefore that all research excavations on prime sites such as Maiden Castle, or Sutton Hoo, should be minimal excavations, disturbing only the smallest areas needed to answer the specific questions we pose today. We must leave as much as possible for future generations with their improved techniques to check our work.

If English Heritage wish to allay the disquiet about their proposals, can we hope that they will make public as soon as possible a detailed plan of the eastern entrance of Maiden Castle, showing what has already gone, what they propose to dig in 1986, and, most important of all, what they propose to preserve for the future?

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW SELKIRK, Editor,
Current Archaeology,
9 Nassington Road, NW3.
October 31.

Wasteful advertising

From Mrs Ruth Kaye

Sir, The amount of unnecessary self-advertisement the GLC has been putting out this year is growing ad nauseam. Today at Oxford Circus, where some pavements are being repaired, they have placed a large board stating: "GLC Working for London".

Not even the dimmest Oxford Street shopper would presume that a doctor from Yorkshire was doing the repair work. Everyone knows it is the GLC's responsibility to do this work and we Londoners pay them to do it.

This is just one of countless examples all round London, which also often lead to polluting the beauty of a building. It is a wicked waste and a farce and has the completely reverse effect on me than that which they obviously intend.

Yours faithfully,
RUTH KAYE,
66 Alleyn Road, SE21.
November 7.

Forces' fare

From Sir Jack Longland

Sir, It is delightfully reassuring, and no doubt distressing to our enemies to learn from Egon Ronay how well our defence forces are fed (report, November 5), but one has to assume that the Secretary of State will not miss this golden opportunity to privatize catering, cooking and table service in Army, Navy and Air Force, so as to bring them to the level we have for some time learnt to expect in the cafés and restaurants at motorway service stations.

Yours faithfully,
JACK LONGLAND,
Bridgeway,
Bakewell, Derbyshire.

Mot injuste

From Group Captain Leonard Cheshire, VC, OM

Sir, Mr Peter Heathfield is reported as saying (November 9) that when the strike is over the working miners will be treated as lepers. For a man in his position to suggest publicly that people suffering from leprosy should be shunned and badly treated is to render humanity a great disservice.

I appreciate that he may not have come face to face with absolute poverty nor know how urgently the world's 15 million leprosy sufferers require our help and moral support. However, the overwhelming need of our present time is to see more clearly that the poverty of the developing world is also our poverty and that the real key to our economic recovery lies in improving their own economy and standard of living.

If Mr Heathfield could repudiate his statement and indicate that the poorest members of our human family are also the object of his compassion this cause would be greatly assisted.

Yours faithfully,
LEONARD CHESHIRE,
The Leonard Cheshire Foundation International,
Leonard Cheshire House,
26-29 Maunsel Street, SW1.
November 9.

Infant deaths

From Dr R. G. Carpenter

Sir, Dr Wayte's suggestion (report, November 8) that many cases of cot death are due to suffocation is most unfortunate and will cause much distress to bereaved parents. Fifty per cent of cot deaths occur during the day, the infant having been seen alive earlier the same day. Also the suggestion does not explain the seasonal variation in the incidence of cot deaths which is most pronounced between the ages of two and three months when the cot death rate is at its peak.

The results of very detailed pathological and sociological enquiries were reported by Professor Emery and Dr Taylor in 1982. They found that the possibility of suffocation only arises in a very small proportion of cases.

Yours etc,
R. G. CARPENTER,
Senior lecturer in medical statistics,
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine,
Keppel Street, WC1.
November 8.

Ban on book borrowers

From Mr Harry Hopkins

Sir, It appears that the fragmentation which is the natural consequence of Mrs Thatcher's determination to abolish representative elected government for the whole of London has already begun.

For many years there has been a valuable reciprocal arrangement by which public library members in any of the metropolitan boroughs qualify to borrow freely from the libraries of other metropolitan boroughs. This not only placed rich resources at the disposal of Londoners, but, in view of the way borough boundaries interlock, often made logistic common sense.

Alas, this excellent system now seems threatened. Westminster residents, crossing the Camden frontier to enter Sir Basil Spence's fine library at Swiss Cottage, now confront abrupt notices of exclusion from membership. On inquiring why, the reason given is trade union retaliation for cuts in Westminster's library service (in particular the closing of a small library).

Clearly, the scope for this sort of thing is infinite as the old concept of London gives way to that of warring principalities and republics. One wonders how long it will be before the frontier posts go up in London's many Boundary Roads and we shall need passports to enter Pimlico.

Yours faithfully,
HARRY HOPKINS,
61 Clifton Hill,
St John's Wood, NW8.
November 3.

Community powers

From Sir Fred Catherwood, MEP for Cambridge and Bedfordshire North

Sir, The demand of Mr Leolin Price, QC (November 6) that the powers of Community institutions must be kept in check until they become more efficient, raises a hoarse laugh from this member of an institution rendered almost powerless by the fierce and unrelenting grip of the one totally ineffective institution, the Council.

Which institution has blocked the reform of the commons agricultural policy; which has allowed the Common Market to retain a thousand and one obstacles to internal trade or the cost of £8bn a year in internal customs barriers? Which has blocked the development of the European monetary system and of a common capital market so that our savings have been vacuumed out to promote our American boom?

In all cases it is the Council, with its pernicious veto.

The veto of single member states is used not to defend vital national interests, but to defend fractional amounts and any and every vested interest.

The truly vital national interest of every member state is to get our economies moving and our unemployed back to work. The Parliament's specially commissioned report last year shows how it can be done.

We need to remove the remaining barriers to trade, kept in place by the Council, and get the great flywheel of internal trade moving again. We need to retain our savings for investment at reasonable interest rates by strengthening the European monetary system and creating a common capital market.

Both Parliament's report and the most recent OECD report show unemployment going on and on and up and up unless we act together.

Your report on the CBI Conference, which is nearer the economic battlefront than Mr Leolin Price, QC, shows industry's strong support for these vital polices and, as Mr Patrick Sheeny says, "There is no alternative."

I have suggested to the incoming President of the Commission that he puts the needed measures in a package big enough and strong enough to get the Community moving again. If the council vetoes that, we will all go down the plughole together.

Yours sincerely,
FRED CATHERWOOD,
United Oxford & Cambridge University Club,
71 Pall Mall, SW1.
November 6.

Missing silence

From Mr D. E. Bradbury

Sir, It might not be a bed idea if we all tried to reflect peaceably in silence for two minutes at 11am *every* morning.

Yours faithfully,
D. E. BRADBURY,
High Pines,
Pyrford Woods,
Woking,
Surrey.
November 10.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 12: The Prince of Wales, President, The Royal Jubilee and Prince's Trusts gave a luncheon at Kensington Palace for industrialists and others concerned with youth employment, training and job creation.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 12: The Duke of Gloucester this evening attended a reception at the Middle Temple to mark the 25th Anniversary of the Central Council of Probation Committees.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester will visit Basingstoke, Hampshire on November 29.

The Norwegian Ambassador will open the Norwegian Christmas Bazaar at the Norwegian Seamen's Church at Rotherhithe on November 23 at noon.

A memorial service for Mr Michael Babington Smith will be held at St Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street, at noon today.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Major Peter Beckwith-Smith will be held in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, at noon today.

A memorial service for Major the Hon Sir Francis Michael Legh will be held in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, on Wednesday, December 19, at noon.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr G. E. Carter and Miss E. S. Torrans
The engagement is announced between Graeme, son of Mr and Mrs C. E. Carter, of Pinner, Middlesex, and Emily, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. J. Torrans, of Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

Mr J. A. Greenwood and Miss J. A. Denny
The engagement is announced between James Anthony, younger son of Mr and Mrs J. R. Greenwood, of Balcombe, Sussex, and Julia Anne, younger daughter of the late Mr E. M. D. Denny and of Mrs Denny, of Monk's Gate, Sussex.

Mr J. N. Holland and Miss B. H. M. Hare
The engagement is announced between James, youngest son of Mr Robert Holland, of Phillimore Gardens Close, London, and Baroness Robert Rothschild, of Burghclere, Hampshire, and Beatrice, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Brian Hare, of Fleet, Hampshire.

Mr P. A. Moores and Dr B. M. C. MacGreevy
The engagement is announced between Patrick, youngest son of Mr John Moores, of Formby, Liverpool, and Mrs Peter Laker, of Formby, Liverpool, and Catherine, eldest daughter of Mrs Brian MacGreevy and the late Dr Brian MacGreevy, of Onslow Square, London, SW7.

Captain I. F. Rae and Miss C. M. Brooks
The engagement is announced between Iain Rae, 2nd KEO Goorkhas, second son of Mr and Mrs Donald Rae, of East Winch House, East Winch, Norfolk, and Caroline, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs George Brooks, of Upperton, West Harting, Petersfield, Hampshire.

Birthdays today

Miss Hermione Baddeley, 76; Sir Ewart Bell, 60; Air Marshal Sir Gareth Clayton, 70; Sir Lincoln Hallinan, 62; M Eugene Ionesco, 72; Sir Arnold Lindley, 82; Major-General J. D. Lunt, 67; Sir Penderel Moon, 79; Admiral Sir William O'Brien, 68; Mr John Sparrow, 78; Mr Frederick Willey, 74.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Professor Barbara Clayton to succeed Professor Robert Curran as President of the Royal College of Pathologists, the first woman to hold that office.
Professor Jeffrey Jowell, head of the faculty of laws, University College London, to be Chairman of the Committee of Heads of University Law Schools.

Gemmological Association

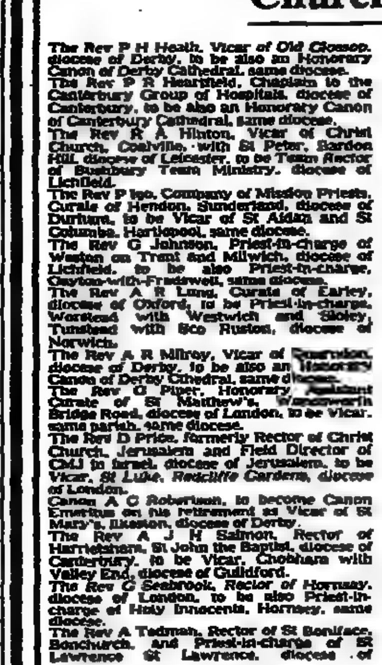
At the annual presentation of awards ceremony of the Gemmological Association of Great Britain held at Goldsmiths' Hall yesterday an honorary fellowship was conferred on Mrs Eunice Miles, of the Gemmological Institute of America. Mr Miguel Angel Pellicer Garcia, of Barcelona, and Mrs Dorothy Gibson, of Chatham, New Jersey, received the Tully Medal, the highest accolade attainable in gemmology and which has not been awarded since 1976, from Mr Keith Mitchell, vice-president.
After the prize giving, the chairman, Mr David Callaghan, launched the Basil Anderson Spectrophotometer Appeal.

Bridge finals

The English Bridge Union's autumn congress ended at Eastbourne on Sunday with the finals of the three team events.
Eastbourne Bowl: 1, A M G Thompson, D J Emerson, M Vall, A Woo (Middlesex) 61 ½; 2, H Cohen, D J Greenwood, M Hoffman, J Allerton (Surrey) 57; 3, C Rhondy, J E Cope (Middlesex), Mr and Mrs P N Lee (Surrey) 54.
Burlington Cup: 1, D H Pott, D Burkett, C Leighton, M Leighton (Essex) 86; 2, P Simon, N Edwards, E Edson, C Wilkes (London) 84.
Rover Cup: 1, N Smith, R Smith (Surrey), N Percival-Price, M Cashman (Essex) 176; 2, P Cliffe, A Ankler (Kent), (London), D Muller, P J Franklin (Essex) 177.

Fool proof

The Folklore Society's 1984 Katherine Briggs folklore award has been won by Sandra Billington for her book, *A Social History of the Fool* (Harvester Press, £22.50), which traces the evolution of the fool in society.



Cardinal Gordon Gray, aged 74, head of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Scotland, is to resign because of "his age and increasingly indifferent health".
He was appointed Archbishop of St Andrews and Edinburgh at the age of 40 in 1951 and was made a cardinal in 1969.

Luncheons

HM Government
Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, was host yesterday at a luncheon held at Admiralty House, in honour of Mr Hans Engell, Danish Minister of Defence.

Canada-United Kingdom Chamber of Commerce
The Canadian High Commissioner was present at a luncheon given by the Canada-United Kingdom Chamber of Commerce at Butchers' Hall yesterday. Mr R. H. A. Wain, president, was in the chair and the guest of honour and principal speaker was Mr James Francis Kelleher, Canadian Minister for International Trade.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
Sir Peter Mills, MP, Deputy Chairman of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, and Mr Donald Anderson, MP, were hosts at a luncheon given yesterday in the House of Commons by the executive committee of the UK branch of the CPA in honour of the High Commissioner for Uganda. Mr Guy Barnett, MP, Mr Peter Hordern, MP, and Mr Peter Cobb were also present.

Great Britain-USSR Association
Lord Wilson of Rievaulx, President of the Great Britain-USSR Association, was host at a luncheon held yesterday at 14 Grosvenor Place to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the association. Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, MP, was the guest of honour and the Soviet Ambassador also attended.

Law Society
The President of the Law Society, Mr Arthur Hoole, was host at a luncheon at 60 Carey Street yesterday. Among those present were:
Lord Goodman, CH, Lord Justice Browne-Wilkinson, Sir Zelman Cowen, QC, Sir Robin Day, Mr Neil MacFarlane, MP, Mr John Spalding, Mr Clive Thornton, Professor Michael Zander, Mr C A B Leslie (vice-president), Mr N A Jackson and Mr J L Bowron (secretary-general).

Reception

Ministry of Defence
The Chief of the Defence Staff, Field Marshall Sir Edwin Bramall, was host yesterday at a reception held at Marlborough House in honour of General Sir Phillip Bennett, Chief of the Defence Force Australia, and Air Marshal D. E. Jamieson, Chief of the Defence Staff New Zealand, on the occasion of the 1984 British, Australian and New Zealand Military Discussion.

Meetings

Chartered Institute of Transport
Mr John W. Swihart, senior vice-president, Boeing Commercial Airplane Company, addressed the Chartered Institute of Transport in London yesterday evening on the subject of "Cost efficient, transportation and technology". The president presided and afterwards entertained the speaker at dinner.

Royal Over-Seas League
The High Commissioner for Barbados, was the guest speaker at a meeting of the Discussion Circle of the Royal Over-Seas League held last evening at Over-Seas House. Mr Harold Tull presided.

Latest wills

Connoisseur's £4.5m estate

Sir Roland Penrose, of Chiddingly, East Sussex, and of Kensington, West London, the founder of the Institute of Contemporary Arts, left estate valued at £4,503,131 net, mostly to his issue.

£1.2m for Louis XVI cabinet

By Huon Mallalieu

A new world record auction price for a piece of furniture was established in a sale held in Monte Carlo by the Paris auctioneers Ader Picard Tajan on Sunday, when a most unusual cabinet sold for 15m francs (£1,296,456).

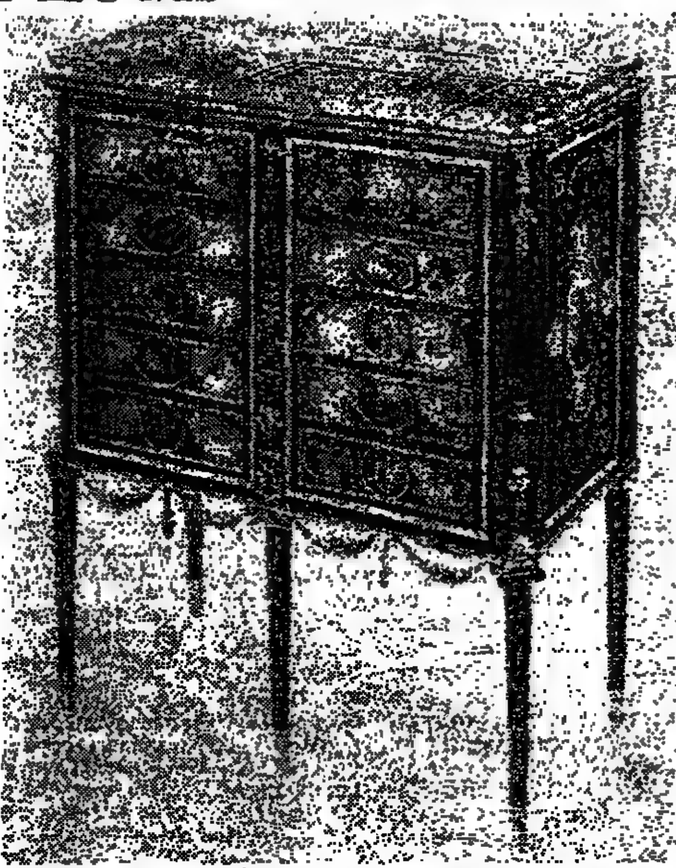
The insect collector's cabinet was made for the Palace of Versailles in the time of Louis XVI and was basically constructed from mahogany and ebony.

Such a description does it little justice, however, since it is elaborately and elegantly mounted in ormolu, and applied with plaques made from feathers and insect wings set in wax and under glass.

The effect of this could well have been horrid, but in fact the piece was remarkably restrained. It belonged to Louis XVI, and later to Baron Alphonse de Rothschild. On Sunday it went to a French private collector.

Another very rare item in the sale was a collar of the Ordre du Saint-Esprit, the royal French equivalent of the garter.

Some 10 are known to survive, and this one, which was awarded to the Duc de Mailllé, sold for 520,000 francs (£44,944).



The insect collector's cabinet made for Versailles which fetched a record price at auction.

University news

London
Appointments
Michael H Worthington, MSc, PhD, lecturer in geophysics at Oxford University, to the chair of geophysics at Imperial College of Science and Technology from January 1.
Richard A Stradling, MA, DPhil, professor of natural philosophy at St Andrews University to the chair of physics at Imperial College from October 1.
Michael G Marmot, BSc, MB, BS, PhD, senior lecturer in epidemiology at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, to the chair of community medicine at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School and University College jointly.
Dr Norman L Franklin, PhD, Hon DSc, FRS, managing director of the National Nuclear Corporation since 1979, to the chair of nuclear technology at Imperial College.
Richard M Barlow, BSc (Vet Sci), DSc, senior principal scientific officer at the Moredun Research Institute of the University of Utah College of Medicine, to the chair of veterinary pathology at the Royal Veterinary College from January 1.
N. F. Watson, B Arch, holder of the Bartlett Chair of Architecture, University College, has been appointed to the Haden-Pilkington chair of environmental design and engineering at University College from October 1.
H J Rogers, MB, BChir, PhD, reader in clinical pharmacology at Guy's Hospital Medical School in 1961, to the chair of clinical pharmacology at the united medical and dental schools (Guy's Campus) from October 1.
C S R Russell, professor of history at Yale University, to the Astor chair of British history at University College.
M. J. Neal, BPharm, MA, PhD, DSc, reader in neurochemical pharmacology, to the chair of pharmacology at the united medical and dental schools of Guy's and St Thomas's Hospitals at St Thomas's Campus.
K. J. Ives, PhD, DSc(Eng), professor of public health engineering since 1967, to the Chadwick chair of civil engineering at University College, from October 1.
H M Hodkinson, MA, DM, professor of geriatric medicine, Royal Postgraduate Medical School, to the Barlow chair of geriatric medicine at University College and the Middlesex Hospital Medical School jointly from January 1.
D L Buchanan, BSc, MSc, PhD, lecturer in mining geology at Imperial College to the mineral industry chair of mining geology at Imperial College from October 1.
P V March, PhD, reader in physics, Westfield College, to the chair of physics at Royal Holloway College.
The following have been conferred titles of professor:
Veterinary neuroscience: Dr David Lodge, senior lecturer in physiology, Royal Veterinary College.
Information engineering: Dr Robert Spence, DSc(Eng), PhD, reader in electrical engineering, Imperial College.
Econometrics: A. C. Harvey, BA, MSc, reader in econometrics, LSE.
Physics applied to medicine at the united medical and dental schools of Guy's and St Thomas's Hospitals: R. G. Gosling, PhD, director of ultrasonic angiology unit, Guy's Hospital.
Immunological Medicine, Royal Postgraduate Medical School: M. B. Pepys, MB, BChir, MA, PhD, reader in immunological medicine.
Operational research, Imperial College: Nicos Christofides, BSc, PhD, reader in operational research.
Agrarian development: I. D. Carruthers, BSc(Hort), PhD, reader in agrarian development, Wye College.
Periodontology and preventive dentistry F P Ashley, BDS, PhD, at the united medical and dental schools of Guy's and St Thomas's Hospitals (Guy's Campus), reader in periodontology and preventive dentistry, Guy's Hospital Medical School.
Anthropology: M E F Bloch, BA, PhD, reader in anthropology at the LSE.
System theory, Imperial College: M H A Davis, MA, PhD, ScD, reader in system theory.
Endocrine pathology, Royal Postgraduate Medical School: Julia M Polak, MD, DSc, reader in histochemistry.
Plant biochemistry Imperial College: J M Palmer, BSc, DPhil, reader in enzymology.
Political science, LSE: K R Minogue, BA, BSc(Econ), reader in political science.
Experimental physiology, University College R C Woledge, BSc, PhD, reader in experimental physiology.
Cell pathology, University College: P A Riley, MB, BS, PhD, reader in cell pathology.
Biopharmacy Chelsea College: J W Gorrod, PhD, DSc, reader in biopharmacy.
Social administration, LSE: H Glennerster, BA, reader in social administration.
Philosophy of physics, Chelsea College: M L G Redhead, PhD, FInstP, senior lecturer in history and the philosophy of science.
Appointments
Ian Grierson, BSc, PhD, senior lecturer in pathology at the Institute of ophthalmology, to the readership in experimental pathology at the institute from October 1.
J A Allan, BA, PhD, senior lecturer in geography at the School of Oriental and African Studies, to reader in geography at the school from October 1.
The title of reader has been conferred on the following:
Paediatrics, St Mary's Hospital Medical School: R P A Rivers, MA, MB, BChir, from October 1.
Experimental physics: A A Carter, BA, PhD, from October 1.
Animal breeding and production, Wye College: M K Curran, BA, PhD.
Polish history, School of Slavonic and East European Studies: J N R Davies, BA, MA, PhD.
Surgery, London Hospital Medical College: A W Goode, BM, BS, MD.
Anthropology, University College: J S Kahn, BA, MPhil.
Philosophy, University College: C McGinn, BA, MA, BPhil.
Microbial biochemistry, Imperial College: P G Mantle, BSc, PhD, DSc.
Geotechnics, King's College: R Bassett, BSc(Eng), MA, PhD, from October 1.
Computer science, Queen Mary College: R Bornat, MSc, from October 1.
Interface Science, Imperial College: B J Briscoe, BSc, MA, PhD from October 1.
Electrical engineering, University College: M G F Wilson, MSc(Eng), PhD.
Control Theory, Imperial College: R B Vinter, BA, PhD.
Mathematics education, Chelsea College: Dr Margaret L Brown.
Mathematical physics, Imperial College: A P Young, BSc, DPhil.
Gastroenterology, London Hospital Medical College: D L Wingate, BM, BCh, MA, MSc, DM.
Medicinal chemistry, Royal Postgraduate Medical School: M Szelke, BSc, PhD.
Zoology, King's College: D M Stoddart, BSc, PhD.
Sociology, LSE: A D S Smith, BA, MSc, PhD.
Physics, Imperial College: Wilson Sibbett, BSc, PhD.
Pharmacology applied to anaesthesia: Felicity J M Reynolds, MB, BS, MD, united medical and dental schools of Guy's and St Thomas's Hospitals (St Thomas's Campus).
Medical physics, University College: D Parker, BSc, PhD, from October 1.
Medicine, St George's Hospital Medical School: T C Northfield, MA, MB, BChir, MD.
Physics, University College: D L Moores, BSc, PhD, effect from October 1.
Ecology, King's College: P D Moore, BSc, PhD, from October 1.

Appointments
Mr Maurice Shock, Vice-Chancellor of Leicester University, will succeed Lord Flowers as Chairman of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals on July 4, 1985.

Race to safeguard the koala

By Kenneth Gosling

Scientists in Australia have begun trying to develop a vaccine against a disease that threatens koalas.

After six years they have identified the bacterium, *chlamydia psittaci*, which affects the animals' eyes and the reproductive and urinary tracts, as well as causing pneumonia. Hundreds have had to be put down.

Australia has denied that it is sending koalas to zoos around the world to ensure the continuation of the species.

Japanese zoos recently took some, but only after checks that enough eucalyptus, the koalas' food, was available. London zoo has none of the animals because they are so difficult to keep in captivity.

Surveys in Australia have shown that 45 per cent of its koala colonies have some form of disease. In these colonies the population has been halved in the past 10 years, but in disease-free areas the numbers have doubled.

The Australian Minister of Home Affairs and Environment, Mr Barry Cohen, has made a personal commitment to koala welfare and pledged government aid if needed.

Lord Mayor's Banquet

The Lord Mayor, Sir Alan Traill, accompanied by Lady Traill, and the Sheriffs and their ladies, entertained the outgoing Lord Mayor, Dame Mary Donaldson and Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, at a banquet in Guildhall last night. The Lord Mayor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Prime Minister and Dame Mary Donaldson were the speakers.

OBITUARY

MR XAVIER HERBERT

Chronicler of Australian outback

Xavier Herbert, the Australian novelist who died in Alice Springs on November 10 at the age of 83, was widely respected in his own country for the passionate indignation with which he wrote about treatment of aborigines at the hands of white men. He is especially known for *Capricornia*, an expansive chronicle of the northern outback where he had lived and worked, and the dauntingly long *Poor Fellow my Country* which ran to 850,000 words, winning him at the same time the Miles Franklin Literature Award.

Alfred Francis Xavier Herbert was born at Port Hedland on the north coast of Western Australia, on May 15 1901 and grew up, as a child, among aborigines. He was educated at the Christian Brothers' School, Fremantle.

He obtained a Diploma of Pharmacy from the University of Melbourne, was employed in the government medical branch at Darwin, and was Protector of Aborigines there in 1935-36.

During the war he was a sergeant in the Australian Imperial Forces in the Pacific area. He had held a variety of jobs, including deep-sea diver, *bush-pilot, seaman, miner* and stockman.

Herbert published what was by universal consent his finest (and his first) novel *Capricornia in 1938*. Chronicling some half-century of life in the Northern Territory, it is the first full-bloodedly comic novel in Australian fiction after Joseph Furphy's *Such Is Life* (1903). Like Furphy, Herbert integrated his outrageous comedy and caricature with a deeply pessimistic view of life.

His indignation at white people's treatment of the natives was not new; but he made this theme his own. He contrived to portray white people as doomed and helpless victims of their own stupidity, who are merely grotesque intruders into Nature.

How he really regarded "primitives" he never managed to express – had he done so he would have touched greatness. But *Capricornia* is a rich and vital Australian novel with nothing of what Australian critics have called the "Colonial Cringe" about it.

Unfortunately Herbert never fulfilled his promise. *Seven Emus* (1959) was an attempt to justify an eccentric system of punctuation, and was a flop. *Soldiers' Women* (1961) tried to demonstrate, in an urban setting, Herbert's unacceptable thesis that all women, when freed from society's restrains, become raging nymphomaniacs.

The massive *Poor Fellow, My Country* (1975) was more substantial and more widely discussed. It is an admittedly sprawling, obsessed, bitter saga, *totally uncontrolled. But certain* passages in it, notably ones about aboriginal life, do recall the near-mastery of *Capricornia*.

Herbert also wrote an autobiography, *Disturbing Element* (1963) and a collection of stories, *Larger Than Life* (1963).

He had received the Australian Literary Gold Medal in 1939.

PROFESSOR O. W. RICHARDS

Professor O. W. Richards, FRS, who died on November 10 at the age of 82, was head of the Department of Zoology and Applied Entomology at Imperial College, London, from 1953 to 1967 and one of the most distinguished entomologists of his generation.

Owain Westmacott Richards was born on December 31, 1901, the second of four sons of H. M. Richards, MD. He attended Hereford Cathedral School and in 1920 entered Brasenose College, Oxford, where he was an Exhibitioner and Senior Hulme Scholar.

In 1924 he was elected Christopher Welch Scholar and over the next three years, helped by the resources of the Hope Department, he laid the foundations of his quite remarkably broad and deep knowledge of entomology. In *1927 Richards left Oxford to* become research assistant to J. W. Munro at Imperial College and remained there for the rest of his professional life.

His main contributions were to evolution theory, ecology and taxonomy. *The Variation of Animals in Nature*, which he and G. C. Robson published in 1936, was an impressive critique of the over-facile arguments for natural selection then current. In ecology he con*sidered that a primary objective* should be the study of factors controlling the population density of individual species, and much of his work between about 1932 and 1960 was on the population dynamics of a variety of British insects.

Taxonomy occupied Richards for nearly 60 years; he was an acknowledged authority on the Sphaerocerid flies, but his most extensive work was on the systematics and biology of aculeate *Hymenoptera*, culminating in his *magnum opus* of 1978, *The Social Wasps of the Americas*. In all he was the author or joint author of over 180 papers and six books, including two extensively revised editions of the entomologist's bible, Imms's *General Textbook of Entomology*.

Richards was in turn Secretary, President and Honorary Fellow of the Royal Entomological Society of London and a President and Honorary Member of the British Ecological Society. He was elected to the Royal Society in 1959 and was *President of the 13th International Congress of Entomology* at London in 1964.

He travelled widely in connexion with his research, working in California, Ghana, Austraña, Tanzania and especially in Guyana and Brazil, where he took part in the Royal Society Mato Grosso expedition. Much of this travel was done after his retirement and while he continued to enjoy facilities in the Entomology *Department of the British* Museum (Natural History).

An acutely analytical mind, an immense capacity for work, an ability to maintain active interest in topics on which he could sometimes only work intermittently, and a talent for pursuing general concepts while attending to minute detail, were some of Richards's leading characteristics. Despite his scientific distinction and the great respect in which he was held, he was essentially a very modest person, enjoying the company of young people and at his best among his family, friends and close colleagues.

Well read, accurately informed, a man of wide culture and varied interests, he was always interesting, stimulating, and capable equally of almost boyish humour and incisive, sometimes devastating, comment.

In 1931 Richards married *Maud Norris, herself an eminent* entomologist. She died in 1970, and in 1972 he married Joyce Benson (née McLuckie) who survives him with the two daughters of his first marriage.

MR NORMAN KRASNA

Norman Krasna, the American playwright and screenwriter who won an Oscar in 1943 for the film *Princess O'Rourke*, died in Los Angeles on *November 8 at the age of 75*.

A New Yorker by birth, he studied at New York University and Brooklyn Law School and became a film critic and drama editor on various newspapers. He entered the film industry in the publicity department at Warner Brothers but made his early mark in the theatre, having his plays produced on Broadway.

He wrote his first screenplay in 1932 and from then on alternated between the stage and cinema, often adapting his plays for the screen. His work during the 1930s included the original stories for two films directed by Fritz Lang, *Fury*, a classic indictment of the lynch mob, and *You and Me*, a drama which experimented with the techniques of Bertolt Brecht.

These, however, were untypical. Krasna's characteristic work was in comedy, often on the theme of mistaken identity. One of his first big successes in this vein was *Bachelor Mother* (1939), with Ginger Rogers, about the parenthood of an abandoned baby. Two years later he wrote Alfred Hitchcock's only excursion into pure comedy, *Mr and Mrs Smith*, and received an Oscar nomination for *The Devil and Miss Jones*.

Princess O'Rourke, one of three films which Krasna directed as well as wrote, was a romantic comedy reflecting wartime patriotism with Robert Cummings as a pilot who discovers that his fiancée, Olivia de Havilland, is an exiled princess.

His later films included *White Christmas*, the Irving Berlin musical with Bing Crosby and Danny Kaye; *Indiscreet*, from his own play, a star vehicle for Cary Grant and Ingrid Bergman; and *Sunday in New York*, also from a stage hit, with Cliff Robertson and Jane Fonda.

THE REV MARTIN LUTHER KING SR

The Rev Martin Luther King Sr, father of the civil rights leader of the same name and himself a respected figure in the movement to establish rights for blacks in the American South, died in Atlanta, Georgia, on November 11 at the age of 84.

"Daddy King", as he was known, was educated at Morehouse College in Atlanta, where his son later also went, and ordained in the Baptist Church. In 1927 he became pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, and he remained there until his retirement four years ago.

He himself became an advocate of rights for blacks, and took part in the protests and demonstrations which came to a head in the 1950s and 1960s.

He gave backing to his son as the latter emerged as the leader of the civil rights movement, and was in Memphis, Tennessee, with him in 1968 when Martin Luther King Jr was killed.

He suffered a further blow in 1974 when his own wife, Alberta, was also killed while playing the organ in his church, together with one of the deacons.

Church news

The Rev P H Heath, Vicar of Old Glossop, diocese of Derby, to be also an Honorary Canon of Derby Cathedral, same diocese.
The Rev P R Hearnfield, Chaplain to the Canterbury Group of Hospitals, diocese of Canterbury, to be also an Honorary Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, same diocese.
The Rev R A Hinton, Vicar of Christ Church, Coalville, with St Peter, Bardon Hill, diocese of Leicester, to be Team Rector of Bushbury Team Ministry, diocese of Lichfield.
The Rev P Ino, Company of Mission Priests, Curate of Hendon, Sunderland, diocese of Durham, to be Vicar of St Aidan and St Columba, Hartlepool, same diocese.
The Rev G Johnson, Priest-in-charge of Weston on Trent and Milwich, diocese of Lichfield, to be also Priest-in-charge, Gayton-with-Fradswell, same diocese.
The Rev A R Lung, Curate of Earley, diocese of Oxford, to be Priest-in-charge, Worstead with Westwick and Sloley, Tunstead with Sco Ruston, diocese of Norwich.
The Rev A R Milroy, Vicar of Quarndon, diocese of Derby, to be also an Honorary Canon of Derby Cathedral, same diocese.
The Rev G Piper, Honorary Assistant Curate of St Matthew's, Wandsworth Bridge Road, diocese of London, to be Vicar, same parish, same diocese.
The Rev D Price, formerly Rector of Christ Church, Jerusalem and Field Director of CMJ in Israel, diocese of Jerusalem, to be Vicar, St Luke, Redcliffe Gardens, diocese of London.
Canon A C Robertson, to become Canon Emeritus on his retirement as Vicar of St Mary's, Ilkeston, diocese of Derby.
The Rev A J H Salmon, Rector of Harrietsham, St John the Baptist, diocese of Canterbury, to be Vicar, Chobham with Valley End, diocese of Guildford.
The Rev G Seabrook, Rector of Hornsey, diocese of London, to be also Priest-in-charge of Holy Innocents, Hornsey, same diocese.
The Rev A Tedman, Rector of St Boniface, Bonchurch, and Priest-in-charge of St Lawrence St Lawrence, diocese of Portsmouth, to be Rector of St Boniface, Bonchurch, and Priest-in-charge, St John the Evangelist Wroxall, diocese of Portsmouth, and to resign as Priest-in-charge of St Lawrence, St Lawrence, same diocese.

Church of Scotland
Inductions
The Rev T F Wilson to Benholm and Johnshaven with Garvock St Cyrus.
The Rev J Gallacher to Associate at Bearsden, Westerton Fairlie Memorial with Dalmuir Overtoun.
The Rev A P Lees to Associate at Eddleston with Lyne and Manor with Peebles, Old Church.
The Rev P I Barber, to St Margaret's Tollcross with Tollcross Park, Glasgow.
The Rev W M Longmuir, to Cairns, Lanark.
The Rev K W Ross, To Dalmellington.
The Rev S G Strachan, to Muthill with Trinity Gask and Kinkell.
The Rev T C Pilkeathly, to St Machar's Ranfurly, Bridge of Weir.
The Rev W D Whitelaw, to Bothkennar and Carronshore.
The Rev W Taylor, to North Church Buckie.

Translations
The Rev R Currie from Dowanhill, Glasgow to Community minister at Partick.
The Rev Myra D W Smith from Gorbals, Glasgow to Kirkmahoe.
The Rev Maudeen I MacDougall from community minister, Livingston to Meadowside St Paul's, Dundee.
The Rev R Taylor from Calderhead Shotts to Clackmannan.

Demissions
The Rev K Dupar, Ruthrieston South, Aberdeen.
The Rev Ian Walker, Garvald and Morham with Haddington West to become Tutor at St Colm's Education Centre and College, Edinburgh.

Science report

Heavy smokers facing additional risks

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Smoking is widely recognized as a risk factor in coronary heart attacks. Now additional evidence is reported of other damage caused to the heart by heavy cigarette smoking.

The details published in the current issue of the *New England Journal of Medicine* come from a study of 4,763 men between 35 and 74 years.

The results show a steady degeneration of the muscles of the wall of the heart among heavy smokers, independent of disease in the large coronary arteries, which are blocked in a heart attack.

The association between smoking and cardiomyopathy, the general weakening of muscles of the heart, was found by a group working under Dr Arthur Hartz, of the Medical College of Wisconsin and St Luke's Hospital, Milwaukee in the United States.

All of the subjects had been referred to hospital for angiography and ventriculography, methods for showing defects in blood vessels with substances that cast a shadow on an X-ray image when injected into a suspect artery or vein.

Using computer methods of analysis developed during the past few years of measuring the performance of muscles in different chambers of the heart, Dr Hartz's group looked for three different kinds of weaknesses that give rise to cardiomyopathy.

They found that heavy smokers were at high risk of contracting one of the forms of muscular degeneration, and particularly diffuse hypokenesis that effects the lower chamber of the heart, compared with non-smokers.

The measurements made with a Hewlett-Packard Vanguard Motion Analyser enables doctors to detect tiny defects in movement of small sections of muscles which lie deep within the heart.

The proportion of people with one of the abnormalities in the movement of the wall was calculated for each of three categories of smokers and non-smokers.

Source: *New England Journal of Medicine*, Nov 8, 1984.

Important Chinese Export Porcelain: Tuesday and Wednesday, 13 and 14 November at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. each day, King Street: This 820-lot, four-session sale includes a wide range of blue and white wares of the late Ming (16th/early 17th century), Transitional (mid-17th century), and Kangxi (1662-1722) periods. Prominent among the Kangxi famille verte wares is a wall cistern, cover and basin painted with crabs and fish (£5,000 to £8,000). Remarkable among the famille rose wares is a large pair of dishes with peony and chrysanthemum design of the Yongzheng (1723-35) period expected to realise between £10,000 and £15,000, a pair of *Parrot on perch* design vases from early in the Qianlong (1736-95) period (£3,000 to £4,000) and a pair of wedding presentation plates from the same reign (£3,500 to £5,000). The sale is also particularly strong in early 18th century Chinese Imari, painted in the Japanese palette of red, blue and gold. As well as porcelain, there are cloisonné enamels, furniture, glass and other works of art. *Entries for next sale close 7 January, 1985.*

Travel, Natural History and Sporting Books: Wednesday, 14 November at 10.30 a.m., King Street: The sports, pastimes, costume, scenery, flora and fauna of many nations are represented in tomorrow's sale of Illustrated Books and Atlases. Curious items include an Argentinian volume published in Buenos Ayres (sic) in 1858, illustrating 1,800 different cattle brands (£400 to £600), and a copy in Maori of Pilgrim's Progress published in 1854 (£200 to £300). There is also an extraordinary four-volume set of illustrations of Albertus Seba's famous 18th century *Cabinet of Curiosities* (£1,600 to £2,000), containing 449 engravings of fantastic oddities, including a seven-headed hydra. Five lots are devoted to publications by Sir Charles D'Oyly, an amateur artist of note and one of the first to introduce lithography into India, while among the natural history books a rare, large paper copy of Redouté's *Choix des plus belles fleurs* is expected to realise between £15,000 and £20,000. *Entries for next sale close 23 January, 1985.*

Fine Wines and Vintage Ports: Wednesday, 14 November at 6 p.m., Prestonfield House Hotel, Edinburgh: This is the first sale to be held by Christie's Scotland of Fine Wines and Vintage Port drawn mainly from Scottish cellars. Like Christie's itself, the wines span more than two centuries, starting with a bottle of 1779 Verdelho Madiera. Bottles of Château Yquem 1921 rub shoulders with curiosities like a litre bottle of Chartreuse made by the monks before they were expelled from France in 1904 and a magnum of René Gouverneur champagne which was bought in Berlin in 1946 from the reserves of the Allied Forces.

Continental Furniture, Tapestries, Sculpture and Works of Art: Thursday, 15 November at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m., King Street: A group of high-quality 19th century items include a pair of extremely large ormolu and porcelain candelabra, intriguingly decorated with the arms of the Governor of the Philippines (1735-1750). Circa 1830, and very elaborate, they are expected to realise between £30,000 and £40,000. A pair of ormolu-mounted satinwood and parquetry bonheur-du-jours are making a reappearance after nearly a century having previously been bought as wedding presents in 1886 for £1,144 and are today estimated at between £15,000 to £20,000. Nineteenth century quality is further represented by a pair of Napoleon III ebony and polychrome boulle cabinets by Monbro, and by an extremely grand ormolu-mounted bureau plat – a copy of a desk in the Louvre by Charles Cressent. Sculpture and works of art to be offered in the afternoon complement the furniture. There is a fine *tour-de-force* in terracotta by the Sèvres modeller Leriche of an oriental family (£8,000 to £12,000) and a charming terracotta bust of a *Bacchante* by Marin (£3,000 to £4,000). As always, English 'New Sculpture' is well represented. A statuette of *Perseus Arming* by Sir Alfred Gilbert is a rare example of his work as a silversmith (£16,000 to £20,000). Other items include works by Mackennal, Thornycroft, Frampton, Derwent Wood and Drury. *Entries for next sale close 9 January, 1985.*

Fine Wines and Vintage Port: Thursday, 15 November at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m., King Street: On offer in the morning session is a wide range of fine quality claret, vintages 1918 to 1978 with the emphasis on the great post-War years up to the early 1960s. Quantities tend to be small and of interest to private buyers wishing to build up a cellar of classic wines. Also included is mature Burgundy and Champagne with a limited quantity of fine German wines and rare old Cognac. The afternoon is devoted mostly to vintage port, vintages 1934 to 1977, including good stocks of 1966, 1967 and 1970, the last currently extremely good value for drinking in five to eight years time. *Entries for next sale close 20 November, 1984.*

European and Eastern Decorative Flatweaves and Carpets: Monday, 19 November at 11 a.m., King Street: Next Monday's sale provides a splendid opportunity to acquire good, room-sized decorative carpets and flatweaves. Over the past 18 months, there has been an increasing demand for carpets in good condition which can be used in the home without fear for normal use. A number of European carpets include, for instance, a large (14ft 2in by 11ft 6in) English example expected to make between £3,000 and £4,000. There is a good selection of Donegal, Aubusson, Savonnerie and Spanish carpets as well. For those with Oriental taste, there are some Chinese carpets ranging in estimate from £800 to £2,000 while two exceptional Agra carpets with strong, bold designs are each expected to make between £3,000 and £5,000. The continuing interest in Heriz carpets will hopefully be met by more than a dozen examples in assorted styles and sizes as will a range of Ziegler carpets with their soft hues and carefully balanced motifs. *Entries for next sale close 28 November, 1984.*

For further information on these and other November sales please contact 01-839 9060 for King Street, 01-581 7611 for South Kensington or 041-332 8134 for Scotland.

CHRISTIE'S
A WEEK IN VIEW

هكذا من الأصل

THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Soothing words from the Chancellor

It would be nice for the Chancellor to think that yesterday's buoyancy in the City's share and gilt-edged markets was a comment on his autumn statement.

It probably had more to do with the start of the first new Stock Exchange account after the door closed on institutional selling to release cash to buy British Telecom. But that itself is a reminder of how far the success of the Telecom sale has become an imperative for Whitehall.

The autumn statemt was to be an exercise in avoiding damage in two senses. First, the statement had to be out of the way in good time to avoid uncertainty in the markets, incidentally providing a convenient excuse for guillotinig the ministerial infighting over next year's spending plans. Second, the statement itself needed to avoid anything that would cut share prices or damage whatever prospects there are of another half point off bank base rates before investors have to fill in their applicaton forms.

The nastiest news for the City was duly disposed of a fornight ago when the Chancellor slipped out the cost of the miners's strike to this year's public borrowing. Mr Stephen Lewis of Phillips & Drew suggests this will require net gilt-edged sales of £2 ½ - £3 billion by the end of the finacial year to keep the wider measure of money, £M3, within its 10 per cent growth ceilling. And, given lower – than-expected output growth, there is a case for keeping money supply growth nearer the middle of its target range, about 8 per cent. But the market seems to have taken this in its stride.

There must be continuing doubts about the Government's ability to contain public sector wage costs so far behind its forecast for earnings in the private sector. And there must be more than a suspicion that the aftermath of the miners' strike will eat rapidly into next year's contingency reserve. The Chancellor is also budgeting for an extra £500m from the City for asset sales.

Overall, however, the autumn statement did little damage to the prospects for a modest further fall in inflation and the 1½ point cut in base rates so many analysts are now predicting over the next few months.

Steadiness at home is a vital prerequisite for lower interest rates, expecially now that sterling has again become vulnerable to industrial disputes. But events across the Atlantic will determine what happens. The Federal Reserve Board's easier monetary stance may not have much further to go as Wall Street and financial centres around the world begin to focus on whether to achieve any rapid cuts in the US budget deficit. Optimism could keep the dollar stable against further interest rate cuts both in the US and Europe. But if that optimism turns to pessimism over another budget stalemate, anything could happen.

Closer to home, President Reagan's re-election, the Chancellor's statement and buoyant markets will all help the Telecom flotation. Final negotiations about price seem to be crystallising at between 127p and 130p, near the top of the expected range. Another interest rate cut would just be the icing on the cake.

Spreading law of good banking

Spreading risks is one of the cardinal rules of good banking. The problems encountered by Allied Arab Bank, which had to be given a £41m capital injection by its shareholders, bears out the importance of a well-spread loan portfolio.

Allied Arab's 1983 accounts showed a £10m loss after provisions of £11.1m, of which the largest part is £6.1m set against loans to Esal Commodities. The exposure to Esal is surprisingly high when compared with capital base on only £16.2m at the end of 1982, dwindling to £7.5m after last year's losses; hence the capital injection.

Under the Bank of England's flexible supervisory approach exposures above 10 per cent of capital have to be explained and justified to the Bank.
15 per cent of capital or 25 per cent if secured.

The Bank of England, however, does not set limits and there are doubtless many banks operating safely and profitably with loans to individual borrowers above the 10 per cent guideline.

There is, nevertheless, a presumption that it is more desireable not to exceed this level. The existence of one or more large individual exposures is an indication of the degree of risk a bank is taking in its lending policies.

The problems of JMB and Allied Arab Bank, now being run by executives from Barclays, which holds 20 per cent, has ended up with a stronger capital base than befoe it came unstuck. But it is no coincidence that both banks suffered because of a heavy concentration of lending to individual borrowers. Nor is it surprising that there is now a growing clamour for banks to disclose publicly more information about loan portfolios.

Japanese steal the corporate lead

Just in case you had not caught up with the cumulative effets of economic changes over the past few years, the Geneva-based Capital International has come up with a startling statistical analysis that shows just how far Britain and Europe as a whole have fallen back in the race of the corporate international giants.

We have long become accustomed to US dominance in the world big company league. But the latest Capital International table of the 96 companies outside Horth America with stock market values above $2 billion (£1.6 billion) shows that Japan is as dominant over Europe as the United States is over the rest of the world.

Japanese companies account for 55 of the list and are particularly dominant among the biggest companies of all. Eight of the tp 10 are centred in Japan with Toyota at the top at $13.7 billion jusst a fortnight ago.

Japanese banks account for five of the top 10 places, thanks in part to big price rises as the possible benefits of Japan's financial liberalization dawned on investors in Tokyoand around the world.

Royal Dutch Petroleum and BP make up the top 10 with Shell at eleventh and GEC in thirteenth place. So Britain is by no means out of it. But if the linked companies that form the Japanese *shoga shoshas* like Mitsubishi and Mitsui were lumped together instead of being counted as separate quoted companies, then Japanese groupings would dominate the top of the league even further at some expense to their representation lower down.

Distribution of Companies worth more than $2 billion*

	Number of companies	as % of total stock market capitalization
Japan	55	45.5
Australia	2	10.8
Hongkong	1	11.0
Singapore	1	7.6
Total Pacific region	59	39.8
United Kingdom	15	32.1
Germany	8	38.8
Switzerland	6	47.7
Netherlands	3	62.0
France	1	6.2
Sweden	1	9.7
Total Europe	34	33.5
United States	161	55.1
Canada	9	27.3
South Africa	3	15.5
World	266	46.5

*Stock market values on October 29, 1984
Source: Capital International Perspective

Such a perspective is a useful antidote to our historical predisposition to think of our traditional big companies as giants prancing on the world stage. Few are. And as it is the dollar rather than other currencies that have moved out of line in the past year, foreign exchange accidents can hardly explain away the dramatically changing picture.

The most apparently surprising feature of the analysis is that, in stock market terms at least, American industry shows up as more concentrated than most of the rest of the world, with Japan's industrial muscle also more concentrated than Britain's. This is partly because several of the giants of British (not to mention French) industry are in the hands of the state, while in Germany the stock market also plays far less of a role in the economy.

Utilities tend to be big companies everywhere. When British Telecom, followed perhaps by British Gas and others, are floated on the Stock Exchange, the picture will change at the margin. But Europe will remain far behind among the private giants of world class.

Howard Doris plans to create 1,000 jobs with new yard

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The rig builder Howard Doris is planning a new yard to construct rigs and platforms for the offshore industry, which will create 1,000 jobs.

The company, which aims to take advantage of the recent surge in gas exploration in the southern sector of the North Sea, has looked at three sites on the East coast.

One, on the Medway, near Chatham Docks, is owned by John Howard, the civil engineering company which own 25 per cent of Howard Doris.

The scheme has been agreed in principle by Howard Doris shareholders. They are CG Doris of France, which owns half the company but is about to reduce its holding to nearer 33 per cent, John Howard and the Fairclough Construction Group, which owns the remaining 25 per cent.

A final decision on the yard is likely before Christmas to help the company win orders for equipment for new natural gas fields about to be brought into production off the coast of Norfolk.

Howard Doris has submitted bids for the work, based on its being carried out at its yard in Loch Kishorn in the North-west of Scotland, but it has qualified them with reductions in price which will become available if it sets up the new yard.

The Loch Kishorn yard, like the yard at Methil, in Fife, which is 25 per cent owned by Howard Doris, is equipped to build the massive steel and concrete structures normally associated with the oil fields in the northern sector of the North Sea. The proposed new yard would be able to build smaller steel structures needed for the southern gas fields more economically.

Mr Albert Granville, chairman of Howard Doris, said yesterday that feed-back from the oil companies involved had led his company to investigate the possibility of opening a new yard on the east coast. However, taking over an existing ship building or ship repair yard from the nationalized British Shipbuilders has been ruled out.

He said that his company's experience in working at the former Scott Lithgow yard on the Clyde, where it now operates as consultants to the new owners, Trafalgar House, had led it to look at areas on the east coast, away from existing shipyards.

Mr Granville said: "Simply by changing the sign over a shipyard gate from 'shipyard' to 'offshore yard' does not work. We have no objection to strong trade unions as long as we have strong management and negotiated agreements which are accepted."

Any new yard set up on the East coast by Howard Doris would also be well placed to take advantage of an expansion of gas exploration in the Dutch sector of the North Sea.

For that reason, Howard Doris has no plans to join such organizations as BRIT (British Indigenous Technology Group) which is now attempting to bring more work from the North Sea oil industry to wholly-owned British companies.

BRIT's director, Mr Christopher Ryan said in Dublin last night that British industry has missed the first opportunities presented by the discovery of North Sea oil, but were now better placed to take advantage of new opportunities and to win export orders.

Share index at new peak

The Stock Exchange account which will embrace the huge British Telecom flotation got off to a flying start yesterday.

Helped by the confident tone of the Chancellor's autumn statement equities, as measured by the FT-SE 100 share index, climbed to a new closing peak of 1,175.1, up 10.9. The more narrow but still widely quoted FT30 share index finished 8.2 points below its May record of 914.7 points, a gain of 14.6 points.

The market was also helped by the confident expectation that interest rates will fall within the next two weeks, by good figures from Lucas Industries and by the drift back to work in the pits.

Sterling continued its rally against the dollar, rising almost half a point to 1.1270.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1175.1 up 10.9 (high: 1176.2; low: 1165.2)
FT Index: 914.7 up 14.6
FT Gilts: 83.37 up 0.56
FT All Share: 555.05 up 5.44
Bargains: 24,250
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 105.30 up 0.81
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1214.68 down 4.41
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 11,235.12 down 4.16
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1044.45 down 2.87

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling
Index 76.5 up 0.2 (range 76.5-76.2)
$1.2675 up 50pts
DM 3.7375 up 0.0125
FrF 11.4650 up 0.0650
Yen 305.25 up 1.0
Dollar
Index 138.4 up 0.1
DM 2.9450 up 0.0030
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.2675
Dollar DM 2.9470
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.597495
SDR £0.800748

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 10
Finance houses base rate 11
Discount market loans week fixed 10⅜ - 10¼
3 month interbank 10 - 9⅞
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9⅝ - 9½
3 month DM 5⅞ - 5¾
3 month FrF 11⅝₁₆ - 11⅟₁₆
US rates
Bank prime rate 12.00 - 11.75
Fed funds N/A
Treasury long bond 106¹⁹⁄₃₂ - 106²³⁄₃₂
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period Oct 3 to Nov 6 1984, inclusive: 10.616 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $345.80 pm $345.00
close $346.50 - 347 (£273.25 - 273.75)
New York (latest): $346.85
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$356.50 - 358 (£281.25 - 282.25)
Sovereigns* (new):
$81 - 82 (£64 - 61.75)
*Excludes VAT

China may settle old bond debts

By Michael Prest

Long-suffering holders of £61 million of Chinese bonds issued before the 1949 revolution may be the latest beneficiaries of the drive by the People's Republic to open its investment markets to the outside world.

Speaking at the launch of a new guide to business in China, Mr Jing Shuping, executive director of China International Trust and Investment Corporation, and vice-chairman and president of China International Economic Consultants (CIEC), both semi-official bodies, said that the unresolved matter of the bonds issued under the Manchu and Kuomingtang governments was hindering China's attempts to raise international loans in London.

Asked whether the question can be settled, Mr Jing said: "I think it should be because we need lots of money to modernize our China and we would like to raise some of it from the international capital markets."

Jing Shuping: full redemption "out of the question".

Mr Jing said that the CEIC had made proposals about a settlement to the Chinese Government. But, he said that a full and straightforward redemption was out of the question.

It is understood that at the end of last year the Foreign and Commonwealth Office presented the Chinese authorities with a list of outstanding British claims against China. The 31 bond issues were mainly railway loans.

Other markets do not feel the same inhibitions as the City, however. Mr Jing said that China was considering an issue in Hongkong of HK$200 million (£20 million) in deposit certificates. But the Chinese authorities are believed to be interested in a significant Euromarket credit or bond issue of about $500 million.

Introducing the guide, which is published simultaneously in English and Chinese editions, Mr Jing said that China wanted to attract direct investment in projects ranging from hotels, and manufacturing machinery, to energy and mining.

**The China Investment Guide 1984/85*, by China International Economic Consultants, published by Longman, price £45.

Tootal fears build-up by Australians

By Alison Eadie

Tootal, the thread and textile manufacturer, is growing increasingly concerned about the stake being built up by Australian textile company Entrad. Interests associated with Entrad bought just under 5 per cent in October and added 43 million shares to their holding last week, taking their stake to 7.2 per cent.

Tootal is trying to determine the identity of these associated interests. The chief executive of Entrad, Australia's largest textile company, is Mr Abraham Goldberg, who with two partners owns 87 per cent of the company's shares.

Entrad informed the Sydney Stock Exchange in October that it had no intention of bidding for Tootal, but it told the Australian press that it wanted an influential shareholding, understood to be about 20 per cent, in a move to gain boardroom representation.

Mr Alan Wagstaff, chairman of Tootal, said yesterday he would not be happy to grant boardroom representation. "I would be worried about the influence of a significant minority, which would be unlikely to be in the interests of shareholders as a whole", he said. Entrad has made no approaches to Tootal so far.

Mr Goldberg has effectively nationalized the Australian textile industry by purchasing Tootal's 49.9 per cent stake in Australian Bradmill Industries for £20.1m last December and Courtaulds' interest in Australian company Courtaulds Hilton this year.

Tootal shares hit a new peak at 65p yesterday.

Spending in shops falls by 1.1%

By David Smith
Economics Correspondent

Retail sales dropped last month from the record September level, according to *preliminary figures released* yesterday. However, the latest industrial production figures, for September, showed an improvement on August.

Retail sales volume fell 1.1 per cent last month although the index of 113.2 (1980 = 100) was higher than the third quarter average of 112.4.

The October figure does not suggest that the strength of spending is abating. There were special factors in September's record sales figure, including the onset of cooler weather and delayed spending from August because of the mortgage rate rise.

Sales are said to have returned to more normal levels last month. In the July-October period, sales volume was 1.5 per cent up on the previous three months

The average value of sales last month was 7 per cent up on October last year.

Industrial production continues to be heavily affected by the miners' strike, but the effects do not appear to be getting worse.

In September, the index of output of the production industries rose by 1.3 per cent, although the latest three months, July-September, showed output 0.8 per cent down on the previous three months.

Output of North Sea oil was unseasonably low in September and the underlying trend from the industrial output figures is flat, even after stripping out the effects of the miners' strike, said to be reducing output by about 3.5 per cent.

Manufacturing output, in contrast, is rising steadily, although at a slower pace than last year.

Court lifts injunction on Statham Duff Stoop

By Our City Staff

Atlanta Investment Trust has lost its battle to stop the stockbroker Statham Duff Stoop acting for Grovebell in its takeover bid for the investment trust. A high court yesterday *discharged* the injunction obtained by Atlanta on October 24 and ordered Atlanta to pay Statham's legal costs.

Atlanta objected to Statham being brokers to both sides, but Statham denied it was broker to Atlanta.

Grovebell shares gained ½p to 14¼p and Atlanta lost 3p to 125p, still ahead of Grovebell's share offer worth 121p, but below the cash offer of 127½p.

However, Atlanta feels fairly confident about seeing off the bid, because a near 20 per cent stake held by Morgan Credit, which was expected to vote for the bid, has changed hands and is now with institutions friendly to Atlanta.

Mr John Bishop, the Grovebell director sharply criticized in a Department of Trade report in 1978, has denied weekend reports that he is about to part company with Grovebell.

Building society movement swept by merger talk

By Richard Thomson

The building society movement was awash yesterday with rumours of merger talks following the announcement of merger plans between the Alliance and Leicester societies. The Nottingham – with assets of more than £200m – is believed to be looking for a larger partner. It is thought to have approached most of the "top 10" societies. Though small, the Nottingham is among the most innovative, with its high technology "Home-link" banking service.

Mr Stewart Brandreth, deputy general manager of the Nottingham, denied yesterday that the society was actively looking for a merger at present. He said: "We are more interested in a 'federation' with another society, linking-up in specific areas of our operations, such as advertising."

Meanwhile, the Alliance denied rumours that the Britannia was involved in its current deal with the Leicester.

Recent talks between the Cheltenham & Gloucester and the Alliance came to nothing.

Canada to relax investment rules

By John Lawless

Canada's new Government is to reform its foreign investment policy which, for more than a decade, has been among the most restrictive in the Western world.

On his first visit overseas as Minister for International Trade, Mr James Kelleher drew an enthusiastic welcome from businessmen and bankers in London yesterday when he declared: "Canada is now open for business."

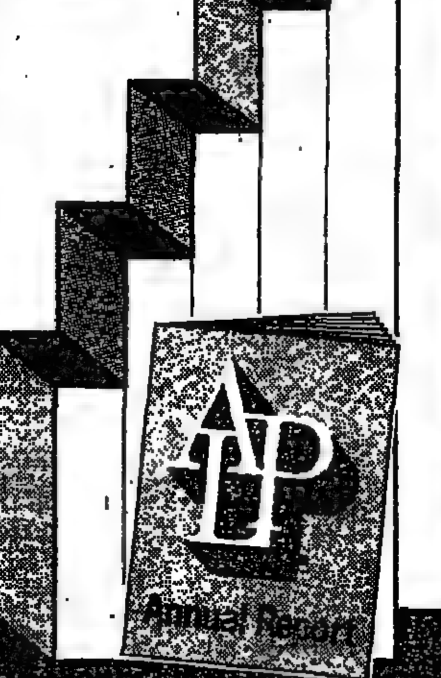
The new Conservative administration, he stressed, is to throw the old-fashioned protectionist attitudes – inspired largely by fears that corporate finance from the United States would swamp Canadian industry – out the window.

He underlined the policies now being formulated in Ottawa by saying that in two weeks, amendments would be published governing the operations of the Foreign Investment Review Agency (Fira). This is disliked by foreign businessmen

The new government will also try to allay fears among overseas companies operating in the energy sector that any productive investments could, at some future date, be claimed back from them.

Mr Kelleher said: "My government intends to adopt a more positive stance toward foreign investment.

He added: "Fira will be renamed 'Investment Canada' and will be given a new assignment: to seek, encourage and expedite appropriate foreign investment."

Allied London Properties
growing in every way
❋ Another record year
❋ £2.83 million profit. Up 16.5%
❋ 1.7p dividend per ordinary share. Increase of 27.5%
❋ Property portfolio value reached £71.1 million – increase of £8.9 million
❋ Net asset value per share now 152p
❋ Sterling Homes buoyant
❋ Confident of achievements continuing during the current year

Allied London Properties Plc
Allied House 26 Manchester Square London W1M 6EU.

NEWS IN BRIEF

New stake at Yelverton

For the third time in a month, a near 20 per cent stake in Yelverton, the US M-listed investment group has changed hands.

The new buyer is Clabir International, an American investment company.

● LUCAS, the maker of electrical components for the vehicle and aerospace industries, saw pretax profits for the year to the end of July jump from £2.1m to £32.6m. The final dividend was held at 6p net.
Tempus, page 21

● AMERSHAM International is to pay an interim dividend of 2.2p (1.9p) after profits for the six months to September 30 rose by 24 per cent to £8 million.
Tempus, page 21

● FERGUSON Industrial Holdings is to pay an unchanged interim dividend of 2.5p, after profits for the six months to August 31, rose fractionally to £2.86 million.
Tempus, page 21

UK racing cars find winning formula

By John Lawless

When Mario Andretti, the American racing driver, took second place in a race at the Caesar's Palace circuit in Las Vegas on Sunday, solving Britain's problem was the last thing on his mind.

But that is what he has helped to do this year. Employment at the Lola car factory in Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, where his 200-mph plus machines are made, has been roaring.

Britain is now the top mnaufacturer for Indianopolis 500-type cars.

For Lola, the off-the-track race with its British rival, March, has been for export sales to the US. Mr Mke Blanchett, Lola sales manager, said yesterday: "We have taken 15 firm orders for cars, which is probably going to go to 20.

"We are taking on people to cope with expansion, and employment has gone from about 30 people last year to 51," he said.

British racing cars are likely to take up to 90 per cent of sales for an 18-race "Indy" series next year.


On the right track: exports are booming for British-built Lolas.

But in manufacturing terms, it is an Oxford versus Cambridge affair. March, which took the bulk of sales in the past two years, is based at Bicester in Oxfordshire. Lola sold only five cars last year in the US, but it expects to obtain 30 to 40 per cent of the market now.

Although Mr Andretti failed to win the Indianapolis 500, this year, Lola cars were first past the chequered flag in nine of 16 races. His main rival, Mr Tom Sneva, driving a March, beat him in the last race of the season at Las Vegas – but Andretti had to finish without any points to fail to take the championship.

For Lola, his success marks a big comeback. Mr Blanchet said: "We have always had a strong market in the US. But in recent years, it had dropped away a bit. Because of the recession, our market for sports racing cars had virtually disappeared.

Lola gambled £250,000 on designing and building a new car, which is being sold as the T900. The wins this year – six by Andretti and three by his co-driver, Mr Danny Sullivan, in a Lola team co-owned in the US by the actor Paul Newman – mean that it is the first British manufacturer to win the Cart/PPG Indy World Series since McLaren in 1977.

Its orders next year are expected to be worth £2.5 million, which – with other car sales – will be sufficient to double its annual turnover to about £3 million.

But Lola is planning a follow-up gamble. "Lola Cars' next venture is to produce a design for the new F3000 category, which replaces F2 as Europe's premier class of single-seat racing," he said.

Andretti's plans, page 31

THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page.
If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.
You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Your gain or loss
	DRAPERY AND STORES	
1	Beatalls	
2	Fine Art Dev	
3	Peters Stores	
4	Greenfield Leisure	
5	Smith (WH) 'A'	
6	Br Home Stores	
7	Waring & Gillow	
8	Home Charm	
9	Beattie (James) 'A'	
10	Marks & Spencer	
	INDUSTRIALS S-Z	
11	SI	
12	Tace	
13	Sunlight Serv	
14	Vickers	
15	Valor	
16	Shiloh	
17	Vosper	
18	UKO	
19	Smith & Nephew	
20	Wolvrhmptn Laun	
	ELECTRICALS	
21	Whitworth Elec	
22	STC	
23	Logica	
24	Scholes (GH)	
25	UEI	
26	Jones Stroud	
27	Security Tag Sys	
28	Cambridge Elec	
29	Ferranti	
30	Utd Scientific	
	PROPERTY	
31	Espley Trust	
32	Br Land	
33	Cardiff Prop	
34	Markheath	
35	Greycoat City	
36	Haslemere	
37	Land Securities	
38	Milbury	
39	Parkdale	
40	Slough Estates	
© Times Newspapers Limited	Your Daily Total	

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Another new peak

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Nov 12. Dealings End, Nov 23. § Contango Day, Nov 26. Settlement Day, Dec 3.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES Portfolio

© Times Newspapers Limited

DAILY DIVIDEND
£2,000
Claims required for
+29 points
Claimants should ring 0254-53272

BRITISH FUNDS

1984 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. Gross only yld %	Red. yld %
SHORTS								
105[?]	101	Treas	15%	1985	101¼	..	14.813	9.748
102[?]	98[?]	Exch C	12%	1985	100[?]	..	11.903	9.599
96[?]	93¼	Treas	3%	1985	96[?]	+[?]	3.104	9.816
102[?]	99¼	Treas	11¾%	1985	100[?]	+[?]	11.390	9.914
99¼	96[?]	Treas C	8¼%	1985	99¼	+¼	8.827	9.876

[illegible]

BREWERIES

[illegible]

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

[illegible]

1984 High	Low	Company	Price		Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
68	45	Guinness Peat	51		..	0.9	1.7	18.8
163	121	Hambros	148		-2	..	..	..
141	114	Do (50p)	137		+2	..	..	..
350	335	Hill Samuel	333		+10	..	..	..
72½	46½	HK Shanghai	67		+½	..	..	..
313	228	Joseph (Leopold)	233		..	..	..	..
178	124	King & Shaxson	178		+2	11.8	6.6	15.1
480	320	Kleinwort Benson	380	●	..	17.8	4.7	8.6
537	422	Lloyds	537		+8	34.9	6.5	4.5
63	49	Lon Scot Fin	58		..	3.8	6.8	10.8
42	24	Manson	25	●	..	1.4	5.7	9.8
413	405	Mercury Secs	408		..	..	..	..
429	277	Midland	364		+5	36.4	10.0	6.8
258	193	Nat Aust Bk	250		-3	..	..	..
586	429	Nat West	577	r	+5	36.2	6.3	4.5
.72	57	Ottoman	£72		+½	..	..	..
182	144	Provident	178		..	..	..	..
100	72½	Rea Bros	83		..	1.8	2.2	20.6
20½	14	Royl Bnk Of Can	£17		..	..	..	..
246	194	Royl Bnk Of Scot	230		+4	11.0	4.8	8.2
905	625	Schroders	883		..	..	..	..
370	290	Seccombe M	365		+8	26.8	7.8	12.8
71	49	Smith St Aubyn	64	●	..	6.4	10.0	3.8
579	442	Stand Chart	474		+7	40.0	8.4	6.8
769	512	Union	743		..	48.6	6.5	12.2
57	42	Wagon	56		+3	3.9	7.0	15.1
39[?]	23½	Wells Fargo	£37[?]		+[?]	..	..	..
255	195	Wintrust	220		..	..	..	..

BUILDING AND ROADS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price		Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
202	156	Aberdeen Constr	160	●	..	9.4	5.2	9.1
250	185	Amec	250		+2	15.0	6.0	10.2
78	36	Amcliffe	48		..	..	..	..
94	62	Atwoods	82		..	5.0[?]	6.1	24.1
339	222	BPB Industries	301		+6	10.0	3.3	10.7
192	122	Baggeridge Brick	190		..	8.0	4.2	10.5
188	76	Barratt Devs	90	●	..	10.9	12.1	5.5
45	27	Bailey (Ben) Constr	30		..	..	..	..
		Beechwood	..	r	..	..	..	..
164	116	Bellway	138		-1	..	..	..
73	53	Benford Concrete	70		..	..	..	..

[illegible]

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

[illegible]

CINEMAS AND TV

[illegible]

DRAPERY AND STORES

[illegible]

ELECTRICALS

[illegible]

FINANCE AND LAND

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

FOODS

[illegible]

HOTELS AND CATERERS

[illegible]

INDUSTRIALS A–D

[illegible]

E–K

[illegible]

L–R

[illegible]

S–Z

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

LEISURE

[illegible]

MINING

[illegible]

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT

[illegible]

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

OVERSEAS TRADERS

[illegible]

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

SHOES AND LEATHER

[illegible]

TEXTILES

[illegible]

TOBACCOS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price		Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
293	175	BAT	275	●	+4	12.8	4.9	7.3
180	133	Imperial	164		+1	11.5	7.0	11.2
165	110	Rothmans 'B'	148		-7	8.6	5.9	6.7

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

هكذا من الأصل

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Chancellor helps shares to a record

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

Shares climbed impressively to a new peak yesterday as the market registered satisfaction with the Chancellor's autumn statment. The weakening miners' strike, hopes of interest rate cuts within the next two weeks and the surprisingly good Lucas Industries figures also contributed to getting the British Telecom account off to a flying start.

At the close the FT–SE share index, based on 100 stocks, was riding at a record closing high of 1,175.1 points, up 10.9 points. Earlier it has been even higher – at 1,176.1 points.

The more narrow but still widely quoted FT 30 share index jumped 14.6 points to 914.7 points, just 8.2 points from its record high achieved in May.

The BT flotation, the biggest ever, is expected to be an unqualified success with private investors scrambling for the stock. As a result institutional investors are likely to have cash to spare after their applications are treated. Hence the rush for other stocks as fund managers seek a home for cash hitherto earmarked for BT.

Shares of the Tesco supermarket chain jumped 4p to a 214p peak yesterday. The company's interim figures are due tomorrow. The market expects about £30 million profit against £25 million.

Government stocks joined in the fun. They achieved gains stretching to almost a point, with a late flurry helping sentiment. The Government broker sold more of the Exchequer 9¾ per cent tap at £20¾.

Among leaders Imperial Chemical Industries had a rather subdued day, gaining only 2p to 674p. Lucas was the star, jumping 28p to 257p. Hanson Trust was up 8p to 266p.

Suggestions that a deal could soon be announced which would resolve the Savoy Hotel takeover deadlock lifted Savoy "A" shares 15p to a 350p peak. The powerful, high voting "B" shares were unchanged at £85. Trusthouse Forte gained 5p to 135p.

DRG Group, the old Dickinson Robinson packaging outfit, improved another 1p to 157p following last week's talk with analysts. But the share price is still well down from recent high levels, achieved on the back of market talk of a takeover at the Bristol-based company.

Polly Peck showed a 15p gain to 254p as City men look forward to the next round of trading news which is due soon.

Share prices on the building and building materials pitches were bright. BPB Industries – another company with figures coming up – jumped 10p to 303p, and Blue Circle went 8p higher to 486p.

Costain Group, which sold off its 48.6 per cent holding in Canada-based Costain Limited for £23.6 million last week, rose 6p to 346p, and fellow construction group John Laing went 9p better to 211p as the sector took pleasure in thoughts of more interest rate cuts to come.

Buying support emerged for chemical companies, with Laporte Industries leading the way after favourable comment on the group's move into specialist products. BOC Group was also moving upward gaining 6p to 274p.

Yorkshire Chemical, where there has been a change of chairman this month and where market speculators expect to see some bid action, picked up 1p to 56p. There were gains of a few pence for Brent Chemicals and Coalite Group.

On the insurance pitches, life assurance shares glowed with pleasure when the analysts found nothing to harm the sector in the Autumn statement.

Juliana's Holdings, the disco group, has taken a small shareholding – a little under 2 per cent – in Kunick Holdings, the leisure group run by Sir Fred Pontin and Mr Don Robinson. The share buy could be the prelude to a joint venture over a disco at York. Shares of Kunick, which has three discos, are now traded under the special dealing facility at about 30p. The company plans a full or USM quote.

After the withdrawal of life assurance premium tax relief in Budget, investors were fearful of more damage to the industry's tax advantages.

There were gains of as much as 15p at one stage, but prices then boiled over to show rises such as 3p to 193p for Equity & Law, 8p to 486p for Legal & General and 7p to 473p for Prudential Corporation.

Composite insurers were generally firmer ahead of this week's bout of trading news, although General Accident, Royal Insurance and Sun Alliance showed losses of a few pence as they went ex-dividend.

On the USM lists, Monument Oil & Gas, the relic of Minster Assets, traded at 30p, a few pence better than some market men expected. Minster's insurance businesses were sold to GAN, the French group, last week for 153p a share, leaving the oil interests to be floated on the USM under the Monument name.

Newcomer Instem continued to forge ahead, rising another 10p to 190p yesterday. This computer electronics company joined the USM last week at a 145p placing price.

Dobson Park Industries holds a 38 per cent stake in Instem, and is benefiting from the success of its associate. Dobson shares picked up another 3p to 77p, adding to pennies gained last week. Mining engineer Dobson is also getting kinder looks from investors as more miners return to work. The group reports full year profits early next month.

Other industrial and electronics shares gained from the improved profits from Lucas Industries. Smiths Industries, who report annual results tomorrow, rose 10p to 649p. City analysts expect profits of about £35 million against £26.8 million last time.

A E Group followed the trend for motor components makers, accelerating 4p higher to 103p.

Lep Group, contiued its run up ahead of half year results, due on Thursday, rising 8p to a new high of 171p for this year.

Among packaging companies, Metal Box is also enjoying some preresults excitement. The group reports half year figures later this month and the shares went 12p higher to 358p.

Brikat Group, the micros and software seller, continues its strong run after beating earnings forecasts earlier this month. Brikat joined the USM back in May and told investors to expect profits of not less than £625,000 and net dividends of 0.375p a share. In the event, the company made £726,000, against £162,000 the year before, and paid out 0.75p.

Iavent Energy gained another 10p to 443p, still on market enthusiasm for the group's oil interests in the Paris Basin. The market saw both a good drilling report and an upgrading of reserves estimates last week.

Atlantic Resources recouped 4p to 60p, recovering from news on Friday of Tuskar Resources' dry well in the Celtic Sea. Tuskar went 3p higher to 30p yesterday, wiping out last week's loss.

Sun Oil, another favourite explorer among oil share speculators, got a 20p boost to 160p as market men became hopeful of news from the survey and drilling front.

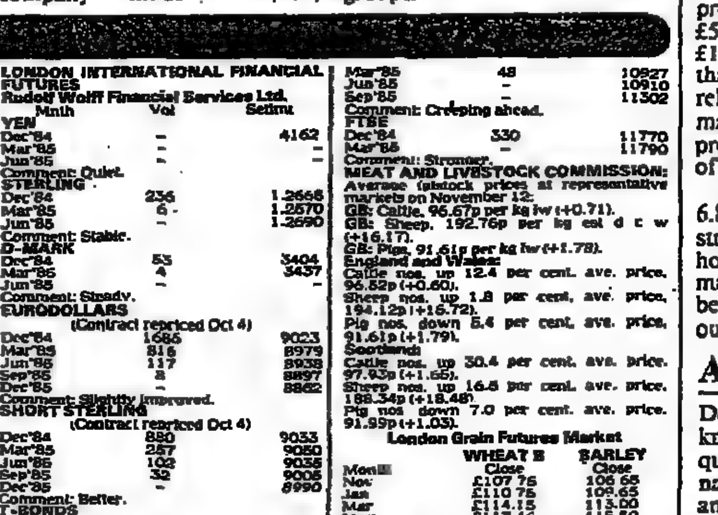
Equipu, the office equipment group, fell 8p to 165p. The company is raising £1.5 million through a one for four rights issue at 143p. The cash is, in part, needed to fund the takeover of Purdie and Kirkpatrick, an office equipment group operating mainly in Scotland.

Another first for British Telecom. As befits the largest ever share flotation, BT shares will be accorded the distinction of being traded by all eight industrial jobbers when dealings start in the next few weeks.

P and K achieved profits of £216,000 in its last financial year. Equipu, which is forecasting half year profits of £550,000 (£364,000), is paying £1.85 million for P and K – £300,000 cash and the rest in shares. The company has also in recent months put through a number of deals costing about £450,000.

Equipu is keen to grow into a national operation largely through take overs of local groups.

COMMODITIES



LONDON COMMODITY PRICES

Rubber in £'s per tonne; Coffee, cocoa, sugar in £'s per metric ton; Gasoil in US$ per metric ton.

RUBBER	
Dec	645-20
Jan	655-30
Feb	665-40
Mar	675-50
Apr	685-60
May	695-70
Jun	705-80
Jul	715-90
Aug	725-00
Jan/Mar	665-40
Apr/Jun	695-75
Jul/Sep	725-00
SUGAR	
Dec	137.80-139.00
Mar	155.80-157.00
May	163.80-164.20
Aug	172.60-173.20
Oct	180.20-180.60
Dec	186.20-187.60
Mar	200.60-201.00
Vol:	725
COCOA	
Nov	2300-50
Dec	1904-02
Mar	1870-69
May	1873-72
July	1873-72
Sep	1877-73
Dec	1848-35
Mar	1850-20
Vol:	2,848
COFFEE	
Nov	2589-2585
Jan	2363-2361
Mar	2239-2236
May	2198-2197
Jul	2185-2184
Sep	2180-2178
Nov	2175-2170
GAS OIL	
Nov	232.75-32.50
Dec	236.50-36.25
Jan	237.25-36.25
Feb	236.75-36.50
Mar	232.50-29.25
Apr	229.75-26.50
May	229.00-20.00
Jun	230.00-20.00
Jly	230.00-20.00
Vol.	237

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices:
Official turnover figures.
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	1083–1084
Three months	1106.50–1107
T/O	4,850
Tone: Barely steady.	
STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	1088–1090
Three months	1108–1110
T/O	Nil
Tone: Idle.	
TIN STANDARD	
Cash	9460–9465
Three months	9465–9470
T/O:	335
Tone: Barely steady.	
TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	9460–9465
Three months	9460–9480
T/O	25
Tone: Quiet.	
LEAD	
Cash	367–368
Three months	362–363
T/O:	4,850
Tone: Steadier.	
ZINC STANDARD	
Cash	630–631
Three months	636.5–637
T/O:	8,900
Tone: Easier.	
ZINC HIGH GRADE	
Cash	686–689
Three months	680–683
T/O:	Nil
Tone: Idle.	
SILVER LARGE	
Cash	606.0–607.0
Three months	621.0–622.0
T/O:	Nil
Tone: Idle.	
SILVER SMALL	
Cash	606.0–607.0
Three months	621.0–622.0
T/O:	Nil
Tone: Idle.	
ALUMINIUM	
Cash	937–937.5
Three months	962.5–963
T/O:	4,150
Tone: Firmer.	
NICKEL	
Cash	3770–3780
Three months	3840–3845
T/O:	258
Tone: Barely steady, but quiet.	

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
In US $ per oz.

Dec	348.10–348.30
Vol	540
Tone: Quiet and slightly easier.	

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Mnth	Vol	Setlmt
YEN		
Dec'84	–	4162
Mar'85	–	–
Jun'85	–	–
Comment: Quiet.		
STERLING		
Dec'84	236	1.2668
Mar'85	6	1.2670
Jun'85	–	1.2690
Comment: Stable.		
D-MARK		
Dec'84	53	3404
Mar'85	4	3437
Jun'85	–	–
Comment: Steady.		
EURODOLLARS (Contract repriced Oct 4)		
Dec'84	1686	9023
Mar'85	816	8979
Jun'85	117	8938
Sep'85	8	8897
Dec'85	–	8862
Comment: Slightly improved.		
SHORT STERLING (Contract repriced Oct 4)		
Dec'84	880	9033
Mar'85	257	9050
Jun'85	102	9035
Sep'85	32	9006
Dec'85	–	8990
Comment: Better.		
T-BONDS		
Dec'84	844	7031
Mar'85	–	7007
Jun'85	–	–
Comment: Fairly quiet.		
GILTS		
Dec'84	2952	11015
Mar'85	48	10927
Jun'85	–	10910
Sep'85	–	11302
Comment: Creeping ahead.		
FTSE		
Dec'84	330	11770
Mar'85	–	11790
Comment: Stronger.		

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on November 12:
GB: Cattle, 96.67p per kg lw (+0.71).
GB: Sheep, 192.76p per kg est d c w (+16.17).
GB: Pigs, 91.61p per kg lw (+1.78).
England and Wales:
Cattle nos. up 12.4 per cent, ave. price, 96.52p (+0.60).
Sheep nos. up 1.8 per cent, ave. price, 194.12p (+16.72).
Pig nos. down 5.4 per cent, ave. price, 91.61p (+1.79).
Scotland:
Cattle nos. up 30.4 per cent, ave. price, 97.93p (+1.65).
Sheep nos. up 16.5 per cent, ave. price, 188.34p (+18.48).
Pig nos. down 7.0 per cent, ave. price, 91.99p (+1.03).

London Grain Futures Market

Month	WHEAT B Close	BARLEY Close
Nov	£107.75	106.65
Jan	£110.75	109.65
Mar	£114.15	113.00
May	£117.45	115.80
Jly	£119.40	–
Sep	£98.75	96.05

Total lots traded
Wheat: 164
Barley: 49

TEMPUS

Soaring Lucas still faces an uphill struggle

Lucas showed the pack a clean pair of heels by jumping from 229p to 257p as the implications of its remarkable £30m profits turnround to pretax profits of £32.6m sank in.

On closer inspection, however, the measure of the task still before Lucas is enough to daunt a financial Hercules. Turnover rose 15 per cent to £1,397m, and of that the key automotive sector contributed three-quarters. It swung from a loss of £17.2m last year to a pretax profit of £10.5m in 1983-84.

But within that business the British automotive operations lost £12.4m on sales of £582m, after allowing for reorganization, redundancy and closure costs of £11.3m. While it is true that an operating profit of £2.8m was made on British automotive sales in the second half, the first such profit since 1980, it is clear that the £87m spent on redundancy and closures in the past five years has still to produce commensurate results.

The magnitude of the problem is demonstrated by the continuing dullness of the British car market, especially the after market. Where conditions have been more propitious, Lucas has prospered. Sales in the aerospace sector, the second biggest for Lucas, rose from £255m to £269m, while pretax profits added £1.2m to £16.7m. Over the next couple of years the airbus and commuter aircraft should increase the importance of aerospace contribution.

Industrials likewise performed comfortably, raising pretax profits from £3.9m to £5.4m on sales up £14.6m to £126m. But what is noticeable throughout the company is its relative success in overseas markets: subsidiaries abroad provided no less than £26.3m of pretax profits.

With its return on capital at 6.8 per cent Lucas is still struggling, even though shareholders, whose dividend is maintained at 12.4p gross, will be relieved that it was not paid out of reserves.

Amersham Int

Does the market, collectively, know rather more about the quality of Amersham International's research effort than any one individual? This could be one explanation for yesterday's 25p leap in the share price to 313p, after steady, rather than explosive, growth at the interim stage.

Pretax profits advanced by 24 per cent to £8 million on sales ahead by a similar percentage points of both sales and profits gains. Further progress is expected in the second half.

Nevertheless, the imposts on gross profits advanced by far higher percentages, raising additional questions about the quality of group earnings.

The interest bill was ahead by 84 per cent to £675,000, while the tax bill jumped by 41 per cent. As a result, earnings advanced by 18 per cent.

But the group sounds far more positive about the impact of its research and development spending into non-radioactive diagnostic products. About 10 per cent group sales – perhaps £10 million a year – is earmarked for R and D expeniture, of which about £5 million is allocated to the non-radioactive side. Amersham considers the market for its products is worth nearly £800 million.

Does Amesham, therfore, have the equivalent of Glaxo's Zantac hidden away in its laboratories? Or more prosaically, is a smart predator buildings up a stake ahead of 1988, when the Government might be tempted to sell its goldent share?

Ferguson

Ferguson Industrial Holdings is a brightly managed building conglomerate. Sadly, cracks are appearing in the attractive image.

Part of the rot set in yesterday. Trading profits were broadly unchanged at £3.2 million, and brokers' hopes of a £1 million advance in full-year profits to £7.5 million were dashed.

Former money-spinning divisions, like Building Supplies and Construction, account for the bad news. In Building Supplies, the regional economic slowdown stemming from the miners' strike has virtually provoked violence in builders' yards, as groups struggle for market share. Bad debts have risen, and may keep rising, since the peak of the building cycle is over.

Despite soothing noises about the third quarter, the Ferguson board piled on the agony by announcing an unchanged interim dividend at 2.5p. Even though interim interest payable halved to £146,000. The market took its cue from the statement and the dividned – the shares fell nearly 20p yesterday to 148p.

But the board looks set to compound the situation still further. While openly admitting to seeking a deal – and plainly needing one, given the Goliaths in the building supplies sector, and the Government's tight fiscal policy – Ferguson now plans to float off its highly successful printing and packaging side, where interim profits advanced by 12 per cent.

This looks like folly. Ferguson would be left with a cash injection of about £10 million, and a rump of cyclical interests. Takeover target is the normal market term for this.

Instead, Ferguson should try to reverse itself entirely into an expansionist pater and packaging group, intending subsequently to engineer a seperate float for the building interests.

These might then have the supporting muscle of a larger company to pull off larger deals. Hs Bunzl completed its British acquisition programme?

Gilts

Gilts were in no mood yesterday to believe wild rumours about alleged plans by the Inland Revenue to impose fiscal neutrality on pension funds and life companies. Longs, where most of the carnage would take place, advanced by ⅛ point, and the Government Broker supplied yet more of his new tap, Exchequer 9¾ per cent 1998, at 96¾, where he was both on and off.

The Government Broker has been very successful in selling the tap ahead of the British Telecom flotation. Last week, he dealt at 96⅝, and then 96½, each time appearing briefly to trade, before raising his price again. Some claim that his tactics amount to teasing the market higher in progressive steps. Others suggest that very little of the tap now remains, hence leaving the market more or less at the authorities' mercy.



LASER

Almost a quarter of a century ago, Hitachi researchers began exploring how an exciting new form of light could be made to serve business and industry. The complex concept: Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation. The legacy: "Laser," a beam with the ability to concentrate one million kilowatts of power in a single pulse.

Light that cuts, cures and communicates

Today, the results of Hitachi research are in use all around you. Laser diodes that can send your phone calls and business data across countries through hair-thin optical fibre. Laser memory systems capable of storing up to 40,000 pages of text on a single 12" disk. Laser-beam printers that can turn out a complete business letter in just 5 seconds. Digital-audio pickup devices for utterly distortion-free sound.

Our physicists have made significant improvements in laser technology. They have shrunk the size of the transmitter and increased output, accuracy and control. And they are experimenting with new materials capable of unleashing even greater potential.

In fact, we are constantly coming up with new methods of applying laser technology to products. One of the latest: A unique structure that boosts lasing power to the highest level ever obtained by a visible-light semiconductor laser.

These examples demonstrate a few of the ways in which Hitachi is improving upon basic technology. Then using it to create practical tools that meet your needs ...and those of professionals in medicine, aerospace, and virtually every other field you can name.

The best of worlds is yet to come

Our vision of the future includes laser telecommunications networks that span the globe. Undersea tunnelling and mining with laser excavating equipment. Satellite relay systems to carry transoceanic laser broadcast signals. And much, much more.

We'd like you to share in the benefits of our scientific research, covering the next generation of sensors, robots and other electronic devices. For improved business efficiency. For a higher quality of life. Two goals we've pursued for 74 years as part of our commitment to a better world ... through electronics.

WE BELIEVE LASERS ARE THE KEY TO PRECISION AND POWER HITACHI

ROLINCO

HOLDS ITS OWN IN FLUCTUATING MARKETS

* Net assets in the year to 31st August, 1984, increased by £74 million to £910 million.
* Including the dividend paid in December 1983, the share value expressed in Sterling rose by 10.5% to £14½.
* Income from dividends and interest totalled fls 107.1 million, compared with fls 103.6 million last year. A dividend of fls 1.60 per share is proposed.
* The year saw favourable stock market trends in the first four months, followed by strong reactions in May and July, ending with a sharp recovery.
* No major shifts took place in the spread of the portfolio, though the opportunity to buy into a number of "high-tech" stocks at realistic levels was taken.
* The dollar hedge has been reduced during the year but still covers the bulk of the U.S. investments.

To: Rolinco NV, Dept 857, PO Box 973, 3000 AZ Rotterdam, Holland.
Please send me a copy of the ROLINCO Annual Report for 1983/84.
Name
(CAPITALS PLEASE)
Address

ROLINCO
The Growth Trust of the Robeco Group

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT and FORWARD RATES

	Market rates day's range November 12	Market rates close November 12	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.2580-1.2685	$1.2670-1.2680	0.11-0.08c prem	0.11-0.06c prem
Montreal	$1.6600-1.6700	$1.6680-1.6690	0.10-0.16c disc	0.46-0.54c disc
Amsterdam	4.1988-4.2200fl	4.2075-4.2175fl	1¼-1⅛c prem	4¼-4c prem
Brussels	76.25-76.70f	76.45-76.56f	3 prem-3c disc	7-16c disc
Copenhagen	13.4600-13.5000k	13.4875-13.4975k	2½-3ore disc	7-8ore disc
Frankfurt	3.7217-3.7425m	3.7325-3.7425m	1⅝-1½pf prem	4-3⅝pf prem
Lisbon	201.80-204.25e	202.70-204.25e	170-496e disc	85-1565e disc
Madrid	209.00-210.00p	209.70-209.90p	40-70p disc	155-210p disc
Milan	2317.20-2332.40lr	2322.80-2324.80lr	8-11lr disc	26-33lr disc
Oslo	10.8550-10.8900k	10.8775-10.8875k	2¼-2¾ore disc	8¼-9ore disc
Paris	11.4220-11.4730f	11.4600-11.4700f	¼-⅞c disc	3¼-4⅛c disc
Stockholm	10.70-10.74k	10.73-10.74k	1¼-2¼ore disc	5¼-6¾ore disc
Tokyo	303.61-306.00y	305.00-306.00y	1⅛-1y prem	2¾-2⅝y prem
Vienna	26.18-26.36sch	26.30-26.35sch	7¾-6¼gro prem	17⅞-14gro prem
Zurich	3.0580-3.0700f	3.0600-3.0700f	1⅝-1½c prem	4-3¾c prem
Dublin	1.2020-1.2070p	1.2035-1.2045p	20-36p disc	93-117p disc

Sterling index compared with 1975 was up 0.2 at 76.5 (day's range 76.5-76.2).

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Ireland	1.0498-1.0510
Singapore	2.1450-2.1465
Malaysia	2.3935-2.3980
Australia	0.8615-0.8625
Canada	1.3162-1.3167
Sweden	8.4675-8.4775
Norway	8.5850-8.5950
Denmark	10.64-10.65
West Germany	2.9450-2.9470
Switzerland	2.4150-2.4170
Netherlands	3.3210-3.3230
France	9.0375-9.0425
Japan	240.80-240.95
Italy	1833-1835
Belgium(Comm)	59.57-59.62
Hongkong	7.8170-7.8200
Portugal	160-163
Spain	165.60-165.80
Austria	20.71-20.74

Rates supplied by Barclays Bank HOFEX and Extel.

EURO-$ DEPOSITS

(%) calls, 10⅛-9⅞; seven days, 9⅝-9⅞; one month, 9⅞-9¾; three months, 9⅝-9½; six months, 9⅞-9¾.

OTHER £ RATES

Australia	1.4684-1.4713
Bahrein	0.4720-0.4760
Finland	7.7890-7.8290
Greece	163-165
Hongkong	9.9000-9.9012
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.3760-0.3800
Malaysia	3.0313-3.0357
Mexico	240-265
New Zealand	2.5482-2.5565
Saudi Arabia	4.46-4.60
Singapore	2.7166-2.7207
South Africa	2.2122-2.2179

MONEY MARKETS

Clearing Banks Base Rate 10

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 10⅛ Low 9

Week Fixed: 10⅛-10

Treasury Bills(Dis%)
Buying: 2 months 9⅝; 3 months 9½
Selling: 2 months 9⅝; 3 months 9½

Prime Bank Bills(Dis%) / Trades(Dis%)
1 month 9²⁹⁄₃₂-9²⁷⁄₃₂ / 1 month 10
2 months 9⅞-9 / 2 months 10
3 months 9-9 / 3 months 10
6 months 9-9 / 6 months 9

Local Authority Bonds
1 month 10-10 / 7 months 10-10
2 months 10-10 / 8 months 10-10
3 months 10-10 / 9 months 10-10
4 months 10-10 / 10 months 10-10

5 months 10-10 / 11 months 10-10
6 months 10-10 / 12 months 10-10

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates(%)
1 month 10-10 / 6 months 9-9
3 months 9-9 / 12 months 9-9

Local Authority Market(%)
1 day 10 / 3 months 9
7 days 10 / 6 months 9
1 month 10 / 1 year 9

Interbank Market(%)
Overnight, open 10 Close 5
1 week 10-10 / 6 months 10-9
1 month 10-10 / 9 months 10-9
3 months 10-9 / 12 months 10-10

First Class Finance Houses(Mkt.Rate%)
3 months 10 / 6 months 10

Finance House Base Rate 11

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Addison Comm 2p Ord (116a)	164+1
Alida Holdings 25p Ord (140a)	148
Appledore A & P 10p Ord (87)	84
Breakmate 10p Ord (100a)	102
Brit Bloodstock Ag 25p Ord (165a)	235−3
CVD Inc Com Stock $0.01 (105a)	133+3
Checkpoint Europe 25p Ord (a)	170
Comp Fin Serv 5p Ord (85a)	81−1
Craton Lodge & Knight 1p Ord (115a)	156+2
Fergabrook Grp 20p Ord (74a)	99+2
Gabicci 5p Ord (78a)	92
Hawtal Whiting 5p Ord (197a)	224
Iceland Frozen Food 10p Ord (210)	350
Instem 10p Ord (145a)	190+10
Klark-Teknik 5p Ord (85a)	105+4
Media Technology 20p Ord (117a)	135+1
Oldacre Hldes 20p Ord	96
Paul Michael L'wear 5p Ord (30a)	29
Plasmec 10p Ord (70a)	75−1
Second Market Inv 5p Ord (10)	111½+1
Shares Drug stores 10p Ord (140a)	187
Stone International 20p Ord (125)	138
T & S Stores 5p Ord (a)	111+2
Trade Promotion 10p Ord (75a)	82+1
U D O Holdings 10p Ord (110a)	125+3
Wates City of Lon Prop 25p Ord (100)	110

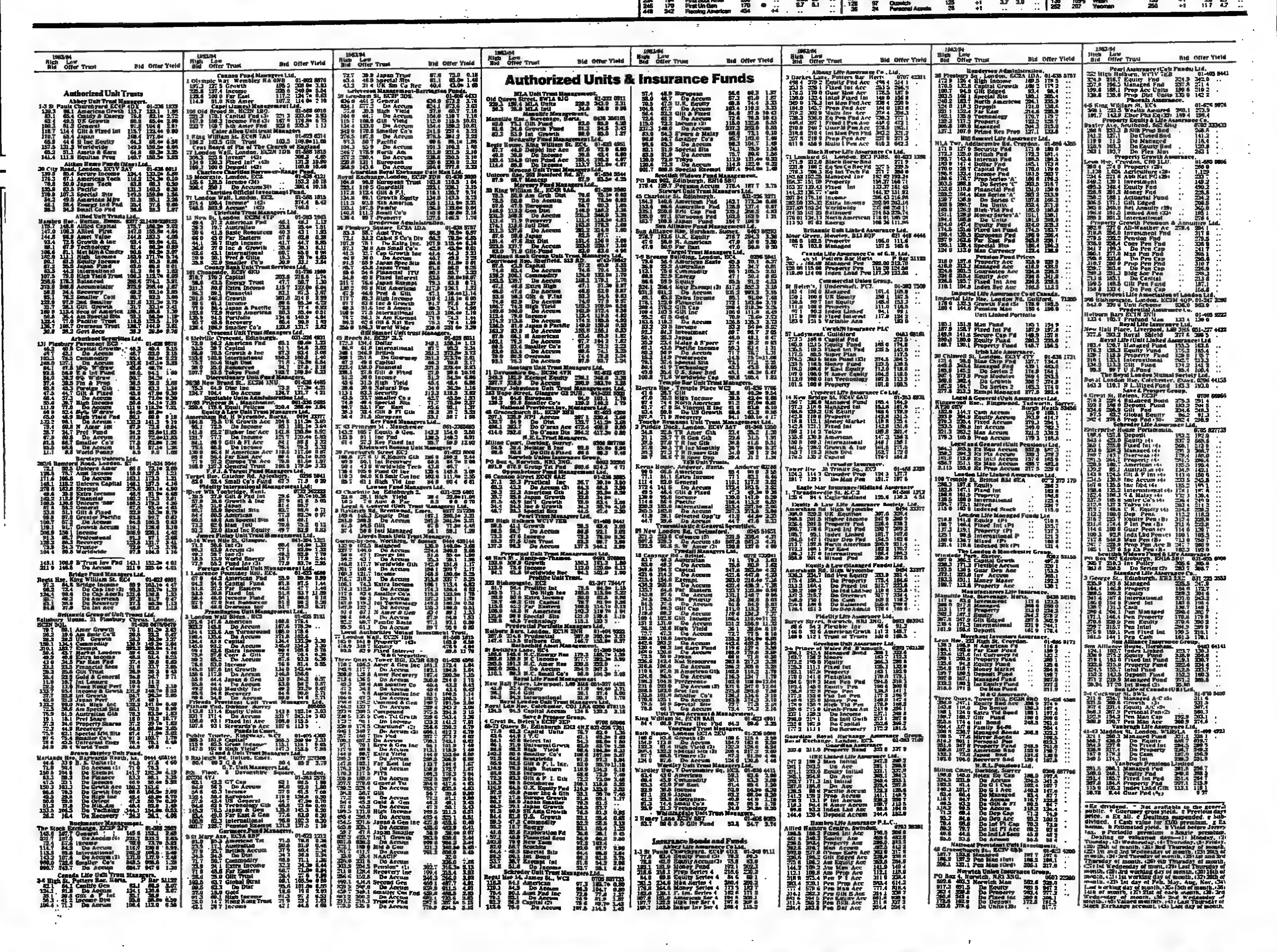
Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities. * by tender.

WALL STREET

New York (Reuter) - Stock prices remained moderately lower on Wall Street in early deals yesterday.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had been down most of the morning, was down nearly two points to about 1,217 at one stage. Overall, losing issues led gaining issues seven to four. Volume totalled about 20 million shares.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS



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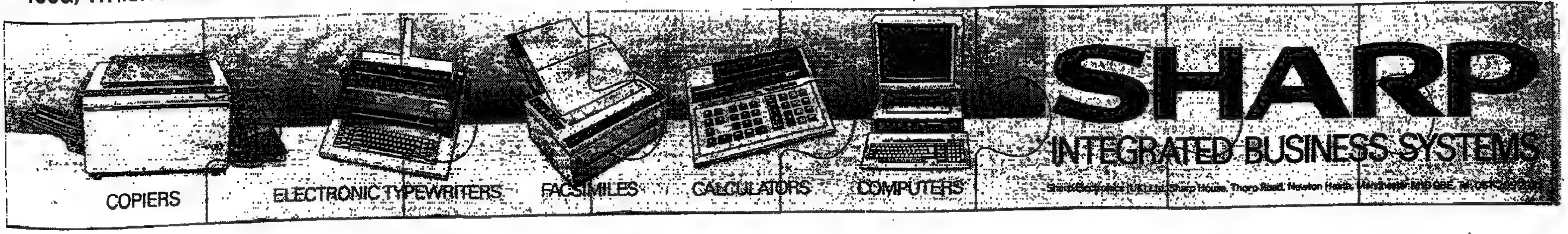
Efficiency and integration are the ideas behind them.

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Sharp Electronics (UK) Ltd.
Business Equipment Division,
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Manchester M10 9BE. Telephone: 061-205 2333.

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City firms to merge on January 1

Edward Moore and Sons and Rowland Neville, the city chartered accountants, will merge on January 1. The new firm will practice as Moores and Rowland.

Edward Moore has 53 partners and 330 staff at its 11 British offices and Rowland Neville has 18 partners and 150 staff in three British offices. The firms have overseas offices in Belgium, Jersey, Switzerland, Hongkong, Singapore and Vanuatu.

The combined billings will be about £19m, of which £8m arises in overseas offices. Edward Moore is a founder member and provides the present chairman

The senior partner of Moores and Rowland will be Moore's Mr Peter Foss Rowland's Mr John Smethers as deputy senior partner.

Mr Foss said: "Added services to our clients and specialist support to our offices outside London and internationally will be a major benefit from the merger

Mr Smethers said: "One of the strengths of this merger lies in the common philosophy and approach of the partners to professional practice.

CUMMINS ENGINE COMPANY LIMITED

INTERIM STATEMENT

The unaudited sales and net profit of the Company for the six months ended 1st July 1984, as compared with the sales and net profit for the six months ended 3rd July 1983, are as follows:

	Six Months Ended 1st July 1984	Six Months Ended 3rd July 1983
Sales	£82,995,000	£64,683,000
Profit (Loss) before Taxation	£13,635,000	£16,282,000)*
Taxation Charge (Credit)	£6,135,000	£(2,900,000)
Net Profit (Loss)	£7,500,000	£(13,382,000)

*Includes unusual charges of £5,634,000 mainly redundancy payments.

Registered Office and U.K. Marketing Headquarters:
46/50 Coombe Road, New Malden, Surrey.

Technology problems hit Bemrose

By Alison Eadie

Continued hiccups in the new technology for the production of cheques mean Bemrose Corporation will only break even this year against pretax profits of £3.2m last time. There is also a question mark over the final dividend, which will depend upon the resolution of the technical problems.

The company said yesterday that the expected profits' recovery in the second half, after depressed profits of £261,000 against £1.15m in the first half, would not materialize. The difficulties of laser printing and sophisticated computer techniques in cheque production for Bemrose's two major customers, Barclays and National Westminster banks, have caused loss of volume and increased costs.

Volume has doubled in the last two months and is almost up to expected levels but production costs are still too high, according to Mr David Wigglesworth, the chief executive.

Despite the cheque problems, Bemrose is about to make an acquisition in the US in the specialty advertising market, which the company has identified as a growth area.

FINANCIAL SERVICES

Towards unified accountancy

By Ian Griffiths

A merger of bodies dealing with the private and public sectors is desirable as well as feasible

The City gent overheard chatting to a fellow commuter as their train rolled slowly towards Waterloo was clearly confused. "What on earth are a bunch of town hall book keepers merging with a shower of number crunchers for?" he asked. His view of the City norm had apparently suffered a severe setback with the announcement last week that the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW) and the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) were holding merger talks.

In demonstrating that the man was not an accountant, the commuter's question highlighted one of the problems which has created the need for a merger. The public perception of the two accountancy bodies lags well behind the reality of their members' work. So too, in many respects, does the organization and administration of the two institutes.

While the ICAEW has its roots in auditing, which indeed can involve tasks akin to adding up the numbers in a telephone directory, the bulk of its members are now involved in the wider aspects of commercial life ranging from tax advice to insolvency work.

Similarly, CIPFA was once dominated by local government accountants with stubby pencils and forms in triplicate. Its 1973 charter, however, broadened its role substantially and its members now work in all parts of the public sector.

CIPFA's main problem was that, although its expertise in public sector accounting was unchallenged, its size inhibited its ability to make its voice heard in wider circles. With only 11,000 members and future growth stunted by cuts in public spending it became clear that some action needed to be taken.

The ICAEW, which has nearly 80,000 members, has achieved a position of authority for its technical expertise and, with its extensive resources, become a powerful and effective lobbying force. In recent years, however, a glaring weakness in its organization became apparent. The institute had little working knowledge of the public sector.

The weakness was made even more obvious by the present Government which launched a financial management initiative aimed at improving efficiency and acountability. Private sector accountancy firms were drafted in to carry out work for local and national government, more local authority audits were undertaken by private firms and there was an increase in the number of secondments to government departments.

As the barriers between public and private sector were broken down by the common cause of improved financial management the ICAEW and CIPFA were drawn slowly together. From initial informal consultations it became clear that there was much common ground between them.

The merger, which still has to be approved by the members, is not just a selfish move to overcome weaknesses and create a more powerful entity. Its implications for the accountancy profession are much wider and it could herald a far-reaching restructuring of the profession.

The two institutes have similar training methods and standards but there will have to be substantial changes for a system of common qualification to work. The most likely course of action is to have a common core examination for all students followed by specialization with appropriate tests to ensure competence in the chosen field.

The ICAEW had already recognized the need to introduce training outside private practices. Following Mr Bob Tricker's report on the way the institute was structured it had also set up a working party to examine how it could be best organized to serve its members. One of Mr Tricker's suggestions was a collegiate system which would cater more adequately for members' specialities.

The announcement of the merger could therefore not come at a better time.

This merger could be the first step in a gradual integration of the accountancy profession. The last grand plan for unity failed in 1970. A more ordered and practical approach could work.

The process will be helped by the increasing level of cooperation between the three main practising institutes of chartered accountants in England, Scotland and Ireland. Rather than attempt to overcome cultural, historical and geographical difficulties by a wholesale merger, the three bodies are working closely on matters of mutual interest. As a result of this cooperation, the Scottish institute is offering a similar arrangement for CIPFA's Scottish members to that being organized south of the Border.

The key is common standards of education and training. A common qualification will open the door to a united profession. The Institute of Cost and Management Accountants and the Chartered Association of Certified Accountants could, however, be left out in the cold. While training standards are equally demanding, the methods vary and both institutes have substantial overseas membership which makes it difficult to bring them into the fold.

There is no other reason to exclude them and, in time, it may be possible for changes to be made which will allow members of these bodies to participate actively in a new-style profession geared much more to the members' needs.

An accountancy profession structured to cope with varied specializations and work which accountants now carry out is still a long way off.

Mr Maurice Stonefrost, president of CIPFA, sums up the new mood thus: "We believe that the accountancy profession should put aside divisive, competitive practices and should bring an authoritative and dynamic approach to financial management across the whole of the economy – public and private."

APPOINTMENTS

ICL (UK): Mr Roger Wood has become the first sales director of ICL (UK).

The appointment of Sir Alastair Pilkington to the board of the Wellcome Foundation, announced on November 7, is as a non-executive director.

John Poland & Co: Mr Peter Hutchinson is now a director of the company and underwriter of non-marine syndicate no 105.

Imperial Group: Mr James Blyth has been appointed a non-executive member of the board.

F & C Pacific Investment Trust: Sir Hugh Cortazzi, recently British Ambassador to Japan, has been made a director.

Minet Properties: Mr K. L. Sammons has been appointed managing director.

Shaw Cable: The following have been appointed executive directors: Mr Bill Hombersley, director of marketing, Mr Paul Paroissien, director of financial services and Mr Richard Tripp, director of telecommunication services.

Metco Ltd: Mr Eric Brown has been appointed managing director. This follows the early retirement of Mr J. Alan Shepherd.

Electrak Holdings: Mr Kelly Dow is the new chairman of Electrak Holdings and Electrak International.

NatWest Mortgage Rate

With effect from 13th November, 1984 for new borrowers, and 1st December, 1984 for existing borrowers, the NatWest Mortgage Rate payable under current Mortgage Deeds and Conditions of Offer will be decreased by 1% to 11¾% p.a.

National Westminster Home Loans Limited
41 Lothbury, London EC2P 2BP.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● REED PUBLISHING HOLDINGS: Half-year to Sept 30. Figures in millions of pounds. Turnover 265.5 (341.5). Profit before tax 18.6 (22.1).

● MARLING INDUSTRIES has acquired 51 per cent of Moxham Industrial, a manufacturer of webbing-based personnel safety harnesses, etc. The price was £172,000.

● SOUTHERN VENTURES reports "excellent" results from a reverse circulation percussion drilling programme completed by its joint venture partner, Pancontinental Mining, on the Mulwarrie gold project in Western Australia.

● A AND M HIRE: No interim dividend for six months to July 31. The directors will recommend a substantial increase in the dividend for the full year. Figures in £000. Turnover 701 (542). Pretax 419 (360).

● REGALIAN PROPERTIES: Six months to Sept 30. Int. div. 0.85p (0.75). (figs £000). Turnover 3,434 (2,560). Pretax profit 835 (439).

● LPA INDUSTRIES: The group has purchased the assets and business of Crawley Refrigeration, a trading division of Acrow Engineering, from the receivers of Acrow Group for £227,000. For the year to March 31 Crawley showed a turnover of £672,000 plus trading profits of £43,000.

● J C SMALL & TIDMAS: Half-year results to June 30 (figures in £000) show a turnover of 1,660 (2,723), trading loss 34 (loss 55), pretax loss 38 (loss 96), after bank interest 18 (41) but including profit on sale of freehold property 13 (nil). Loss per share was 3.16p (loss 7.98p).

● FUTURA HOLDINGS: The company has declared an interim dividend of 7.5 per cent (6 per cent). Results for 28 weeks to July 14 with figures in £000 show group sales to external customers at 1,729 (1,559), pretax loss at 176 (14 profit). Tax at 88 (8), and loss per share at 11.94p (0.68p earnings).

● PETRANOL: The company is now exercising its option to acquire the Fritzlen gas field in Woods County, Oklahoma, having recently completed the purchase of the remaining interests in the Sweetwater leases, where drilling has already started. Petranol is paying $10.7m for the acquisition of six leases of the Fritzlen field.

● HARDANGER PROPERTIES: Terms have been agreed for a recommended offer by Hardanger to acquire issued ordinary and preference share capital of Eyre and Sons comprising 340,560 ordinary shares of £1 each and 1,486 4.25 per cent cumulative preference shares of £5 each.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10%
Adam & Company	10%
Barclays	10%
BCCI	10%
Citibank Savings†	11½%
Consolidated Crds	10½%
Continental Trust	10%
C. Hoare & Co*	10%
Lloyds Bank	10%
Midland Bank	10%
Nat Westminster	10%
TSB	10½%
Williams & Glyn's	10%
Citibank NA	10%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6¾%: £10,000 up to £50,000, 7¼% £50,000 and over, 8¼%.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

CARNATION COMPANY

4% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due 1988

Redemption Date: December 7, 1984

Conversion Right Expires: December 7, 1984

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to holders of the 4% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due 1988 (the "Debentures") of Carnation Company ("Carnation") that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of January 15, 1973 (the "Indenture") between Carnation and Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York as Trustee (the "Trustee"), Carnation has elected to redeem all the Debentures outstanding on December 7, 1984 (the "Redemption Date") at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest, on each $1,000 principal amount of the Debentures of $35.78, representing interest accruing from January 15, 1984 to the Redemption Date. Payment of the redemption price and accrued interest will be made upon presentation and surrender of the Debentures together with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing after the Redemption Date at the office of any Paying and Conversion Agent named below.

The Debentures will no longer be outstanding after the Redemption Date. The redemption price will become due and payable upon each Debenture on the Redemption Date and interest thereon shall cease to accrue on and after the Redemption Date.

Holders of Debentures have the right, as alternatives to redemption, to sell their Debentures through customary brokerage facilities or, on or before the close of business on December 7, 1984, to convert such Debentures into Common Stock of Carnation (the "Common Stock").

Conversion of the Debentures Into Common Stock

The Debentures may be converted into shares of Common Stock at the rate of 19.221 shares for each $1,000 principal amount of Debentures. On October 29, 1984, the closing price of a share of Common Stock as reported on the New York Stock Exchange Composite Tape (the "Composite Tape") was $79.625 per share. Accordingly, the market value of 19.221 shares was $1,530.47 as of that date compared to the redemption price of $1,000 (plus accrued interest of $35.78) payable in respect of each $1,000 principal amount of Debentures redeemed. The value of 19.221 shares will change as the market price of the Common Stock fluctuates. From January 1, 1984 to August 31, 1984, the last full day of trading prior to the announcement by Nestlé Holdings, Inc. of its intention to make the tender offer described below, the closing prices of the Common Stock as reported on the Composite Tape ranged from a high of $75.75 to a low of $50.75. From September 4, 1984 to October 29, 1984, such reported closing prices of the Common Stock ranged from a high of $81.00 to a low of $77.875. *A holder of Debentures upon conversion will receive shares of Common Stock, and cash in lieu of any fractional share, with a market value greater than the cash which he would receive upon redemption so long as the market price of the Common Stock is over $53.89 per share.*

As previously announced, on September 3, 1984, Carnation, Nestlé Holdings, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Nestlé S.A., and NHI Sub, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Nestlé Holdings, Inc., entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger pursuant to which Carnation will, subject to the terms and conditions thereof, become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Nestlé Holdings, Inc. in a two-step transaction. The first step involves a tender offer commenced on September 5, 1984 by Nestlé Holdings, Inc. to purchase shares of Common Stock at $83 per share in cash. This offer, which was originally to expire at 12:00 midnight, New York City time, on October 2, 1984, has been extended until November 19, 1984 and may be extended further. The second step will involve the merger of NHI Sub, Inc. into Carnation and the simultaneous conversion of each outstanding share of Common Stock (other than shares owned by Carnation, by Nestlé Holdings, Inc., by NHI Sub, Inc. or by stockholders who have perfected, and not withdrawn, rights to appraisal under Delaware law) into the right to receive $83 in cash. Copies of the Offer to Purchase, pursuant to which the tender offer by Nestlé Holdings, Inc. was made, may be obtained from the Trustee or any Paying and Conversion Agent at the offices listed below upon request.

Therefore, holders who convert their Debentures into Common Stock have, as further alternatives, the option (1) to accept the tender offer, for as long as it remains open, of $83 in cash per share of Common Stock, (2) to retain their shares of Common Stock and exercise the right to appraisal under Delaware law resulting from the merger referred to above, (3) to retain their shares of Common Stock and have the shares converted into the right to receive $83 per share in cash if and when the merger of NHI Sub, Inc. into Carnation becomes effective, or (4) to sell their shares of Common Stock through customary brokerage facilities.

Conversion Procedure

A holder who surrenders Debentures, together with all unmatured coupons appertaining thereto and written notice that he elects conversion, at the office of any Paying and Conversion Agent named below on or before the close of business on December 7, 1984, will receive a certificate for the full number of whole shares of Common Stock to which he is entitled. No fractional shares of Common Stock will be issued upon conversion of any Debentures. Carnation will pay in lieu thereof a cash adjustment in United States dollars in an amount equal to the same fraction of the closing price of the Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange on the last business day before the conversion date. If more than one Debenture is delivered for conversion at one time by the same holder, the number of full shares which will be issuable or deliverable upon conversion will be computed on the basis of the aggregate principal amount of Debentures so delivered. The conversion will be deemed to have been effected immediately prior to the close of business on the day on which a Paying and Conversion Agent receives such conversion notice and the Debentures surrendered for conversion. Upon conversion of Debentures no payment or adjustment will be made on account of any interest accrued on the Debentures surrendered for conversion or on account of any dividends on the Common Stock issued or delivered upon conversion.

Delivery of Debentures to a Paying and Conversion Agent after the close of business on December 7, 1984, regardless of instructions in any notice, will result in the redemption of such Debentures at the redemption price of 100% of their principal amount together with accrued interest to December 7, 1984.

IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT REDEMPTION

As described above, based on current market prices, the market value of the shares of Common Stock into which a Debenture is convertible is significantly greater than the amount of cash that would be received upon surrendering a Debenture for redemption. All rights to convert the Debentures into Common Stock expire at the close of business on December 7, 1984.

Tax Information

It is suggested that each holder consult his own tax advisor concerning his particular tax situation.

Any payments made to an address in the United States, directly or by electronic transfer, may be subject to reporting to the United States Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") and to backup withholding of 20% of the gross proceeds if payees not recognized as exempt recipients fail to provide the Paying Agent with an executed IRS Form W-8 in the case of non-U.S. persons or an executed IRS Form W-9 in the case of U.S. persons.

Under the Interest and Dividend Tax Compliance Act of 1983, we may be required to withhold 20% of any gross payments made within the United States to certain holders who fail to provide to a Paying and Conversion Agent listed below, and certify under penalties of perjury, a correct taxpayer identification number (employer identification number or social security number, as appropriate), or an exemption certificate on or before the date the securities are presented for payment. Those holders who are required to provide their correct taxpayer identification number on IRS Form W-9 and who fail to do so may also be subject to a penalty of $50 imposed by the IRS. Please therefore provide the appropriate certification when presenting your securities for payment.

PAYING AND CONVERSION AGENTS

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Corporate Trust Office
30 West Broadway
New York, New York 10015

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Mainzer Landstrasse 46
6000 Frankfurt-am-Main,
West Germany

Bank Mees & Hope N.V.
Herengracht 548
Amsterdam, 1000
The Netherlands

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York
14, Place Vendome
75001 Paris, France

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Avenue des Arts 35
1040 Brussels, Belgium

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Morgan House
1 Angel Court
London EC2R 7AE,
England

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York
38 Stockerstrasse
Zurich, Switzerland

Banque Generale du Luxembourg, S.A.
27 Avenue Monterey
Luxembourg

Credito Romagnolo, S.p.A. (Milano)
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CARNATION COMPANY

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● University's name is Mud: Page 26

COMPUTER HORIZONS

● Edited by Matthew May

● Robots in Tokyo supermarket: Page 28

Time the DHSS caught up with the micro revolution in special schools

In all the fast talk about microcomputers – how they will revolutionize the way we work and think and learn – little publicity has been given to the often dramatic impact they have on the lives of the handicapped.

Slow but steady research has been going on for some years into adapting the micro for the physically handicapped, such as the blind, and into using it for the mentally handicapped – those with learning difficulties. It is not headline-grabbing stuff and it sounds worthy, but to children suffering from cerebral palsy, for example, the microcomputer makes the difference between writing and being quite unable to do so.

Such spastic children have very limited speech and little control over their limbs. They are literally cut off from the world. With a switch fitted to a micro, however, they can, by whatever physical control they have – a big toe or a left elbow – spell out words.

Another invention launched this autumn – enables the blind and partially sighted to use the micro linked to a Brailler to communicate more effectively. Developed by Dr Tom Vincent of the Open University, it converts braille into print and print into speech, thereby enabling a person to type in Braille, produce a simultaneous printed version, and then, with the help of a speech synthesizer, to check the print version independently.

This development, which won the £500 David Scott Blackhall Memorial Award presented annually by BBC Radio 4's "In Touch" programme, was funded with money from government and charitable sources, as well as by the Open University. Last year eight schools for the visually handicapped were supplied with the new microcomputer/synthetic speech system. The pilot scheme was financed by the Microelectronics Education Programme, and the Department of Trade and Industry. Children were taught Braille, programming in BASIC and keyboard skills.

The money appears to be forthcoming for research if there are the people ready and able to put forward proposals. Moreover funds are also

THE WEEK

By Lucy Hodges

Education correspondent

made available for the application of this research. The new synthetic speech workstation for the blind – composed of hardware to be found in the shops – is being sold at ordinary prices. The six software packages – which include an introduction to Braille, a Braille test, talking BASIC, and a talking dictionary – will be marketed through the Council for Educational Technology.

None of it will be prohibitively expensive. But it is most unlikely that the money will be forthcoming to equip every special school and institution with the equipment required. The same can be said of computer-based equipment needed for children with other handicaps. Special schools will have to wheel and deal, resorting to their tried and tested methods of begging from parents, the local authority or the rotary club.

These are the methods which ordinary schools have to employ to build up their stock of microcomputers. All – or almost all – schools have now obtained one micro under the Department of Trade and Industry scheme. But one micro doesn't go very far, particularly in a special school where a handicapped child might need a whole system to him or herself.

Mary Hope, the national co-ordinator for special education who is based at the Council for Educational Technology, reckons that 85 per cent of special schools have one or more microcomputer (most of those would have only one). But when one looks at what they are doing with the machines, she estimates that only about 30 per cent have got them in use. Of these no more than 15 per cent would have the micros in regular use supporting the curriculum, and only about 2 per cent would be using them to widen the curriculum.

Such depressing statistics should not surprise, given the nature of the English and Welsh education system and the severe shortage of funds. But things don't have to be as bad as this. Guidelines could be sent out to teachers of slow learners, for example, to stimulate them to use the word processing capacity of a micro. It is well known that children who have difficulty with writing can achieve good results on a micro, particularly in cooperation with others.

Perhaps more important is the lack of hardware. It would cost very little – a few million pounds – to equip every special school properly with computer-based equipment. The benefits – both in terms of the quality of life and the enhanced productiveness of individuals – would be enormous. Until the machines become a normal part of a special school or institution, teachers are not going to regard them as a normal part of their work.

There is a centrally-funded scheme whereby the Department of Health and Social Security will pay for a communication aid if it is considered necessary. Such aids have to be provided by Possum Limited and both the criteria for giving one and the choice of aids are narrow. They may be used only for basic communication not for enhancing the quality of a person's life. With the rapid changes in technology and the development of highly flexible systems this distinction is unhelpful. Yet disabled people needing a communication aid are stuck with what Possum can provide thus circumscribing their choice and encouraging a company's monoploy position.

The hardware problem therefore could be solved if the DHSS changed its funding policy. It is most unlikely to do so, but the dearth of hardware is now considered to be a much graver problem then the lack of software.

Industry's chance to reach classroom

By Maggie McLening

British schools are to be given the opportunity to move into the forefront of technology with the launch last week of The Times Network for Schools which will be run by a subsidiary of News International. Schools on the system can link into over 50 categories of information via the computers operated by British Telecom's electronic mail service Telecom Gold.

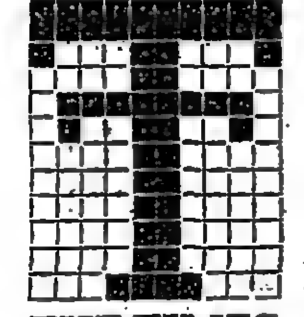
Many of the system features are embryos of those currently thriving in US commercial sectors which are based on electronic mail, such as on-line databases and "warehouses" of information, sending of "try before you buy" software programs, and satellite communications.

Electronic mail may prove the catalyst to successful introduction of micros into schools – a move which has been heavily criticized by some educationalists.

Professor of Computer Science at Massachusetts University, Joseph Weizenbaum, argued in a recent interview with the American *Byte* magazine that the current educational policy of "teaching Basic to eight-year-olds was the wrong way to learn about using computers". He believes that "the more pervasive computers become, the more invisible" they should be and advocates their use as a tool for learning.

Certainly in the US electronic mail, which involves little technical expertise beyond dialling a telephone number and following simple commands, is one of the most rapidly growing services. Schools there are not subsidised to use it but the business sector has created a boom.

The UK could well follow a similar expansion, bearing in mind that the country's 33,000



schools plus other educational establishments now have a low-cost entry point. Telecom Gold, the public electronic mail service, currently has about 14,000 users.

Bulletin boards, from which more sophisticated electronic mail systems grew, have become a cult in the US where there are hundreds centered on different specialist interest.

Many UK schools are already eyeing The Source (which is one of the databases under consideration for gateway facilities from The Times Network for Schools) and this has over 1,200 features and programs, ranging from the news and weather, to abstracts from 30 electronics magazines and data on careers, education and on-line shopping.

One aspect of any form of electronic communication is its immediacy. TTNS will have satellite links through the Transcanada Expedition.

The concept of industry subsidising education, introduced within TTNS, also has roots in the US. Though UK schools may be catching up with US commercial developments using technology, they will probably go beyond the US schools taken on a national basis. Education is organised in the US on a state by state basis, so there have been no government schemes as such to spread the use of micros. Individual states have assisted, but much of the support has come direct from industry in the same way that TTNS is optimistic that UK companies will help subsidise it.

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Big companies may call 'time' on IBM

by Kevan Pearson

IBM is going into battle with new software in a bid to stop smaller manufacturers beating it in the burgeoning office automation arena.

This is because several companies, including mini computer specialists Data General and Digital Equipment, have been outselling IBM in the office system market.

IBM's software is being written to link such things as the personal computer, which is fast becoming the standard work-station in IBM computer-environments, with medium systems, such as System/36, and IBM mainframes.

Linking these systems is already possible but the recent announcements from IBM makes it clear they are designed to let PCs use the office management facilities resident on IBM mainframes, such as the distributed office support system, and will allow IBM PCs to send and receive finished form documents to other systems.

'Content Fine'

But many of the latest systems will not be available until late 1985, or even early 1986. As Charles Brett, a senior consultant with BIS Applied Systems said: "The content is fine; it is the timing that is out. And that could hurt IBM." Many large companies are considering their office automation requirements, and according to Mr Brett, many say they will have to go to Data General, Wang or one of the other suppliers, if IBM doesn't come out with the right products soon.

Both DG and Digital Equipment (DEC) have announced full office automation systems for their mini computers and both support IBM communications standards. DG recently added decision support software to its comprehesive electronics office system. Both of these, ano also Hewlett-Packard, could provide stiff competition to IBM.

No details

ICL, which announced its grand office strategy in September, is also under fire. While IBM announced products – some of them way off – ICL merely announced a "strategy" but didn't detail the products.

ICL centred its announcement on plans for "open systems" and a move away from its own proprietary systems. IBM did not mention international standards in its announcement and it seems it is all that IBM can do to integrate its own disparate systems at present. It will be interesting to see how seriously ICL have taken this strategy when it launches its One per Desk computer this Thursday.

Apart from open systems interconnection (OSI), the Unix

Turn to page 27

S. Africa software shut down hits UK

From Claire Gooding in Johannesburg

British software house CAP (Computer Analysts and Programmers), has lost CAP South Africa because the demand for custom-built systems has dried up. The company recently came under the full control of the PE consulting group, which has owned a 60 per cent share since 1980. P–E bought out CAP's share in its former subsidiary, and promptly closed the firm, making ten staff redundant and absorbing another 25 into PE's own operation.

Several major projects were still under way, including software for Johannesburg City Council. The package sales and the industrial section were still healthy, according to sources inside the company, but there were not enough prospects in the tailor-made market to justify keeping CAP S.A. open.

Boom during recession

CAP founded its South African operation in 1976 to take advantage of the then profitable business in custom-built software. Since then, according to PE chairman John Fleming: "South Africa has followed the worldwide trend to package solutions".

The closure has left several British software products without representation in South Africa. Philip Rule, chairman of Safe Computing, made a swift visit to Johannesburg to appoint a new South African distributor for his company's Micro Safes manufacturing software. "I was quick off the mark because the market is just ripe" said Mr Rule. "I'm expecting at least £10,000 worth of business in the next year. In effect Syspro, the new distributor, will be reaping the benefit of CAP's missionary work – there's no competition here. There's been a dramatic increase of sales in S.A. in the last month – and that's during a recession."

Until April CAP S.A. handled the BOS operating system and applications packages. Then BOS followed its UK parent in breaking all links with CAP and setting up a separate firm owned and managed by ex-CAP S.A. – a move which deprived CAP S.A. of important revenue from the package side.

'Office automation must start with O and M'

By Roger Woolnough

Organization and Methods – a fashionable discipline before micros and word processors emerged – is ready to be given another chance according to Colin Leeson, manager of the PA International Office Automation Division. "In my view we have had too many people walking in with black boxes, switching them on, and expecting everything to happen tomorrow," says Mr Leeson.

Mr Leeson claims that PA is achieving considerable success with a new approach to automating the office. By starting with the standard O and M concepts, it is possible to reduce administrative costs by a certain percentage. Then, by adding office automation techniques, further savings of between five and 15 per cent can be achieved.

PA divides the drive for greater office efficiency into two separate areas. The first is administrative cost reduction, which Mr Leeson argues, must take place before technology is introduced.

Then you must examine how office automation can enhance the various office activities. Banks, for example, have automated many functions for handling customer transactions, but the back office activities are still largely manual, according to Mr Leeson.

"We believe that PA has found an approach to office automation that is a real breakthrough," says Mr Leeson. "We are not afraid of recommending investment, but we do preach investment after savings have been achieved. We have proved this concept to some key assignments over the last 12 months."

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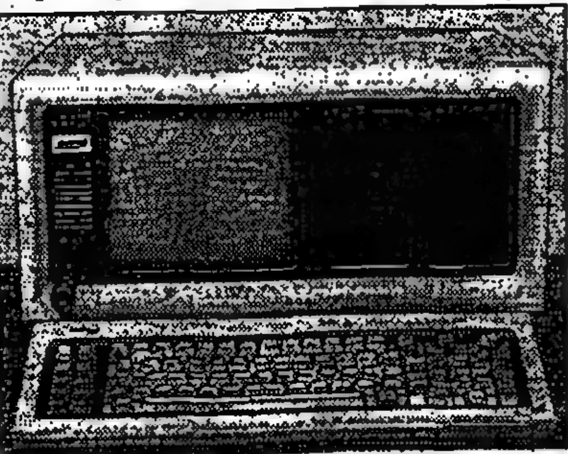
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Play this game and your name is Mud

Chatting up total strangers at home

By Phil Manchester

The home computer software industry is always searching for something novel to keep people's interest and at the same time the telecommunications industry is trying to find a way of attracting home users to the joys of networking, which they clearly regard as the next growth area.

Something which combines a novel approach to computer games with home networking would seem destined for stardom. Surprisingly it does not come from a whizz-kidd software houses nor from one of the trendy micro manufacturers, but from the research department of the Essex University, situated just outside Colchester.

It is a computerized "role" playing game called Mud, which stands for Multi User Dungeon.

To play it you sit at your home terminal, attached to a remote computer, sending commands and small slices of text to the abstract world of Mud via the network. When you enter the game you can adopt a persona which may or may not be similar to your own personality and through a series of encounters with others in the game you may gain experience and find out more about the dungeon.



Richard Bartle is ready to take on all-comers on his network game – but it isn't much fun when you have to pay the telephone bill.

Sophisticated environment

What makes it exciting is the opportunity to meet other players within the game and to "chat" over the network.

The authors of the program, Richard Bartle and Roy Trubshaw, have created a sophisticated environment for people to communicate with each other and the game-playing side is incidental to the way it allows communications between total strangers. The software engineering is way beyond anything previously applied to home micro software.

Commands from users are interpreted using a natural language interface which allows a wide range of variations and abbreviations on the commands. The scenario, or world that users move about in, is defined by a database that can track where individual users are located as well as their current level of experience. This is of special interest because the more experience you gain, the more you can learn about the way the game works.

The original idea was not necessarily to create a piece of popular software. But Compunet, a recent newcomer to the networking services business, sees Mud as the first in a bagful of multi-user games. The Compunet version of Mud only opens to Commodore 64 users – the only ones who can get into Compunet at the moment – and costs £3 an hour to play, which can become expensive if you become addicted to the game.

The Essex University version is also likely to be inaccessible to most people as it requires an expensive packet switch service (PSS) connection.

Mud is expected to be one of the most popular innovations in home computing over the next year or two and other services will almost certainly come on stream

The rich and resourceful

The major obstacle to multi-user games over the telecommunications network at the moment is the high cost of playing them. Mr Bartle noted that one player had to stop playing Mud earlier this year because of an enormous phone bill (£3,000 in eight months!). May be the forthcoming changes in British Telecom might lead to a more enlightened attitude to telephone charges for this type of service. For the time being, however, Mud playing will be limited to the rich or the resourceful.

Mr Bartle is a lecturer in the Essex University's department of computer science and cognitive studies and is specifically involved in the study of planning systems – a branch of artificial intelligence research.

Mr Trubshaw has now left the university and is working as a contract programmer in the United States. But they intend to produce a rewritten Mud sometime next year.

Go-ahead Exeter reaching its Prime

By David Walker

Mr Ian Campbell of the university's computer department sits at his BBC Micro, taps in a coded address, a couple of passwords and an instruction and his disk drive begins recording the contents of a manual stored at the university of York.

This, in the trade, is called "networking". What Exeter University had become good at is networking that involves machines made by different manufacturers, half the battle towards a common set of "protocol standards" for all computers.

Exeter's progress in networking owes more than a little to the Computer Unit's director, Dr Howard Davies, who manages to combine the jobs of supplying the university's computing needs with an active *programme of development of* equipment and techniques. If GEC's Campus Package Switching Exchange now works, it is because of long months of on-site testing by Dr Davies and his Exeter colleagues. These will, come December 31st, be much happier people than they now are. At the cost of Christmas fatigue, they hope to see installed the universtity's new main frame computer, a *Prime 9650* and a *Prime 9750*; its "antique" ICL 4/72 has long been considered redundant.

But the installation of new equipment is not a decision for the university, however much encouragement Dr Davies gets (and he does wish for more staff). Such decisions are taken *by the Computer Board* for the Universities. From this quarter has recently come recognition of Exeter's go-ahead spirit. Dr

Howard Davies, Exeter University's computer unit director says "The next few years are really going to be exciting

Davies and colleagues received £100,000 from the board to buy equipment – mainly BBC Micros – not for their kindred in science and mathematics but for staff in the faculty of arts.

This is an experiment, over three years, to assess the reaction of student and staff in English and history to the availability of computers. "The arts faculty is a bit like Africa 150 years ago." Dr Davies says. "It's a large, unexplored continent as far as computers go. We're open minded: we just want to encourage staff to try things out."

This could be fascinating, and the university has recruited two full time staff to augment the Computer Unit's wotk – a welcome, but still not yet sufficient addition to its strength. Dr Davies says: "the next few years will offer exciting possibilities for the development of many new Information Technology-based services, and for their introduction to a wider community of users." To that end he is bidding for extra manpower.

While there might be argument about the university's generosity to the Computer Unit, there is no dissagreement about the protection it has afforded an older example of information technology, the library. The university library gets some 6 per cent of the total UniversityGrants Committee recurrent grant, more than the average proportion. According to Mr John Stirling, the librarian "we get treated fairly well."

Good example

Exeter *University library* is a good example of how not to plan the expansion of higher education. The first university *library building* was opened during the 1939-45 war, but as Exeter took off in the 1950s, became insufficient. The replacement library opened in 1967 was simply too small. The latest library, opened in 1983, is in the librarian's estimate "barely full" containing 420,000 volumes against the architect's planned total of 500,000. For the moment, however, it is a functional modern building, simply organized, affording maximum access to the book stocks.

The univesity acts as keeper for Exeter Cathedral library and its acquisition of the parish libraries of Totnes and Crediton has made it a centre of growing importance for English local history. Mr Stirling has not stinted the build up of an audio-visual collection and, thanks to the specialist knowledge of a deputy librarian Mr David Horn, Exeter now boasts the best collection of early American jazz and blues music in Britain.

Brave approach to artificial intelligence

By Darrell Ince

The recent publication of a remarkable government document may drastically affect software production in the 1990s. The document has the innocuous title "Strategy for knowledge based IPSE development." It describes how the Government, through the Alvey Directorate, will apply artificial intelligence techniques to the increasingly complex process of software construction.

Currently, the main Alvey artificial intelligence work has been in building expert systems. These are programs which act like human consultants over limited domains of knowledge. *The recently unveiled artificial* intelligence/software engineering strategy is to apply expert system technology in the construction of what are *known* as third generation Integrated Program Support Environments or IPSEs.

Such environments are at the heart of the Alvey software engineering strategy.

For example in a third generation *IPSE* a software manger might be able to ask questions about which parts of developed software contains *errors, which designs* are inconsistent with a users requirements and which staff are performing poorly. The user may also be able to generate some software automatically.

The Alvey Directorate aim to produce a prototype by 1989. If they succeed then a revolution in software development will occur. Much of the drudgery of software production will be eliminated enabling developers to concentrate on creativity. However, there are major obstacles. Artificial intelligence is still in its infancy. Its only success has been the expert system. However, these specialized pieces of software have only been useful in areas where some sort of *quantification* of facts occurs.

For example, expert systems for medical diagnosis based on *patient temperature*, urine concentration and heart rate have performed well while expert systems for fuzzy areas such as *law, psychiatry and linguistics* are still a dream. Many of the activities of software development fall into these fuzzy areas.

And there is still a major question over the implementation of the IPSE database. A recent EEC funded study concluded that much more research was needed into the hardware and software mechanisms required. Judged by this controversial report even the production of first generation *JPSEs might be regarded* as precipitate.

The whole Alvey project is an application driven one. It eschews theory in the search for an end product. Much more research is needed into how we go about specifying, designing, programming and testing software before we rush into constructing an environment which requires a sophisticated knowledge base.

Many software developers would be happy if, by the end of the Alvey project a small number of artificial intelligence *tools were built. Three in* particular would be welcome. A tool which helps choose test data and which would enable users *to* change a program say in response to an error, and tell the user if the change would adversely affect the rest of the program and an intelligent assistant which would help users in designing software and advise on good and bad design practice.

The activities of the Alvey directorate will not be judged until the early 1990s but it should not be done on the success of the joint artificial intelligence/software engineering strategy on the production of a third generation IPSE. It *would be more realistic to judge* it on the number of useful intelligent tools it produces. If only the three described above *were implemented it would be a* major step ahead and would be beyond the wilder dreams of current software developers.

Dorell Ince is a senior lecturer with the Open University.







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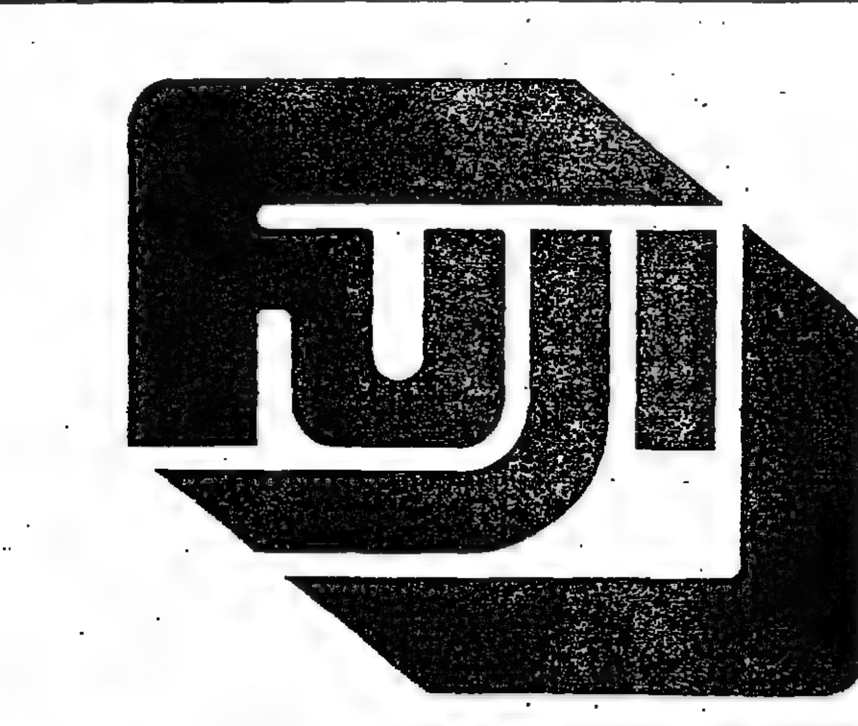
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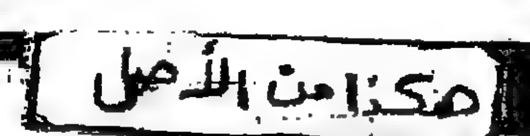
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Even the shy children will find their way round this network

By Sue Stride

Children are likely to be teaching their teachers about computers with The Times Network for Schools. The pilot system started on November 1 and they had no difficulty in getting into the network and finding their way around it. Initial reaction from both pupils and teachers has been very enthusiastic.

One of the main aims of The Times Network is to widen dramatically the use of computers in schools. By the end of this year every school in the UK will have at least one microcomputer but until now their use has tended to be limited to computer studies lessons and playing computer games in school clubs.

Stanley Goodchild, headmaster of Garth Hill School, is convinced that the network will have far reaching effects in the educational world, enabling children to use the computer as a tool in subjects across the curriculum and bringing the computer into every classroom. Today, the use of the computer in industry, commerce and the professions is becoming commonplace and the adult of the future must be familiar with computers and their uses.

David Jones, head of maths and computer studies at Hope Valley College in Derbyshire feels the network is "an ideal means of providing a *realistic* demonstration of the various *applications of computers in the* commercial world".

The network has two aspects: One is an electronic mail system and the other an information database. The electronic mail will allow children all over the country to communicate with each other. Mr Goodchild sees this as "extremely valuable for the spreading of ideas and pooling resources.

"It also offers an alternative form of communication which may prove easier for a shy child", he explained.

The database provides detailed and up-to-date information on a huge range of schools subjects for lessons and project work. Most of the teachers who have used the system so far stressed the advantage to the childen of being able to access topical data which was not readily available to them from any other source. For instance there will be an immediate Budget analysis and the Met. Office will be supplying continually changing information. Children working on projects will be able to gather information nationwide via electronic mail and compile their own statistics.

Neil Walker, head of computer studies at Glossop School says "The network adds a new exciting dimension to education and the career information will be one of the most important features". *This will describe* what careers exist and what they *involve and will be supplied by* the commercial companies and professional bodies who are sponsoring the Network.

Children at Garth Hill School have only been using the system for a few days but they are bursting with enthusiasm. Wendy Ludlam, a sixth form pupil thinks the system has enormous potential and that a great advantage is that it will develop to suit the requirements of the users. Although the system will be managed by The Times Network Systems Ltd, control will be in the hands of educationalists. All data will be screened by five elected regional advisory boards consisting of one representative from each LEA using the system and other people in the educational field.

Younger children were excited by the competitions, some of which have entry forms which can be filled in on-line and sent off electronically. The swap shop is very popular and they are looking forward to using the pen pal finder service when the network is launched internationally.

Their teacher, Mrs Chris Price, feels the network will prove invaluable to teachers in their communications with other schools. Contacting other teachers on their electronic mail will cut out a lot of abortive phone calls. The arrangement of inter-school sports fixtures will be simple. Teachers also see the *system as extrmely useful for* pooling resources and ideas.



Headmaster Stanley Goodchild working with The Times Network for Schools at Garth Hill School.

Apple bites back with a home 'test drive' offer

By Geof Wheelwright

The launch of Digital Research's graphic environment system (GEM) looks set to pit IBM PC-style micros against Apple Computer's aggressively-marketed Macintosh computer.

The new *digital system* makes 16-bit machines such as the ACT Apricot and Acorn's new ABC 300 series business system look and operate like Macintosh – complete with windows, icons, mouse and pointer systems (or wimps, as they're known). Though Digital will not yet be selling the package on a retail basis for the ICM PC, it will help create an impression that even the unique Apple Macintosh operating enviroment can be achieved on the IBM PC and the many computers like it.

But Apple has its own plans to fight look-a-likes and proponents of the IBM PC as a standard. Starting this month, Apple is offering all potential Macintosh puurchasers the chance to take a machine home for the evening in order to test drive it. Dealers only have to *decide* that a customer is creditworthy and that customer will be offered a night with the machine.

But there's a lot more riding on this scheme than the risk of having unpaid for Macintosh's in living rooms all over the country. Apple is launching the test-drive scheme with a huge television and magazine advertising campaign and have taken the unprecedented step of buying out all the advertising space in the post US election issue of *Newsweek* magazine.

Apple's unique marketing gamble is obviously aimed at IBM, in an attempt to topple the growing perception that if a machine isn't IBM-compatible, it isn't worth having.

The success of Apple's scheme will depend largely on dealers, and how well they respond to being the brokers of credit-worthiness and how easily they can follow-up the test drive with a sale. After all, the existence of a test-drive scheme doesn't make the Mac any cheaper nor does it make it more IBM-compatible – two of the biggest arguments against Apple's pride and joy.

But IBM-compatibility or not, Apple is counting on the Macintosh technology to maintain the company's reputation as a reasonable alternative. To strengthen that idea, Apple is aggressively tackling the educational market as well. Apple claims a 50 per cent penetration *rate of the schools market in the* US and is actively pursuing the same strategy in Europe.

In order to get round the problem of the Mac's non-standardness (both in terms of programming and business operating systems), Apple is trying to promote the Mac as a tool for teaching pretty well every subject, but computer science. And the approach seems to be meeting with some success, with 100 Macs recently being sold to Nottingham University and 1000 going to Lund University in Sweden.

Within the educational market Apple's Macintosh's are sold on a variety of hefty discount schemes aimed at attracting students to Apple equipment in the same way as banks attract young patrons by offering them cheap services to opening first accounts. The hope is that by getting them young, college users will stick with Apple later in their working life.

But continued success in the education department will depend heavily on the development of a good base of educational software and on steering educators away from the idea that a school computer should be firstly a good computer for programming. The company will also be open to some criticism that it's training students to use machines and technology which are non-standard and operating in very much a different way *from the majority of business* machines they will be exposed to in the job marketplace.

In the US, Apple is heavily leaning on Ivy League universities to make the purchase of a Mac a primary requirement – to the extent that some students can now buy the machines for $1,000 (£800) or less on special educational purchase programs.

Software is the big difference between home and away micros

Q. What is the most important difference between a home computer and a professional computer?

A. On the processor side there is not much difference at all. Most home computers are almost as capable as the ones used in business machines and frequently, the "engine" doing the work is identical. However, for office use the quality of the keyboard is better and the filing capacity is larger and the screen quality may be enhanced.

There is a tendency to expect a professional machine to be rather more expandable than the average home computer, although the BBC micro has found favour with business users precisely because it forms a good basis for expanded *versions. The professional user* of a micro usually costs out a total package that includes several complete pieces of software.

After, say, two years of use the professional computer user has generally spent considerable *sums on software in addition to* the starting package. The home computer user tends to buy cheaper software which means that it has a more limited list of features. Home computer users who are contented with their lot generally write some software themselves, or adapt software acquired through a computer club or user group for nominal costs.

The answer is that the professional machine is used to keep track of the bank balance, while the home computer buff never bothers to do this because all spare cash is invested in home computing.

WORKSHOP

● This week Workshop looks at the difference between home and professional micros, alteratives to the expensive BBC computer and choosing between operating systems. HEDLEY VOYSEY will answer questions in this column on any aspect of computers in business or personal use. Write to Workshop, Computer Horizons, The Times, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

I am told that a computer used at home for my children should use BBC Basic because that is what is used by their school *computer. However, the BBC* Micro is rather expensive at nearly £400 – especially when expanded to use a disc drive. *Is* there a cheaper alternative.

If you believe all you are told then the cheaper machine to buy is the Acorn Electron – around £200 – which also runs BBC Basic. However, this machine suffers from limits on what it can do and how it can be expanded.

If you use a machine with a more restricted form of Basic then your children will have to cope with converting programs from one form to another if they want to swap with those using BBC Basic. It is also true that few youngsters avoid having to use some machine code programs from time to time.

In general, the educational hierarchy frowns on youngsters who addict themselves to machine code programming, but I doubt if the habit is worse than some of the food fads of the young.

As we expand our firm's *personal computer installations* (now approaching 20) I am advised we need to choose between three competing operating systems. In computer jargon these are labelled as PC-DOS, MS-DOS and some form of Unix. Is this a key decision?

It may well be a rather critical choice. Operationg systems clothe the naked machine and provide handy pockets for practical software which does the real work. If you do not have the right kind of pocket then your software choice can become unduly limited. PC-*DOS is specific to the IBM PC* while MS-DOS from Microsoft is more generally available. However, it is likely that some adapted form of Unix may be good value over the longer term. This would enable powerful multi-user machines to run the same kind of software as some of your personal computers.

You should realise that Unix suitable for commercial operations tends to be expensive in the resources it soaks up so that a combination of operting systems is likely to be the most practical answer for some time to come.

If I expand my BBC micro with a Torch Graduate will I obtain true IBM PC compatibility?

Not really, because the keyboard and display for the BBC micro are not precise twins of those used in the IBM PC. However, Torch Computers are to be congratulated on producing a very useful form of expanded BBC which does include hardware expansion slots able to accept IBM PC adapted devices: therefore, much of the software and hardware aimed at the booming IBM PC centred market will be usable.

IBM may be short of time

Continued from page 25

operating system, and concurrent DOS micro operating system, ICL had little to say about individual products. IBM announced word processing software that will be common to its PC, its medium systems and its mainframes. It also announced a range of communication software, supporting its document processing architectures.

The two sets of programs called displaywrite and personal services, will allow documents to be created on any system, drawing data from the others. And when completed the document can be sent to any other systems in the network.

ICL's announcement, despite being titled "Office Systems Statement of Direction", concentrated heavily on enhancements to existing hardware products, and the networking facilities to physically link them.

The real headache for ICL and IBM is the progress the mini computer suppliers have made in office automation. DG's CEO is generally acknowledged to be a good office automation product and supports IBM and ICL communications standards.

It has been suggested that IBM's announcements are like the announcement of the IBM cabling system, earlier this year, an attempt to keep customers faithful.

Like the office systems *products, the cabling system* will not be available for quite a long time, but may force the manufacturers to wait for IBM's lead.

The movement to OSI is aimed at reducing IBM's power to do this, as was the recent EEC settlement, which requires IBM to deliver mainframe products within four months of announcement, or at least to make full technical details available.

But it doesn't look as though office systems products, which are not based on the 370 principles, will be covered by the EEC accord.

It is possible that the recent IBM announcement could have stunted the potential independent office systems market in the short term. In the longer term IBM will have to deliver the systems, if it is to capitalize on its massive mainframe customer base.

Why the police are waiting for Holmes

By Dennis Freeman

The hunt for the *multiple-rapist* known as the Fox stirred memories of the Yorkshire Ripper case; but police are determined there will be no repetition of the mistakes made in the earlier investigation.

Police agree they had the evidence to pinpoint Peter *Sutcliffe* as a Ripper suspect long before he was arrested. But the facts were buried in roomfuls of index cards, filled out in a non-standard manner by detectives from several police forces.

Eight terminals

In the Fox case, not only was the evidence collected in a uniform way it was entered into one computer, a mini installed at Bedfordshire police headquarters in Dunstable. Initially it handled data from the Fox incidents in Thames Valley, Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire police jurisdictions.

Then, when the rapist apparently turned up in South Yorkshire, eight terminals were added to the incident room in Rotherham, connected to Dunstable by telephone line. Detectives from all four forces had access to the same data.

The use of computers in major investigations is relatively new.

Usually, it has taken a dramatic crime to spur each acquisition. For South Yorkshire it was the Laitner killings; for Scotland Yard, the Harrods bombing; while for the Bedfordshire police it was the Fox.

There are two competing software applications. Bedfordshire has chosen the Major Incident Computer Application *(MICA) developed by Bristol* firm Isis in co-operation with West Yorkshire police. The alternate system is BOS Software's AutoIndex.

The Home Office has officially recommended AutoIndex because it is a cheap, off-the-*shelf package which will serve* the police until its own major incident room system, Holmes, becomes available in a year or two. Burroughs and Trivector have capitalised on the Home Office endorsement to sell microputer systems running AutoIndex to over a dozen forces. A basic 5-terminal network costs £30,000 including software.

A Microdata minicomputer costs double that for the smallest system. Rental of the MICA softwear costs an add-*itional £1,850* a month. *It is* now in use in three police forces, not counting Dunstable, where it is on loan.

As one would expect from the price, MICA is more powerful than AutoIndex. Terminals can be added in any makeshift *incident room in as much time* as it takes to put in a telephone line. The program itself works by indexing every word in a witnesses statement. Suppose a "red raincoat" suddenly becomes significant in a murder inquiry. Detectives could instantly find all references to such a garment amongst thousands of entries.

AutoIndex, designed to deal with medium-sized equiries, can search for a maximum of thirty-five attributes, specified at the start of an investigation. Each file (ie statement) has eight lines of free text – which cannot be searched.

Despite its limitations, Burrough's spokesmen point out that AutoIndex is cheap and perfectly effective in most investigations. It is a good interim solution until the Home Office system is ready.

Interim solution

The government has belately acknowledged that MICA meets its 1983 guidelines, but only as an interim solution. Ultimately the Home Office intends all police forces to have the Holmes system to ensure compatability of data.

Isis, however, considers MICA to be a permanent system. "We are committed to upgrading MICA to meet the *Holmes specification,*" says Isis managing director Malcolm Redmond. But without Home Office approval Isis is finding it difficult to make serious inroads in the police market.

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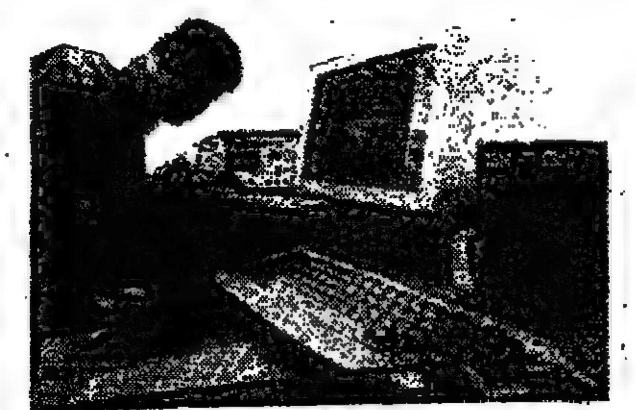
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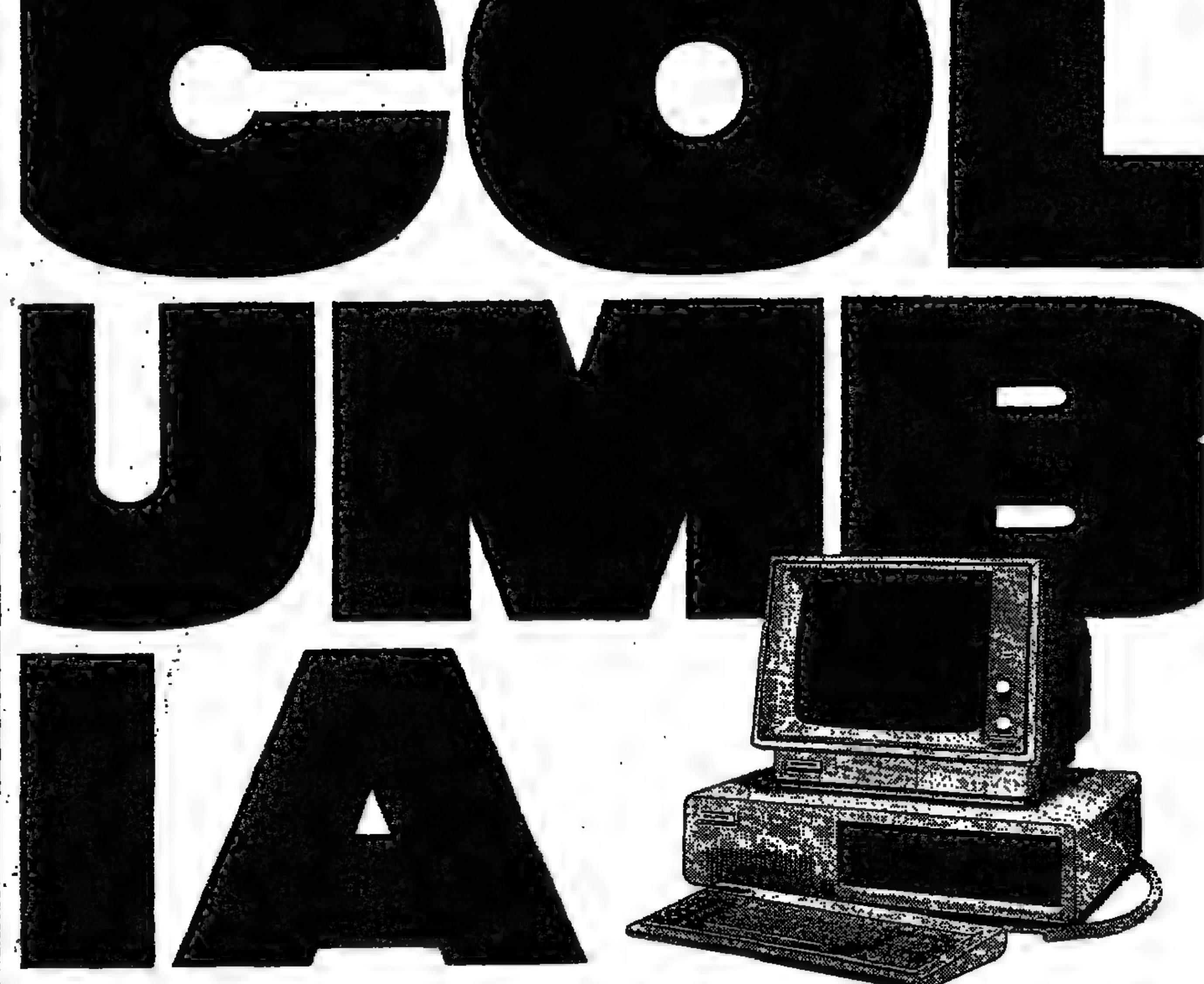
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Enter IBM with a juggling act for multi-users

By David Sanger

In the booming days of mainframe and minicomputers, users sat at terminals and shared the powers of a central brain. Then, because sharing was slow and cumbersome, came the personal computer: a single microprocessor serving a single master.

Now, personal computers have been installed by the thousand in corporate offices, often with more enthusiasm than planning. And the rush is on to find ways for these computers to share their files and programs at will, without losing the speed and flexibility that have made personal computers so attractive.

In fact, such multi-user systems have been on the market for several years, manufactured by small companies while IBM's latest personal computer the AT can support at least three – and ultimately 16 – users at one time.

The race is on to develop operating systems, mostly variations of the American Telephone and Telegraph Unix system, that will make a far more complex generation of microcomputers as easy to use as their older cousins.

Operating systems are most frequently likened to a police officer on traffic duty. The program that tells a computer to pick up a piece of data through this disc drive, route it through this processor and send it to that printer. On ordinary personal computers most users can ignore the operating system – it works silently in the background, except when a new word processing program is loaded in, for example, or when a backup copy of a diskette is made.

Operating systems are like underwear – people don't want to see them when they are is use.

Unfortunately, operating systems for multi-user computers are far more complex than for single-user machines, and more than a few have come to market half-dressed. Many versions of Unix – and scores of them have been developed by companies that have licensed the basic Unix technology – still require significant technical prowess on the part of the operator.

What makes the problem so complicated is that an effective multi-user operating system must allocate the scarce resource of the microprocessors time and power. While a single-user system receives one instruction at a time, machines like IBM's new AT juggle many at once.

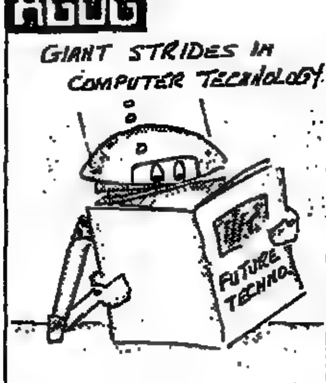
The trick is protecting each users file, and each users program from fouling up somebody using the computer at the same time.

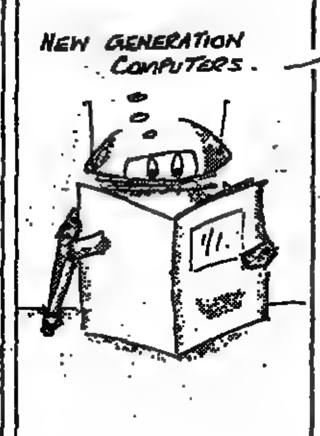
To accomplish the task the intel 80286 used in the PC/AT include features not found on the Intel 8088, used in other IBM machines. The newer chip can divide the computers memory system into segments.

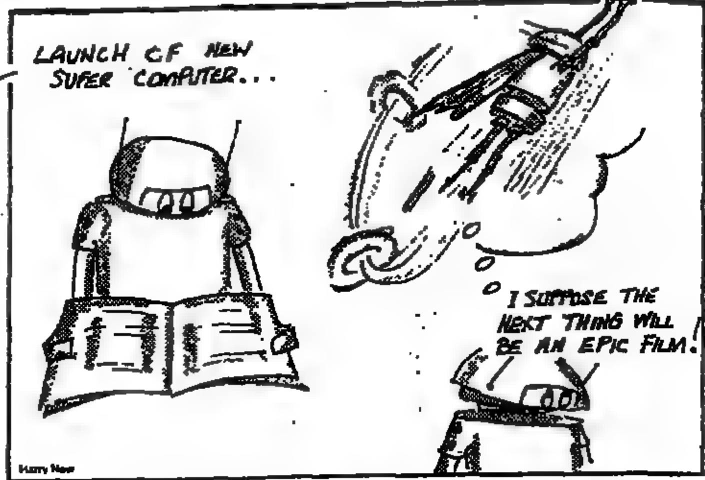
Redesigning the microprocessor was only part of the trick. Unix itself, which was originally designed to run on minicomputers like the Digital Equipment's Vax systems, had to be ported, or adapted, for use on a variety of machines, yielding a variety of different versions of Unix.

Now some order may emerge, however. IBM settled on one Unix derivative for its AT, marketed by Microsoft under the label Xenix, and many believe it has the best chance of emerging as the industry standard. Its main competition is Unix V, a new version of Unix released by ATT and the first that the telephone giant seems intent on marketing as a commercial product.

NY Times News Service







Suburban Tokyo supermarket becomes pilgrimage centre for enterprising retailers

Simon Scott Plummer, Tokyo



Unmanned transporters take stocks automatically to one of thirty points in this Tokyo store ready for staff to arrange the shelves the next morning.

A small supermarket in one of the many sprawling suburbs to the south west of Tokyo has become a centre of pilgrimage for people interested in the use of computers for retailing. Since it opened in October 1983 the Seiyu store in Nokendai has received about 9,000 visitors from the United States, Western Europe, Australia, China and South Korea as well as from within Japan.

The main focus of attention is a computerized unloading and stacking system developed by the Seibu group, Seiyu's parent company, with more than 25 Japanese electronic companies. Metal carts carrying groceries are automatically transferred from the delivery lorry to one of six different levels in the warehouse. After the shop has closed, a wheeled robot, a kind of unmanned forklift truck, takes the carts to any of thirty points within the store. By the time the staff return next morning the goods are in position ready to be rranged on the shelves.

Though the robot is of great interest to visitors, for shoppers the supermarket's main attractions are its cleanliness and the quality of its fresh food. Meat, fish, fruit and vegetables are prepared and packed in kitchens sterilized by the circulation of air which has been brought into repeated contact with water. This is designed to create an atmosphere one hundred times less germ and dust laden than normal.

The main piece of computerized machinery used by customers is an automatic ham slicer. A sensor picks up your presence as you stand in front of it and a synthesized female voice bids you welcome. It then asks you to press the appropriate buttons to choose the type of ham, the desired thickness and the number of slices. The machine cuts, packs, weighs and prices the meat in about thirty seconds.

Other innovations at Nokendai include an unmanned car parking system, which enables people holding the Seibu credit card to have the parking charge put on their account automatically, centrally controlled liquid crystal display panels on the shelves for showing the price of goods, particularly those which change frequently, and a calculator attached to each shopping trolley to let you know how much you are spending.

Automation helps staff

The capital cost of the supermarket, which has four hundred and ninety five square metres of shopping space, was one thousand million yen (about £2.3m) of which the equipment accounted for forty per cent. The machinery for transferring groceries from delivery lorry to warehouse was developed by Seibu with Applied Technology Research and Tone Manufacturing. Seibu's partner for the stacking system was Ishikawajima Harima Heavy Industries, and for the robot transporters, Daifuku Machinery. The air-conditioning and the robots are controlled by an NEC butics computer.

Mr Etsuji Kobayashi, of Seiyu said the number of people employed at the supermarket, 23 was the same as that for a normal shop of similar size. Automation meant that staff were more free to devote time to customers and to keep a close check o how items were selling.

In its first year of operation othe Nokendai supermarket earned about 900 million yen from merchandise – 220 million yen more than expected – and 300 million yen from consultancy fees and seelling hardware developed for the shop.

The Seibu groups plans to open another supermarket with some of the Nokendai features north of Tokyo this Friday and a department store in Tsukuba, north-east of Yokyo, next March.

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Send them to Coventry . . . with a purpose

By Geoffrey Ellis

Director of the MSC Geoffrey Holland (left) John Temple (centre) and Peter Lister, Leader of Coventry City Council, watch Youth Training Scheme trainee Malcolm Kackson at work.

As part of their avowed intention of "pump priming" the high technology area, the Manpower Services Commission has agreed on a funding of £1m to assist in the development of computer learning material.

The Coventry Computer Based Learning Project a mixture of teachers and computer experts headed by John Temple, will be developing a wide range of courseware for use in MSC training centres, using the BBC micro.

It is moving on from an earlier project, funded jointly by Coventry City Council and the MSC, which used a central mainframe and distributed terminals throughout the city, to enable 2,000 youngsters of differing abilities to gain a wide range of skills.

The data and experience built up in the earlier project has been re-cycled for use on the BBC machines, and programs can be custom made to specifications laid down by specialist teachers.

The director of the MSC, Mr Geoffrey Holland, places great store on such projects. They are cost effective, students can work at their own pace, and training can be standardised-all valuable attributes in maximising scarce funds. One of the most important factors in this method of learning, says Mr Holland, is the way that students gain a working knowledge of information technology, something they will find useful in their working life.

A wide range of packages are already available, including a comprehensive guide to butchering a side of lamb, especially for a catering course, a budgeting program for students moving from special education to the outside world, in which all of the everyday problems accepted by others, such as housekeeping, paying bills and savings, are graphically explained.

Coventry has twelve centres, each containing about eight micros, where youngsters on Youth Training Schemes gain specialized knowledge. But with the commitment of the city council, who are contributing an additional £800,000 over the two year period of the scheme, more are in the pipeline.

The courseware will be marketed through the MSC's Careers and Occupational Information Centre.

COMPUTER BRIEFING

Sharp idea

The portable Sharp PC5000, which uses the same 16-bit processor as the IBM PC, gets a powerful new applications package with the introduction of a new ROM cartridge. The ROM contains three programs, EasyWriter II word processor, EasyPlanner spreadsheet, and EasyCom for communications. There is a central menu, allowing single key selection to each section of the suite.

As the ROM based EasyWriter is compatible with some of the IBM PC versions of the same program, its portability, for the transfer of files, becomes greatly enhanced. Price is £430.

Electro box-office

A new electronic theatre box-office, available to customers of Prestel, has been launched by a London ticket agency, Edwards and Edwards. Us ng terminals either at home or n travel agencies, a custo ner can call up information on any one of over 52 productions, each s how with an individual page, sho wing theatre details, times of perf rmances and ticket availability. Usi ng a standard reponse frame, the customer then orders the tickets usi ng a credit card number and arranges to collect the tickets at the box office, or have them posted if time allows.

For the true jetsetter the productions in the system at present are based in theatres not only in London but in Stratford and New York.

Systolic first

Computer scientists at the University of Waterloo, Ontario, have built what they believe is the world's first working systolic loop supercomputer. The prototype machine, the Waterloop, uses 64 microprocesors connected in a loop that allows data to be automatically recycled in repetitive calculations. The computer's main application is expected to be in position for performing mathematical simulations of molecular motion for physics, biology and chemistry research, although other applications involving large amounts of data (such as weather forecasting) are also possible. Most currently available mainframe computers use only one large microprocessor.

It is also easier to write operating systems and applications software for Waterloop than for computers that use a single microprocessor, the group added. Meanwhile, the university's researchers are already working on a successor to Waterloop. One graduate student, Scott Darlington, is trying to add high-speed floating-point processors to the machine's central processing units to increase the computer's speed to 100 times faster than its current operation.

All-Electric Apple?

Electric Desk, a comparatively low-cost integrated software package for the IBM PC, has been launched in the UK by the Reading-based reflex distribution firm. The package costs £285, requires 256K of random access memory and includes word-processor, database, spreadsheet and communications applications. The programe uses a limited "windowing" facility which allows you to see two documents on-screen at once and offers a "background" memory facility which allows a large number of documents to be resident in the computer's memory and recalled immediately.

The package is only available for the IBM although Alpha Software – the American developer and manufacturer of Electric Desk – says it is considering a conversion of the UK Apricot computers. No date was given for the availability of such a converted product.

UK Events

COMPEC, Olympia, London, today until Friday
Schools Computer Fair, Pembroke Halls, Manchester, November 14-15
6809 Show, Royal Horticultural Halls, London SW1, November 17-18
Artificial Intelligence Seminar, Middlesex Poly, London, November 17-18
ZX Microfair, Alexandra Palace, London N22, November 17-18
Humberside Computerfair, Winter Gardens, Cleethorpes, November 18
Pen with Computer Club Exhibition, St Pauls Old School, Penzance, November 24
Intl Exposition for Technology Transfer, Metropole Hotel, Brighton, November 27-30
Electron & BBC Users' Show, New Horticultural Hall, Westminster, London SW1, December 6-9

Overseas Events

COMDEX, Las Vegas, USA, November 14-18
Videotex Europe Exhbn & Conf, Amsterdam, Holland, November 20-22
Computer China, Xiamen, China, November 25-December 1

Compiled by Personal Computer News

☆ PICK ☆ 4TH GENERATION LANGUAGE ☆
SEQUOIA SUPER MINI ☆ COMMS NETWORK ☆

A blue chip company in N.E. Surrey has embarked on a 5 year plan to provide interactive computing facilities to locations throughout the U.K. MICRODATA SEQUOIA 'super minis' are installed at 3 locations, linked by a Comms network. 4th Generation ALL is used to develop accounting applications. The following vacancies are available:

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PROJECT LEADER to £15,000
The Project Leader will take responsibility for teams of one or two staff on any project and be prepared to share in development work and not be restricted to administration. Responsibility for more than one project at a time is probable. A strong background in D.P. is required including responsibility for completion of two projects. Knowledge and experience of PICK/4th Generation languages would be an advantage.

ANALYST PROGRAMMER/PROGRAMMER to £12,000
A programmer and analyst programmer are required. Candidates should be ambitious and looking to gain 4th Generation experience. A knowledge of PICK would be an advantage.

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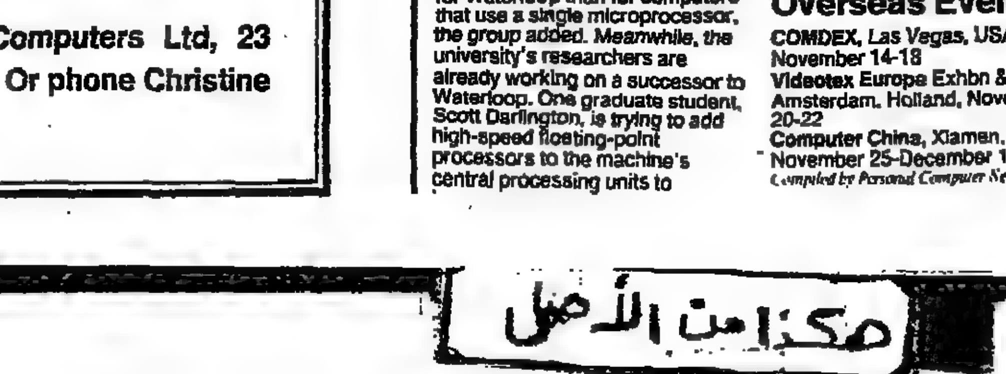
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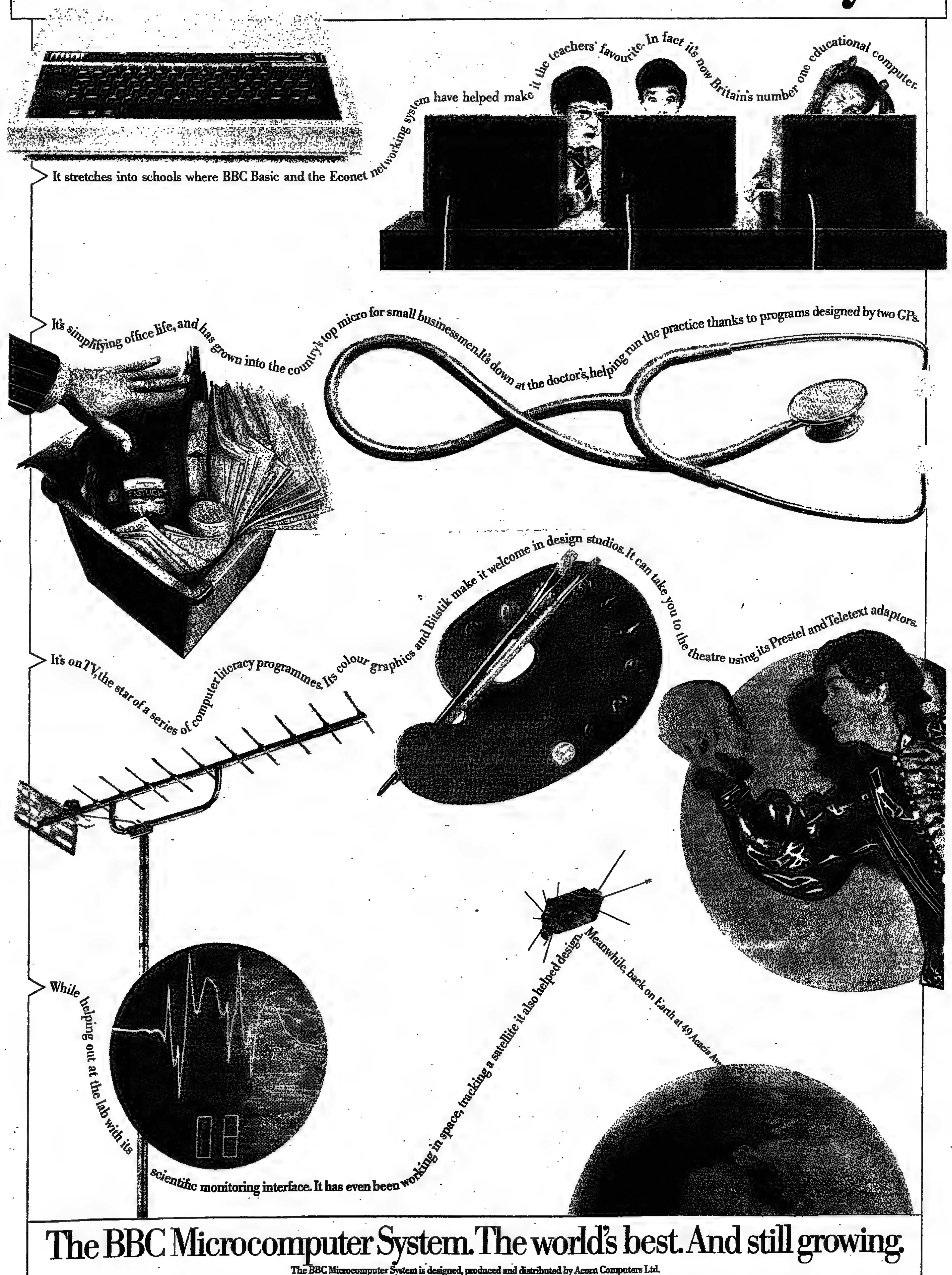
Write to Alan Wilson, Universal Computers Ltd, 23 Paradise Street, London, SE16 4QD. Or phone Christine Davies on 01-232 1155.



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The BBC Micro is only 16" long. But it stretches indefinitely.



FOOTBALL: HOME NATIONS PREPARE FOR IMPORTANT WORLD CUP ASSIGNMENT

Sports Commentary

David Miller

Not so long ago a prominent England batsman, earning no doubt about £20 for every single run he scored in a year, was asked by a wise old man if he had ever been taught anything useful in the game, as opposed to playing instinctively. The batsman eventually said he did not think so. "Most interesting" observed the wise old man. "You know, there was a man called Churchill, and he said that if you kept your ears open, you could learn something almost every day".

We are all, whatever the extent or lack of natural ability, to a degree the product of our opportunity and willingness to learn from those whose knowledge and experience is greater. At a time when the credibility of football is at risk in every country, it will be profitable for any player, coach, manager or director to digest the reflections of Ron Greenwood in his just-published *Yours Sincerely* (Collins Willow, £8.95). As he says in his final sentence after 236 absorbing pages: "It is a game, but it can be more than a game, it is what we choose to make it".

With Pelé, whom he quotes early on, Greenwood has always believed that football is, or ought to be, "a beautiful game", and whatever his own occasional frailties and admitted errors he is owed gratitude for an unswerving loyalty to this belief throughout a lifetime career with Brentford, Bradford, Chelsea and then as coach or manager with *Arsenal, West Ham,* England's under-23 team and ultimately the senior squad.

Eloquent testimony

His strength was his conviction, and the enduring loyalty of West Ham supporters over the years was an eloquent testimony to his practice of what he preached. Mind you, he did preach a bit. The jacket cover of his story, faithfully recorded by Bryon Butler, showing him with clasped hands and furrowed brow, needs only a mitre for the august aura of bishopric. Sadly, in the mounting physical cynicism of the Sixties, his was largely a voice in the wilderness.

His quiet sermons were an education, truly sincere. But back in the misty fifties before floodlights, when I was running out at the Saffrons for Eastbourne Town in the Corinthian League to the stirring anthem of Sussex by the Sea, Greenwood was down the road with United acquiring his first tentative touches as manager; each of us disciples of those legendary Hungarians. A few years on, and I was an aspiring journalist, an avid listener at those sweet sherry sessions in the same manager's office at Upton Park where Saturday post-mortems lingered until long after the pubs were open.

His under-23 spells around Europe, not to mention West Ham's Cup finals, confirmed the purity of his aims. Before the retirement in 1962 of Walter Winterbottom I was an eager advocate of his eligibility to guide England's ventures. Where might the game now be if the FA had turned to him before and not after the expedient era of Revie?

Private daydream

Greenwood frankly acknowledges the shortcomings of some of his relationships, as well as the many friendships, with such people as Bobby Moore – whom he greatly admired – and with Revie. He recounts how he was less than ecstatic when Revie congratulated him on West Ham's famous 7-0 trouncing of Leeds, and Revie would admit to him later, when England manager, how he had gone back into the Leeds dressing room and said "Don't you ever lose to that bloody man's team again".

The tale is full of insights. The terse seven-word telegram which offended Matt Busby after he had made a controversial attempt to buy Geoff Hurst. "Busby. Manchester United. Gornik. Poland. No. Greenwood."; Brian Clough's arrogant attempt to buy Moore and Brooking and his strangely brief involvement under Greenwood as England youth manager; Greenwood's private daydream of being manager of Yugoslavia in recognition of their remarkable, untapped depth of talent; the wierdly impersonal request of the Russians for physical statistics of Moore, Hurst and Peters after the 1966 World Cup, and his withering dismissal of fourth-rate managers.

He is adamant that television is killing the game, that spectators are the essence of the sport. He is fascinated with the imponderable of how many decisions a player has to make during a match, echoing Malcolm Allison's famous advice to the teenage Moore: "Always know, every moment, what you would do if you recieved the ball in the next few seconds".

Yet the book, not unnaturally, abounds with unanswered questions. Having given a measured analysis of Hoddle's strengths and weaknesses as a latter-day Haynes, Greenwood offers no explanation for playing him out of position on the left in the defeat by Norway in Olso.

There is no proper discussion of the influence of Don Howe as England coach, after the death of Bill Taylor, on the improved defensive qualities leading up to the World Cup in Spain. "We always aimed to attack" Greenwood says. There is no explanation of why, during 24 hours before the critical final match in Spain, he switched from having Keegan back in the team in training and suddenly selected Woodcock, when Coppell was unfit.

Perhaps these are unfairly intimate questions. Yet in the past nine World Cup competitions England have won only six matches abroad against top-flight opposition: Argentina ('62), Romania and Czechoslovakia ('70), Hungary ('81), France and Czechoslovakia ('82). Tomorrow England play in Istanbul. Greenwood claims that in Spain "we proved ourselves". There are those who would question that.

Draw in Turkey would be point dropped, Robson says

From Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent, Istanbul

Bobby Robson could never be accused of wild optimism, but he admitted yesterday that his England side should beat Turkey here in a World Cup qualifying tie tomorrow. "If we draw, I would consider that a point lost rather than gained," he said, "but our approach must not be one of complacency."

Robson pointed out that the Turks defeated both Austria and Northern Ireland in the European Championship last year. He proposed to use those victories as a more realistic guide to their true ability rather than their most recent result, a 2-1 defeat at home against Finland, the side overwhelmed 5-0 by England last month.

"The Finns were disturbed by what we did to them at Wembley and they were the better side here. Even after conceding a goal 20 minutes from the end, they played on rather than hung on, but I was assured that it was Turkey's Worst performance for some time."

The Turks in turn, are likely to have been stung by that opening disappointment and Robson deliberately took his squad for a lengthy training period in winds that were strong and cold. After the weekend's setback, it is some relief to report that there were no more injuries.

"The team were shocked when I told them about Hateley," Robson said. "There were a few gaping mouths. But they recovered, they are resilient and they all have a great regard for Withe." He was the architect of Aston Villa's heavy defeat of Manchester United a few weeks ago and he looked particularly keen and robust during practice.

Robson, who will announce his team this afternoon, will make no more than the two changes, enforced by the absence of Duxbury and Mariner. The No 2 shirt is more likely to be worn by Anderson, of Arsenal, than by Stevens, Tottenham Hotspur's versatile defender who replaced Duxbury there against Finland. "I have a choice between one authentic right back and one who can play there, one who is experienced and one who has had 45 *minutes there", Robson commented.*

"It was a nice time for Stevens to come on but, having said that, he performed very impressively. He might be of more use as a substitute."

Robson has already all but handed the No 9 shirt to Withe, who is now speaking in no more than a hoarse whisper after being kicked in the throat by Anderson on Saturday. That information disappointed Francis, who arrived with Wilkins from Italy while their colleagues were running around in Fenebahce's stadium. Wilkins confirmed that Hateley's *injury* was "a bad one, although the tackle was legitimate. Mark felt his kneecap go and then it clicked back into place. He got up took a couple of steps and then it went again. It's so sad because he has been in such good form for us at AC Milan."

He added that Withe is "always a good player to have in your side because he willingly takes the punishment up front. The trouble is we've got no replacement for Mark at Milan." Hateley must undergo an operation on his knee on Thursday and will be absent from his adopted club for between four and six weeks.

Bracewell suffers blow

Paul Bracewell, the Everton midfield player, limped out of training yesterday as the England under-21 squad prepared for today's match against Turkey in Bursa.

Bracewell, who suffered a "dead leg" after colliding with the Birmingham goalkeeper David Seaman hopes he will be fit to play.

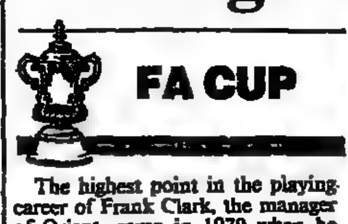
If he does the team will show six changes from the side who beat Finland 2-0 last month at Southampton, with Ian Butterworth, Chris Fairclough, Ian Snodin, Gary Lund and Wayne Fereday also winning first caps.

The England under-21 manager, Dave Sexton, is not worried by the wholesale changes which *have* been imposed by Senior selection and injuries. "The Turks will be in the same position," he said. "Our policy has not changed. Home or away we go out to attack as a team and defend as a team."

ENGLAND UNDER-21: D Seaman (Birmingham City), B Venison (Sunderland), P Parker (Fulham), I Butterworth (Coventry City), C Fairclough (Nottingham Forest), P Bracewell (Everton), or S McCall (Bradford), I Snodin (Doncaster), T Steven (Everton), G Lund (Grimsby), D Wallace (Southampton), W Fereday (QPR). Substitutes: B Mimms (Rotherham), A Cottee (West Ham), I Cranson (Ipswich), N Pickering (Sunderland).

Buckingham prepare to inherit the earth

Entering new world through the Orient



The highest point in the playing career of Frank Clark, the manager of Orient, came in 1979 when he helped Nottingham Forest win the European Cup. Gary Knibbs, the manager of Buckingham Town, who entertain Orient on Saturday in the first round of the FA Cup, never got beyond Northampton Town's reserve team.

The Cup's unique flavour comes from the way in which it brings together such extremes and, although Orient may not quite have their manager's pedigree, the third division is still a world apart from the United Counties League. Buckingham have never reached the first round of the Cup before and Saturday's game will be the biggest in their 101-year history.

Ford Meadow, Buckingham's ground, is a far cry from Orient's well-appointed Brisbane Road stadium. The river Ouse, which runs alongside the ground, may make far a picturesque setting.

The fround's capacity is 4,000 *(the club hope* to break their attendance record of 2,000), and are only 100 seats and because of the *poor floodlights Orient's request* for a 2.15 kick-off has been granted. If nature calls at half-time, the players *will have to share facilities* with the crowd.

Orient may also be in for some surprises on the pitch. *Buckingham* won the United Counties League by eight points last season, when they also won *three* cup competitions, and they are enjoying success again this season.

Much of the credit is given to Knibbs, who, after failing to make the grade at Northampton, spent 14 seasons, three of them as manager,



at *Wellingborough* Town, the Southern League club. He left for Buckingham two years ago and brought with him seven players and Frank Holman, his assistant manager. Four of the present side have had experience with League clubs: Goodeve (Luton Town, Brighton and Watford), Folds (Gillingham and Northampton), Kingston (Oxford United) and Liddle (Northampton).

Knibbs, a self-employed carpenter, said: "On paper we should't have much of a chance of beating Orient. As full-time professionals they can concentrate on football all day, whereas we have to get up at six in the morning, go to work and then fit in football when we can.

The biggest regret for Knibbs is that his latest signing is not available for Saturday's match. Wayne *Larkins, the Northampton*shire cricketer, has been scoring goals regularlysince joining *Buckingham* last *month but* in ineligible because he played in an earlier round for Wellingborough.

Paul Newman

Uneasy countenance: Scotland players with coach Alex Ferguson in training yesterday (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Travelling more in expectation

By Michael Rowbottom

The calamities that have befallen England's senior squad cannot help *but add an edge to the endeavours* of the England B team as they meet New Zealand at the City Ground tonight.

As the leading players falter and fall, their understudies step towards Mexico a little less in hope, a little more in expectation. Now is the time for Woods to convince Robson that his first-choice goalkeeper, Shilton, would be too old for the World Cup finals almost at 37, or for Stevens to show that he is a better prospect at full back than Anderson, *for for Blissett to press* his claim for a return to the top level.

Howard Wilkinson, the England B manager, will not need to labour the point that opportunities are beckoning. "Everyone expected Mariner or Hateley to be playing for England in Turkey. Now someone's chance has emerged," he said. "The World Cup is a very long programme, lots of things can change in two years. Geoff Hurst *never got into the side until just* before the 1966 finals."

Wilkinson has named a 13-man squad *for what will be England's* first B international since they lost 3-2 in Spain in March, 1981. The only doubt concerns Roberts, who has a groin strain. Mountfield is ready to take his place in central defence next to Martin. Davenport, on home ground along with Hodge, will probably link with Blissett up front.

"Our first priority is to win in the right way," Wilkinson said. "Our second is to use the side to provide as much information as possible for *Bobby Robson."*

New Zealand, whose side includes a journalist, a decorator, a trainee brewery manager and several salesmen, have managed only one win on their tour so far, 2-1 against Reading. They have lost to Newcastle United (3-0), Rangers (5-0), Leicester City (4-1) and Portsmouth (3-2).

Of the side who reached the 1978 World Cup finals, only two remain – Wooddin and Sumner, who both *scored in the 5-2 group match* defeat by Scotland. Their only full-time professional, Rufer, was not *released for the tour by his* club, FC Zurich.

They are managed by Allan Jones, formerly with Darlington and Blyth Spartans, and six of their squad of 16 were born in Britain. But England's aspiring men know they cannot afford to let their visitors feel too much at home tonight.

ENGLAND B: (From): C Woods (Norwich City), G Stevens (Everton), S McCall (Ipswich Town), G Roberts (Tottenham Hotspur), A Martin (West Ham), D Mountfield (Everton), S McMahon (Aston Villa), G Mabbutt (Tottenham Hotspur), N Callaghan (Watford), L Blissett (Watford), P Davenport (Nottingham Forest), S Hodge (Nottingham Forest), G Lineker (Leicester City). Substitutes: S Sutton (Nottingham Forest), C Gibson (Aston Villa), P Goddard (West Ham).

Scotland in set mood for Spain

Scotland held a strictly private training session at Hampden Park last night to perfect the set piece ploys which Jock Stein hopes will defeat Spain in tomorrow's vital World Cup qualifier.

Stein explained, "Games can be won and lost by the team who makes the most of set pieces, so we have built our own artificial *defensive* wall.

"Looking back to Spain's recent game against Wales, Spain were *under the cosh until Carasco* scored an exceptional goal from a free kick.

The Scottish squad was com*pleted yesterday with the arrival of* Graeme Souness, the captain, from Italy and winger Davie Cooper in time to participate in training. Souness had been in action with his club, Sampdoria, on Sunday. Cooper was granted an extra 24 hours leave of absence following a family bereavement.

Ian Stewart will play for Northern Ireland in tomorrow's World Cup game against *Finland in Belfast* unless his physical condition seriously worsens.

The QPR winger is still suffering from the mystery illness which put him out of action three weeks ago.

Stewart's fitness is manager Billy Bingham's major concern and the absence of Hamilton poses a problem in attack.

Bingham has opted against a replacemant for Hamilton in his squad, which indicates that Jimmy Quinn will make his World Cup debut.

Ian Rush called for a more adventurous Welsh approach as he prepared to revitalize his country's World Cup campaign. Rush returns alonside Mark Hughes as Wales launch a belated bid to reach the Mexico finals against Iceland at Cardiff tomorrow.

Rush was absent, after a cartilage operation, when Wales returned pointless – and goalless – from their opening *qualifying games in Iceland* and Spain.

Curtis has recovered from a weekend injury – like Rush and goalkeeper Neville Southall he missed training on Sunday. Southall, troubled by a niggling groin, has also declared himself fit.

Distant Danes thwart Piontek

WORLD FOOTBALL
Brian Glanville

The Republic of Ireland's feeble away record suggests they will get little change out of Denmark in Copenhagen tomorrow. Yet Sepp Piontek, the Danes' Polish manager, is not a bit happy with his situation or his team despite its panoply of stars.

"It isn't possible to play on Wednesday", he said. "My players come from all over Europe, they're tired, I don't know in what condition they're going to be, at the time I choose them; but above all, it's a problem to bring them back to the reality of the moment, to the international match. That's why for me, every fixture is a big question mark."

When Denmark recently, and surprisingly, lost 1-0 in Berne to to the much improved Swiss, they were still without three of their finest European Championship players, Simonsen (who may be back at the turn of the year,) Arnesen and Lerby. Frank Arnesen did play in Anderlecht's devastating 6-2 win over Fiorentina in Brussels last Wednesday in the UEFA Cup but, after a long absence he was the least impressive of a brilliant side.

Liam Brady, the Republic's *great strategist, at least had* the encouragement of laying on three goals in Internazionale's 4-0 win over *the* inconsistent Juventus on Sunday. Larl-Heinz Rummenigge scored twice, his first league goals of the season.

The result left Inter in fourth, with Verona staying top after winning 2-0 at Cremonese.

Pelligrini, the wealthy, self-made caterer who took over from Ivanoe Fraizzoli this year as Inter's president, has ridiculed Irish reports that Brady is to rejoin Arsenal. Certainly the suggestion that Inter want to get their former inside-left, the West German Hansi Muller, back from Como seems indicrous. Muller is yet again out with a *serious injury. His period at Inter* was a most unfruitful one.

Though Brady admits that he has been going through a bleak spell, Inter would not dream of letting him go in mid-season, or even committing him to transfer at the end of the season.

Among the other Danes picked against the Republic Michael Laudrup had the satisfaction of helping Lazio, the underdogs, hold Roma to a goalless draw in the Roman derby at the Olympic Stadium on Sunday. So Roma, though they got through the Cup Winners' Cup against Wrexham, have still to win a League game under the management of Sven-Goran Eriksson.

As for Naples, they struggle, even with Maradona. They too were held *to a goalless draw in a derby* game against Avellino at the huge Fuorigrotta Stadium, where nothing will go right, despite the 70,000 season ticket holders.

Marchesi, Naples' capable manager, whose job must be in jeopardy, told me recently in Latina that though the Italian League is "less ferocious" than the Spanish League, so that Maradona is kicked less, "there are more obstructions." An almost equal frustration for so brilliant a ball player.

The Cameroon scandal refuses to go away. Now a libel action has been initiated: not against the two Italian journalists who broke the story (one *of the strangest aspects of the case* is that no one has sued them) but *by* them: against FIFA's president, João Havelange.

Roberto Chiodi and Oliviero Beha are suing Havelange for what he is meant to have said about them when he recently came to Rome, and announced that there was no case to answer, so far as FIFA were concerned.

A separate concern for Beha is his investigation into the death last year of the UEFA president, Artemio Franchi, whose car turned a bend on a wet road outside Siena, and smashed into a lorry. Both he and *the lorry driver* were members of *contrade* (sectors which each run a horse in the Palio race) in Siena. *But, so, say the sceptics in Rome, is* everyone else in Siena.

The reign of Edu, Zico's brother, as manager of the Brazilian international team has been short and unhappy. It began when England beat Brazil last June in Rio, but has now been terminated. Back yet again comes Zagalo, who helped Brazil win the World Cups of 1958 and 1962 as player, that of 1970 as manager. *He also, more* dourly and less successfully, managed the 1974 World Cup side. *Since then, he has made a fortune in* Arabia.

Brian Glanville is Football Correspondent of *The Sunday Times*

OVERSEAS LEAGUE RESULTS

AUSTRIAN: SC Eisenstadt 5, Sturm Graz 2; Austria Vienna 6, FAV AC 0; SV Spittal 2, SSW Innsbruck 0; Austria Klagenfurt 2, Austria Salzburg 2; Voest Linz 1, Alpine Donawitz 0; GAK 2, Vienna 0. Admira Wacker v Lask and Wiener Sportclub Rapid postponed. Leading positions: 1, Austria Vienna, 20 pts; 2, Rapid, 18; 3, Wiener Sportclub, 14.

BELGIAN: Gent 2, Beveren 1; St Niklaas 0, Lokeren 0; Bruges 0, Anderlecht 0; FC Liège 7, KV Mechelen 0; Beerschot 1, Waregem 3; Kortrijk 1, Lierse 1; Seraing 3, Cercle Bruges 0; Racing Jet 2, Antwerp 2; Waterschei 1, Standard Liège 0. Leading positions: 1, Anderlecht, 22pts; 2, Waregem, 18pts; 3, FC Liegeois, 18pts.

CYPRIOT: Olympiakos 1, Apoel 0; Epa 1, Aradippou 1; Evagoras 0, Omonia 2; Paralimni 1, Salamina 1; Pezoporikos 0, Anorthosis 0; Ael 2, Apollon 2. Leading positions: 1, Omonia, 11 pts; 2, Anorthosis 9; 3 Epa, 7.

DUTCH: MVV Maastricht 3, Sparta Rotterdam 1; PEC Zwolle 1, Ajax Amsterdam 1; PSV Eindhoven 1, Fortuna Sittard 1; Feyenoord Rotterdam 2, Groningen 2; NAC Breda 2, Utrecht 0; Twente Enschede 1, Excelsior Rotterdam 0; Volendam 0, Den Bosch 1; Roda JC Kerkrade 0, GA Eagles Deventer 0; Haarlem 1, AZ'67 Alkmaar 1. Leading positions: 1, Ajax Amsterdam, 20 pts; 2, PSV Eindhoven, 19; 3, Feyenoord Rotterdam, 18.

EAST GERMAN: Dynamo Dresden 2, Dynamo Berlin 2; Lok Leipzig 2, Vorwaerts Frankfurt 1; Magdeburg 2, Wismut Aue 2; Hansa Rostock 1, Stahl Riesa 1; Rot-Weiss Erfurt 4, Chemie Leipzig 1; Stahl Brandenburg 0, Karl-Zeiss Jena 4; Karl-Marx-Stadt 5, Motor Suhl 0. Leading positions: 1, Dynamo Dresden, 17 pts; 2, Dynamo Berlin, 15; 3, Lok Leipzig, 15.

FRENCH: Nantes 1, Monaco 0; Brest 3, Laval 0; Bastia 3, Rouen 0; Tours 2, Sochaux 2; Auxerre 0, Lens 0; Lille 4, Nancy 0; Toulon 2, Toulouse 1; Bordeaux 1, Racing Paris 0; Metz 3, Marseilles 0. Leading positions: 1, Bordeaux, 28pts; 2, Nantes, 28; 3, Auxerre, 20.

GREEK: Panionios 0, Olympiakos 1; Panathinaikos 3, Ethnikos 1; Apollon Athens 2, Aris 1; Egaleo 1, Panachaiki 1; Apollon Kalamaries 0, PAOK 2; Iraklis 3, Doxa 1; Larissa 5, Pierikos 1; OFI 1, AEK 2. Leading positions: 1, PAOK, 11pts; 2, Olympiakos, 9; 3, Panionios, 9.

HUNGARIAN: Pecs 1 Debrecen 2; Budapest Honved 2 Eger 1; Ferencvaros 1 Csepel 1; Zalaegerszeg 1 Ujpest Dozsa 1; Tatabanya 0 Haladas 0; MTK VM 3 Raba Eto 1; Bekescsaba 0 Vasas 1; Videoton 1 Szeged 0. Lead positions: 1; Videotin, 17 pts; 2; Debrecen, 15; 3 Budapest Honved, 14.

ITALIAN: Cremonese 0, Verona 2; Fiorentina 1, Ascoli 1; Internazionale 4, Juventus 0; Napoli 0, Avellino 0; Roma o, Lazio 0; Sampdoria 1, Como 0; Torino 2, Milan 0; Udinese 2, Atalanta 0. Lead positions: 1, Verona, 14 pts; 2, Torino, 12; Sampdoria, 11.

POLISH: Slask Wroclaw 2, Wisla Krakow 1; Gornik Zabrze 2, Radomiak Radom 0; Legia Warsaw 1, Zaglebie Sosnowiec 0; Lks Lodz 0, Pogon Szczecin 0; Gornik Walbrzych 2, Ruch Chorzow 1; Motor Lublin 0, Lechia Gdansk 0; Baltyk Gdynia 0, Lech Poznan 1; Gks Katowice 1, Widzew Lodz 0. Leading positions: 1, Legia Warsaw, 19; 2, Gornik Zabrze, 17; 3, Lech Poznan, 17.

PORTUGUESE: No first division matches because of Portugal's World Cup tie against Sweden tomorrow.

ROMANIAN: Rapid Bucharest 2, Sportul Studentesc 4; Steaua Bucharest 1, Dynamo Bucharest 2; FC Arges Pitesti 0, Universitatea Craiova 2; Chimia Rimnicu Vilcea 2, FC Baia Mare 0; ASA Tirgu Mures 2 FGM Brasov 1; Corvinul Hunedoara 5, Politehnica Iasi 0; Politehnica Timisoara 2, Jiul Petrosani 0; FC Bihor 3, Gloria Buzau 1. Leading positions: 1, Dynamo, 20 pts; 2 Staua, 18; 3, Sportul Studentesc, 16.

SPANISH: No first division matches because of Spain's World Cup against Scotland tomorrow.

SWISS: St Gallen 4, Vevey 2; Neuchatel Xamax 2, Zug 1; Servette Geneva 4, Aarau 2; Lausanne 1, Basle 0; Lucerne 1, La Chaux-de-Fonds 1; Wettingen 1, Winterthur 1; Zurich 3, Young Boys Berne 1; Sion 3, Grasshoppers Zurich 0. Leading positions: 1, Servette Geneva, 19pts; 2, Aarau, 18; 3, Grasshoppers, 14.

TURKISH: No first division matches because of Turkey's World Cup tie against England tomorrow.

WEST GERMAN: Eintracht Frankfurt 7, Waldhof Mannheim 2; Karlsruhe 4, Arminia Bielefeld 0; Bayer Leverkusen 0, Werder Bremen 0; Schalke 4, Stuttgart 3; Hamburg 3, Cologne 1; Kaiserslautern 1, Eintracht Brunswick 0; Fortuna Düsseldorf 0, Borussia Dortmund 0; Bochum 1, Bayer Uerdingen 0. Borussia Mönchengladbach v Bayern Munich postponed. Leading positions: 1, Bayern Munich 18pts; 2, Kaiserslautern 15; 3, Werder Bremen 14.

Weymouth anger at camera ban

Millwall, the third division leaders, have banned their FA Cup opponents Weymouth from allowing television cameras into Saturday's first round match.

Weymouth of the Gola League, were prepared to let in cameras from the BBC and two independent stations, TVS and TSW, but Millwall have blocked the move. Chris Stedman, the Weymouth secretary, who has already upset Millwall by making tickets available to their fans, was angered by the veto. He said Millwall were worried that coverage would be centred on their fans.

"We told the FA about it and they said we must do what Millwall ask us. It is very disappointing because this is our big match of the season and we wanted television to be there." Weymouth have set a crowd limit of 5,500 at their tiny Recreation Ground.

● Gary Megson, bought for £165,000 by Nottingham Forest *four months ago from Sheffield* Wednesday wants to leave because he has not played in the first team. *Cardiff City have* expressed an interest in Bryn Gunn, the Forest full back who has lost his place to Gary M Mills.

● George McCluskey, Leeds United's Scottish forward has been *transfer-listed at his own request* signed from Celtic a year ago, he has not been able to command a regular first team place.

GOLF

Lyle gains biggest win of his career

Hawaii Reuter – Sandy Lyle scored the biggest victory of his career yesterday when he won the Kapalua PGA tournament here by eight strokes. The Scotsman returned brilliant six-under-par 65 in the high winds sweeping across the Kapalua Bay course on the island of Maui to finish on 266, eighteen strokes under par. He had six birdies in an almost flawless final round on his way to the 125,000 dollar first prize (£99,200).

"Ive never won a bigger tournament and the largest cheque I had ever won prior to this week was about 32,000 dollars at Lancome in France last month", said Lyle, whose pay day surpassed his European tour earnings for the year. Bernhard Langer, of West Germany finished with a 67 for 274 and second place. Craig Stadler of the United States was third on 276 while Greg Norman, of Australia, the defending champion, tied for *fourth place on 277 with Nick Faldo,* of Britain and Ben Crenshaw.

"This could open a few doors for *me in America," said Lyle,* who was invited to this select 44-man international field by tournament *director Mark Rolfing at the British* Open last July. Lyle had birdies at the three par-five holes, the first, sixth and tenth and sealed his victory with three more stating at the fifteenth hole.

BOXING

Magri bout incentive for Russell

By George Ace

The other half of Belfast's British boxing champions, Hugh Russell, puts his flyweight title on the line for the first time when he meets Danny Flynn, the Scottish champion, at the Ulster Hall tonight.

Perhaps more at stake than the British title is the future of boxing in Belfast without the magnetic appeal of Barry McGuigan. Stephen Eastwood, the promoter, says: "This is a costly *promotion* but at *least* we will get public reaction to what small hall promotions really mean *in terms of fans."*

Russell has twice beaten Flynn in amateur contests and if he wins again he will meet Charlie Magri. That should provide an added incentive to the Belfast southpaw.

Thumbs up for Coetzee bout

Johannesburg, (Reuter) – The World Boxing Association heavyweight champion, Gerrie Coetzee has sprained a thumb but his title defence against Greg Page, of the United States on December 1 will go ahead, a spokeswoman for the South African Boxing Board said yesterday.

Coetzee, who will be making the first defence of the title he won *almost 14 months ago,* has been ordered not to spar for a week.

Dr Clive Noble, medical officer for the South African Boxing Board of Control said: "He sustained a sprain at the base of the right thumb.

IN BRIEF

Weakened England call for Hall

Darren Hall, the 19-year-old nephew of fives times former national champion, Ray Stevens, *makes his England debut in the first* of a six match series against China in Leeds today (Richard Eaton *writes*).

Hall will take the place of the England number one Nick Yates, who is unwell, and the home team will also have to manage against the world's leading Badminton nation without Matin Dew, the European men's doubles champion, who has work commitments, and Nora Perry, who is injured.

SWIMMING: Sarah Hardcastle, who won two Olympic freestyle medals, competes in next month's European Cup in Norway, despite having her training programme severely interrupted by a knee operation and an ear infection.

TEAM: Men: 100m freestyle: D Lowe; 200m freestyle: P Howe; 400m freestyle: Howe, 1500m freestyle: D Stacey; 100m backstroke: G Binfield; 200m backstroke: Binfield; 100m *butterfly: D Williams; 200m butterfly: S Poulter;* 100m breaststroke: A Moorhouse; 200m breaststroke: Moorhouse; 200m individual medley: S Wilmott; 400m individual medley: Poulter– 4 x 100m freestyle relay: Lowe, R Lee, R Burrell, M Reynolds; 4 x 100m medley relay: to be announced.

Women: 100m freestyle: A Cripps; 200m freestyle: Cripps; 400m freestyle: S Hardcastle; 100m backstroke: C White; 200m backstroke: K Read; 100m butterfly: S Purvis; 200m butterfly: Purvis; 100m breaststroke: S Bowman; 200m breaststroke: S Parker; 200m individual medley: G Stanley; 400m individual medley: Stanley; 4 x 100m freestyle relay: Cripps, D Gore, C Jackson, A Jones; 4 x 100m medley relay: to be announced.

EQUESTRIANISM: Britain's showjumping team lost a jump-off to the United States in the Nation's Cup event at Toronto on Sunday after Tim Grubb, on Linky, and Nick Skelton, on Everest Arabeske, knocked down fences. Britain are now second in international team standings with 39 points, three points behind the United States.

FIXTURES AND FORECASTS — Paul Newman

FIRST DIVISION
1 Arsenal v QPR
X Aston Villa v Sthampton
X Chelsea v WBA
2 Coventry v Nottm F
1 Everton v Stoke
X Ipswich v Tottenham
X Leicester v Norwich
1 Manchester U v Luton
X Watford v Sheffield W
1 West Ham v Sunderland
Not on coupons: Newcastle v Liverpool (Sunday)

SECOND DIVISION
1 Barnsley v Shrewsbury
1 Cardiff v Carlisle
X Charlton v Birmingham
X Grimsby v Fulham
1 Leeds v Brighton
2 Middlesbro v Blackburn
1 Notts Co v Huddersfield
2 Oldham v Oxford
1 Portsmouth v C Palace
2 Sheffield U v Man C
1 Wolves v Wimbledon

FA CUP FIRST ROUND
2 Bangor v Tranmere
1 Camb U v Peterboro
2 Dagenham v Swindon
1 Darlington v Chester
1 Hartlepool v Derby
1 Hull v Bolton
2 Macclesfield v Port Vale
2 Mansfield v Rotherham
1 Newport v Aldershot
X Nuneaton v Scunthorpe
2 Preston v Bury
2 Rochdale v Doncaster
2 Southend v Colchester
2 Stockport v Walsall
X Wrexham v Wigan
Not on coupons: Barry v Reading; Blackpool v Altrincham; Bradford City v Tow Law; Brentford v Bishop's Stortford; Bristol Rovers v King's Lynn; Buckingham v Orient; Burton v Staines; Exeter v Enfield; Fisher v Bristol City; Frickley v Stalybridge; Gillingham v Windsor and Eton; Halifax v Goole; Harrow v Bournemouth; Hereford v Farnborough; Lincoln v Telford; Metropolitan Police v Dartford; Northampton v VS Rugby; Northwich v Crewe; Penrith v Burnley; Plymouth v Barnet; Swansea v Bognor Regis; Torquay v Yeovil; Weymouth v Millwall; Whitby v Chesterfield; York v Blue Star.

SCOTTISH PREMIER
1 Dumbarton v Hibernian
1 Dundee U v Morton
2 Hearts v Celtic
2 Rangers v Aberdeen
1 St Mirren v Dundee

SCOTTISH FIRST
1 Airdrie v Partick
1 Brechin v Hamilton
1 Clyde v Ayr
X Kilmarnock v Clydebank
X Meadowbank v East Fife
1 Motherwell v Falkirk
1 St Johnstone v Forfar

SCOTTISH SECOND
1 Alloa v Albion
X Arbroath v Queen's Pk
1 Berwick v Stirling
X Cowdenbeath v Dunfermline
2 East Stirling v Montrose
1 Raith v Stranraer
1 Stenhousemuir v Queen of S

TREBLE CHANCE (home teams): Aston Villa, Chelsea, Ipswich, Leicester, Watford, Charlton, Grimsby, Nuneaton, Wrexham, Meadowbank, Arbroath, Cowdenbeath.
BEST DRAWS: Aston Villa, Ipswich, Leicester, Watford, Arbroath.
AWAYS: Oxford, Rotherham, Doncaster, Walsall, Montrose.
HOMES: Everton, Manchester United, Barnsley, Wolves, Darlington, Hull, Newport, Dundee United, St Mirren, Airdrie, Alloa, Stenhousemuir.
FIXED ODDS: Homes: Everton, Manchester United, Darlington, Newport. Aways: Rotherham, Doncaster, Walsall. Draws: Chelsea, Ipswich, Grimsby.

FOR THE RECORD

RUGBY UNION

[illegible]

Stamford 6; Haileybury 0, Tonbridge 8; Hardye's 3, Milton Abbey 4; Hurstpierpoint 33, Caterham 3; Ipswich 14, St. Joseph's Ipswich 10; John Cleveland 3, North Leamington 12; John Fisher 13, St Benedict's, Ealing 0; Kelly 4, West Buckland 4; Kelvinside Academy 7, Loretto 14; King Edward VI, Southampton 38, Ryde, Isle of Wight 3; King's, Bruton 11, Wellington, Somerset 7; King's, Canterbury 10, Felsted 4; KCS Wimbledon 16, St Dunstan's 10; King's, Macclesfield 23, Stockport GS 20;

King's, Rochester 18, St George's, Gravesend 18; King's Worcester 6, King Edward's, Birmingham 3; Latymer Upper 6, Trinity, Croydon 6; London Oratory 58, Glyn 0; Lord Wandsworth 11, Churcher's 17; Lord Williams's, Thame 10, Desborough 3; Loughborough GS 20, Bedford Modern 4; Marple Hall 0, West Park GS 50; MCS Brackley 4, Old Bracklelans 28; Merchant Taylors', Northwood 0, Haberdashers' Aske's, Elstree 22; Millfield 10, Plymouth 6; Mill Hill 22, Berkhamsted 13; Monkton Coombe 22, Randcomb 13; Monmouth 38, Llandovery 0; Montgomery of Alamein 6, Embley Park 42; Newcastle RGS 44, George Heriot's 15; Norwich 21, Woodbridge 6; Old Swinford Hospital 11, Belmont Abbey 21; Oratory 9, Douai 6; Pangbourne 10, Eton 28; Princethorpe 0, Bablake 32.

Prior Park 39, Colston's 0; Queen Elizabeth's, Barnet 19, St Albans 7; Queen Mary's, Walsall 16, King Edward's, Stafford 6; Queen's, Taunton 6, Old Boys 15; Ratcliffe 12, Oakham 7; Reading GS 40, St Bartholomew's, Newbury 0; Rossall 7, Arnold 0; Rugby 11, St Edward's Oxford 6; Ruthin 4, Guildford RGS 43; Rydal 24, St Edward's, Liverpool 0; St Bees 17, Barnard Castle 7; St George's, Harpenden 0, Verulam 40; St George's, Weybridge 14, St John's, Leatherhead 4; St Joseph's, Blackheath 32, William Ellis 0; St Mary's, Sidcup 15, Colfe's 7; Sedbergh 3, Durham 3; Sherborne 9, Downside 0; Skinners 37, Tonbridge RFC Colts 0; Solihull 25, Wrekin 0; Stowe 13, Arundel 14; Taunton 25, Kingswood 15.

The Leys 27, Culford 6; Trent 18, Mount St Mary's 12; Wallington HS 50, Chiswick 3; Watford GS 3, High Wycombe RGS 25; Whitgift 7, Dulwich 18; Worcester RGS 17, Bristol GS 6; Worksop 9, Denstone 13; Wymondham 33, King's, Ely 3.

COUNTY 18 GROUP: Cornwall Schools 9, Gloucestershire Schools 18.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Premier division: Dundee Rockets 6, Cleveland Bombers 6; Fife Flyers 9, Durham Wasps 2; Ayr Bruins 12, Murrayfield Racers 18; Durham Wasps 10, Dundee Rockets 6; Whitley Warriors 3, Fife Flyers 10. First division: Crowtree Chiefs 10, Lee Valley Lions 6; Glasgow Dynamos 13, Bournemouth Stags 3; Altrincham Aces 9, Bournemouth Stags 6; Deeside Dragons 2, Lee Valley Lions 11; Solihull Barons 20, Richmond Flyers 0.

BLUECOL CUP: Southampton Vikings 2, Nottingham Panthers 7; Streatham Redskins 14, Peterboro Pirates 4.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Portland Trail Blazers 109, Golden State Warriors 97; Los Angeles Lakers 121, New Jersey Nets 111.

RACKETS

QUEEN'S CLUB: Noel Bruce Cup: semi-final round: Eton I (W R Boone and C T M Pugh) bt Tonbridge I (J Spurling and A Spurling) 15-4, 15-9, 15-8, 17-15. Harrow I (J A N Prenn and C J Hue Williams) bt Tonbridge II (R K M Gracey and M G M Smith) 15-9, 15-10, 16-17, 15-4, 15-6. Final: Eton I bt Harrow I 15-14, 8-15, 11-15, 15-7, 15-5, 18-17.

REAL TENNIS

LORD'S: MCC v Hardwick House (MCC names first): B S Theobalds bt P G Hopkins 6-4, 5-6, 6-3; T B Allen lost to N S Cobb 6-8, 6-3, 5-6; A C Spooner bt D Weston 3-6, 6-4, 6-5; B A Sharp bt G D Tanner 6-5, 3-6, 6-3; R M Raines lost to B N Miller 2-6, 3-6. MCC beat Hardwick House 3-2.

CRICKET

SHEFFIELD SHIELD (in Melbourne): Western Australia 389, Victoria 310 for 9 (G Richardson 80, P Hibbert 61; Clark 4-89) match drawn. (In Launceston): New South Wales 333 and 262 for 7 dec. Tasmania 15 and 93 for 1 (G Goodman 53). Match drawn.

GOLF

KAPALUA: Hawaii PGA tournament final scores: (US unless stated): 266: S Lyle (GB) 68, 64, 69, 65. 274: B Langer (WG) 70, 69, 68, 67. 276: C Stadler 62, 70, 72, 72. 277: N Faldo (GB) 71, 68, 71, 67; G Norman (Aus) 70, 69, 71, 67; B Crenshaw 67, 73, 69, 68. 279: D Watson (SA) 71, 65, 74, 69. 280: L Trevino 71, 67, 69, 73; J Mahaffey 72, 70, 70, 68; B Lietzke 71, 71, 70, 68. 281: A Bean 65, 71, 70, 75; B Gilder 70, 70, 71, 70.

CRICKET: AN UNHAPPY SPINNER TAKES HIS TURN AS GOWER'S PARTY BELATEDLY START INDIAN CAMPAIGN

Edmonds plays although he and England run into problems

From Richard Streeton, Bombay

England have picked Phil Edmonds for the first match of their Indian tour in Jaipur today on the principle that the left-arm spinner should find out straightaway whether he has overcome the problems with his run-up which plagued him on Saturday in Colombo. They have named 12 players, including Chris Cowdrey who has been nursing a groin strain, for the match against the Board President's XI.

Edmonds continued to struggle at first when the touring team practised at the Wankhede stadium yesterday but by the time the nets finished he seemed back to normal. Edmonds bowled for an extra half-hour at Robinson while the rest of the players worked at their fielding. David Gower, the England captain, said the tour selectors felt it was best for Edmonds to play. "His bowling problem was obviously something of a mental twitch. It is important to us and to him that the matter be solved", Gower said.

Cowdrey did some gentle bowling for the first time this tour at the nets and was anxious to get some match play. England will probably leave out either Lamb or Ellison just before the toss, depending on whether Cowdrey feels any reaction, and the local conditions. French, the deputy wicketkeeper, is included as Downton is likely to play in the next two matches before the first Test in Bombay on November 28.

Gower agreed that Robinson and Fowler seemed likely to form England's first wicket pair for the first Test following Martyn Moxon's return home when his father died. Moxon will rejoin the touring team after his father's funeral but will not have had much opportunity for cricket before the series starts.

It emerged yesterday that the tour regulation on over rates, stipulating that 80 overs a day must be bowled in the Test matches, will also apply to all first class matches during the tour. The intention, of course, is a worthy one, remembering that three years ago England and India barely averaged 13 an hour and at times less but, with dusk falling immediately after the close, nothing can be done if the target fails to be reached.

In Indian domestic matches they have been experimenting with a penalty clause which gives four bonus runs to the batting team for every over their opponents fall short. A recent Duleep Trophy tournament game was, in fact, decided by penalty runs but there is no suggestion that this system should be used on England's tour.

English balls incidentally will be used on this tour. These were brought them out from London – which is consoling in view of the time often wasted in India while the ball is changed. There were five changes of ball in 28 overs in one recent zonal match.

This will be only England's third visit to Jaipur, the famous "pink" walled city whose surrounding desert region used to be famous for its tiger shoots. They are a protected species nowadays but the city still draws tourists to see its palaces and it is also the major center for the cutting and polishing of precious and semi precious stones in India, particularly emeralds.

A young President's XI is finally expected to be led by Anshuman Gaekwad who, a year ago, made the slowest double century in cricket history when he batted 652 minutes (426 balls) against Pakistan in a Test match at Jullundur. Ashok Malhotra, another test batsman who made his debut against Fletcher's side three years ago, was first named as captain but was replaced this weekend by Mohinder Amarnath. The Indian board then found that Amarnath was currently on a visit to England.

Gaekwad, almost certainly Gavaskar's opening partner in the Test series, was brought in to give him an early look at the England bowling and he will also lead West Zone against England in Rajkot next week. Malhotra still plays today. He, and Kapil Dev, and other prominent figures in Indian life, have been fasting 12 hours a day recently in Chandigarh to help promote harmony and peace after Mrs Gandhi's assassination.

Gursharan Singh, who made a century against England at Poona three years ago, will also be trying to claim a Test place. Randhir Singh, a member of the 1982 Indian team to England, and Kulkarni are expected to share the new ball and Ashok Patel (off breaks) and Raghuram Bhat (left-arm) are promising spin bowlers.

● JAIPUR – England were delayed in arriving here for the three-day match against the President's XI because they could not get seats on the first flight from Bombay. They had to catch a flight which was not due in Jaipur until late last night (Reuter reports).

PRESIDENT'S XI: (from) *A D Gaekwad, A Malhotra, Padam Shastri, S Mudkavi, †Kiran More, R Kulkarni, Randhir Singh, Ashok Patel, R Bhat, Gusharan Singh, A Mitra, P Sunderan.

ENGLAND: (from) *D I Gower, R T Robinson, G Fowler, M W Gatting, A J Lamb, C S Cowdrey, V J Marks, R M Ellison, P H Edmonds, B N French, P J W Allott, N G Cowans.





Running into form: Seven wickets for Holding. Running out of time: Edmonds struggle to fit into stride

World record for West Indies

Perth (Reuter) – West Indies completed their humiliation of Australia in the first Test yesterday to rewrite the record books for successive Test victories. West Indies mopped up the five remaining Australian second-innings wickets before lunch to record a win by an innings and 112 runs. It was their ninth consecutive Test victory, one more than Warwick Armstrong's 1920-21 Australians.

A West Indian victory was inevitable after they dismissed Australia for 76 in their first innings on Sunday and the only question was how long Clive Lloyd's men would take yesterday.

The answer became clear when Marshall and Garner took two wickets each in the day's first 11 balls for only three runs. But the selectors were at least given something to cheer about when Lawson and Alderman added 59 for the last wicket before Holding, who was named man of the match for his bowling in the first innings, finished the game when he had Alderman caught for 23.

The result was further confirmation, if any were needed, of West Indies' pre-eminent role in world cricket and once again raised doubts about Hughes's suitability as Australian captain.

With the retirement of the great Australians, Greg Chappell, Marsh and Lillee, dominant personalities on and off the field, Hughes was expected to consolidate his position this season. His critics have been quick to pounce on the fact that Hughes succumbed to the hook shot in the Australian first innings after vowing not to play it again in Perth. His tactical acumen is also under question after West Indies recovered from 104 for five in the first innings to 416 all out.

Sydney (Reuter) – Australian newspapers savaged their cricketers yesterday for scoring only 76 in their first innings against West Indies, the lowest ever by an Australian team against the touring side. "It's not a Test, it's an unmitigated disaster", the *Australian* said in a front page headline.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* said: "For much of the time, the Australian batsmen backed away ... so much of their cricket was spiritless and unprofessional". According to *Age* the Australian performance was "abysmal, worthy of every word in the language that can describe imperfection and/or inability to cope with a stress situation".

Hughes defended his leadership in the post-match news conference and said his captaincy was not under threat. "To say that the result is disappointing is an understatement," Hughes said. "Our morale is not affected but we don't exactly have bubbling spirits."

Hughes justifiably pointed to the poor Australian catching which had helped let the West Indies off the hook and also criticized the quality of the Australian bowling. "There will be plenty of criticism – we will have to cop it and wear it well. Only hard work is the answer," he said.

The Australian players most under threat are the batsmen, Wessels and Yallop, who failed in both innings, and the fast bowler, Rackemann, who was a disappointment.

Lloyd, who looks likely to cap an outstanding career by leading West Indies to their first series win in Australia, was understandably supremely relaxed and confident. "we had the worst of the wicket and came up trumps," he said.

WEST INDIES: First Innings 416 (P J Dujon 139, H A Gomes 127, D L Haynes 56; T M Alderman 6 for 128, R M Hogg 4 for 101)

AUSTRALIA: First Innings 76 (M A Holding 6 for 21)

Second Innings

J Dyson b Marshall	30
K C Wessels c Lloyd b Garner	0
G M Wood c Richardson b Walsh	56
A R Border c Haynes b Marshall	6
*K J Hughes l-b-w b Marshall	37
G N Yallop c Haynes b Walsh	1
†W B Phillips c Dujon b Garner	16
G F Lawson not out	38
R M Hogg b Marshall	0
C G Rackemann b Garner	0
T M Alderman c Richardson b Holding	23
Extras (l-b 7, n-b 14)	21
Total	228

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–4, 2–64, 3–107, 4–107, 5–124, 6–168, 7–168, 8–168, 9–169, 10–228.

BOWLING: Garner 16-5-52-3; Marshall 21-4-69-4; Holding 11.3-1-53-1; Walsh 20-4-43-2; Gomes 1-0-1-0; Richards 1-0-4-0.

No-balls and wides debited to bowlers' analysis.

NSW call in Imran

Sydney (Reuter) – Imran Khan the former Pakistan captain, has been selected to play for New South Wales in their match against the West Indies here on Friday.

Imran has played only one match for the Sydney University club, scoring a half century and conceding 30 runs without claiming a wicket.

Imran has been troubled by a stress fracture of the shin which has prevented him from bowling at full pace for nearly two years

Sparkling Miandad leads the way

Peshawar (Reuter) – A sparkling undefeated 80 by Javed Miandad and four wickets by Zakir Khan, a fast bowler, were largely responsible for Pakistan's 46-run win over New Zealand in the first of three one-day internationals, at the Shahi Bagh stadium here yesterday.

Miandad led a spirited Pakistan rally after three wickets had fallen for 38, hitting two towering sixes and four fours as Pakistan took their total to 191 for five off 39 overs.

In the given two hours, 40 overs could not be completed and New Zealand were set the target of scoring 192 at the rate of 4.89 runs per over.

Zakir destroyed the New Zealand top-order batting with four for 19, which won him the man-of-the-match award.

The steady New Zealand medium-pacers restricted Pakistan to under three runs an over in the first 20 minutes before Miandad began to take control. He added 49 for the fourth wicket with Naveed Anjum and an undefeated 68 for the sixth wicket with Mudassar Nazar.

New Zealand's target was always going to be difficult on an increasingly helpful pitch and they got away to a bad start with five wickets falling for only 44 runs. Zakir captured the wickets of the Crowe brothers, each caught behind for eight. Paul McEwan and John Reid also fell cheaply and it was left to Jeremy Coney, the captain, and Ian Smith, the wicketkeeper, to inject some respectability into the scorecard.

Coney was eventually out for 23 and although Smith, a much improved batsman over the past year, stroked his way to a well-crafted 59 the game had slipped out of the reach of the touring team.

Coney, after inspecting the newly laid wicket, had asked Pakistan to bat upon winning the toss.

PAKISTAN

Saadat Ali c Cairns b Chatfield	1
Sajid Ali c J J Crowe b Cairns	16
*Zaheer Abbas l-b-w b Cairns	13
Javed Miandad not out	80
Naveed Anjum c M D Crowe b Stirling	29
Mansoor Elahi c Stirling b Snedden	15
Mudassar Nazar not out	17
Extras (b 2, l-b 8, w 8, n-b 2)	20
Total (5 wkt, 39 Overs)	191

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–27, 2–27, 3–38, 4–87, 5–123.

BOWLING: Stirling 8-0-32-1; Cairns 8-0-38-2; Chatfield 7-0-36-1; M D Crowe 8-0-37-0; Snedden 8-0-38-1.

NEW ZEALAND

J G Wright lbw b Elahi	5
J J Crowe c Dalpat b Zakir	8
M D Crowe c Dalpat b Zakir	8
P E McEwan l-b-w b Zakir	3
J F Reid c Miandad b Zakir	14
*J V Coney c and b Mudassar	23
†I D S Smith c Sajid b Mudassar	59
M C Snedden c Dalpat b Mudassar	1
B L Cairns c Zaheer b Tauseef	7
D A Stirling run out	2
E J Chatfield not out	1
Extras (l-b 4, w 7)	11
Total (36.2 overs)	145

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–19, 2–19, 3–22, 4–39, 5–44, 6–99, 7–103, 8–113, 9–142, 10–145.

BOWLING: Mansoor Elahi 8-1-27-1; Zakir Khan 8-2-19-4; Sarfraz Nawaz 4-1-18-0; Naveed Anjum 3-0-13-0; Tauseef Ahmed 7-0-30-1 Mudassar Nazar 6.2-0-34-3

No-balls and wides debited to bowler's analysis.

TENNIS

Lendl can wrap up £200,000 for an early Christmas

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Ivan Lendl, Yannick Noah and Mats Wilander, the post-Borg winners of the French of the French championship, are among the contenders for the richest first prize, about £155,000 in this week's European Champions' Championship in Antwerp. There are 24 competitors (eight have byes into the second round) and the total prize fund is about £623,000.

There is no other tournament in which so few players play so little tennis for so much money. Even the runner-up will win as much as the Wimbledon champion. The importance of the ECC, as it is known, does not correspond with its prize money status. But the organizers are certainly making an effort to round off the European season with an event of distinctive quality.

The ECC was inaugurated two years ago. The first two winners were Lendl and John McEnroe and the crowd figures were 85,000 in 1982 and 105,000 last year. The Royal Belgian Tennis Federation, together with the event's sponsors and promoters, have created a tournament that, once it has acquired the solid prestige based on tradition, should have exciting long-term benefits for the European game.

Most of the competitors qualify by winning a European Grand Prix tournament in the preceding 12 months. Consequently the BBC is an inducement for leading players to compete more in Europe and less in America. The qualifying system has much in common with that used in the Masters tournament, the annual climax of the international grand prix circuit. The EEC is, if you like, Europe's answer to the Masters.

The tournament director Pierre Darmon, also represents the promoters, the International Pro-Serv Organization. Darmon won more Davis Cup matches than any other Frenchman. In Britain he is particularly remembered and respected for winning five-set Davis Cup matches against Mike Sangster and Billy Knight at Bristol in 1964.

Darmon has long been an advocate of scattered big events, like this one, that take top class tennis to unfamiliar areas and allow leading players to escape from the monotonous uniformity of Grand Prix tournaments and the ranking computer's insatiable appetite for weekly data.

There are no ranking points at stake in Antwerp: just the lavishly rewarded pleasure of competing in a slickly organized tournament popular with players and public alike. Thank goodness for a tournament that breaks the pattern and has a character of its own.

The last eight should line up as follows: Lendl v Tomas Smid, Darmon Gomez v Joakim Nystrom, Henrik Sundstrom v Anders Jarryd, and Noah v Wilander. All except Noah and Smid are ranked in the top 10. It is on the cards that Lendl's combined winnings in a fortnight from Wembley and Antwerp in turn, will reach almost £200,000. For some people, Christmas comes early.

End of the line for Miss Langstaff

By Lewine Mair

Having progressed through two rounds of pre-qualifying the three of qualifying, Jane Langstaff, a part-time coach in Surrey, had to cancel all her lessons yesterday in order to play the second seeded Shelley Walpole in the first round of the LTA woman's event at Telford.

When the took the first set 6-3 against the three-times British junior hard court champion, it seemed that her pupils might be left in the lurch for a second successive day.

Showing all the patience needed in her coaching role, the 24-year-old Miss Langstaff, who has a somewhat abbreviated forehand swing, was returning all Miss Walpole's heavy topspin shots and running many of her opponents trips to the net by despatching some superbly angled passing shot.

However, mistakes gradually began to creep into her play and, after a fine recovery from 2-4 to 5-5 in the final set, she lost 3-6, 6-3, 7-5.

Miss Wapole was never at her best, but she deserved a deal of credit for the way in which she stayed calm enough to survive so difficult an encounter.

The first seed player to fall yesterday was the industrious Cathy Drury, of Lincolnshire. Mind you, hers was hardly an easy draw in that she was up against Patricia Hy, a 19-year-old from Hong Kong who was runner-up at junior Wimbledon last year and as high as 65 in world rankings. Her ranking has suffered since she started at university in the United States this year but, hardly surprisingly, her tennis is still relatively sharp. In every sense a pretty player, Miss Hy, who defeated Miss Drury 6-3, 6-3, has a lovely touch of mystery about her drop shots.

Clare Wood, winner of the British 16 and under grass court championships at Eastbourne this summer, did well to beat Denise Parnell, a game little player from Cheshire, 6-4, 7-5, while in another all-British clash, Sally Reeves, the fourth seed, won 3-6, 6-4, 6-4 against Suzie Mair, of Scotland.

Among the more interesting new players on this year's circuit is one Miss Marie Pinterova, of Czechoslovakia, who hits her ground shots right-handed, serves left-handed and *smashes* either way.

RESULTS: First round: C Wood (Sussex) bt D Parnell (Cheshire) 6-4, 7-5; C Lechler (WG) bt R Tomanova-Roth (Czech) 7-6, 6-2; G Dinu (WG) bt O Tsarbopolou (Gr) 6-2, 6-2; S Reeves (Kent) bt S Mair (East of Scotland) 3-6, 6-4, 6-4; P Hy (Hongkong) bt C Drury (Lincs) 6-3, 6-3; M van der Torre (Neth) bt I Crudo (Fr) 6-0, 6-2; C Leijten (Neth) bt S Jarrell (US) 6-0, 6-3; C Cueto (WG) bt E Lightbody (Wales) 6-2, 6-1; C Coles (Middlesex) bt K Moos (Neth) 7-6, 6-4; A Danforth (US) bt M Weber (Switz) 4-6, 6-2, 6-3; S Walpole (Surrey) bt J Langstaff (Surrey) 3-6, 6-3, 7-5.

●The Wimbledon referee, Alan Mills, will be in charge of the Davis Cup tennis final between Sweden and the United States in Gothenburg from December 16 to 18. The umpires, Peter Webster and George Grime, are also British.

RUGBY UNION

Australians hooked on the busy Lawton

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Four members of the Australian side who beat Ireland last Saturday appear against Ulster at Ravenhill tomorrow, among them Lawton, the hooker. He will have a busy week in the absence, through suspension, of McBain and the Argentine prop, Rodriguez, will be the stand-by hooker, though Roche, the flanker, has played at hooker in emergencies.

McBain becomes available in time for the match with Llanelli next Tuesday. Until then, no doubt, Lawton will soldier on; against Ulster he has the assistance of his international prop, McIntyre, together with two members of the senior three-quarter line, Lynagh and Burke.

Hawker leads the side from stand-off half, in the knowledge that Lynagh's place in the international side cannot be altogether secure if his place-kicking goes awry again. Before the game with Ireland he was striking the ball well even if his direction was sometimes at fault but at Lansdowne Road his timing let him down, leaving Australia with a greater mountain to climb than they would have wished.

No-one can accuse this party of lacking strength in depth, however. Gould and Campese, as well as Ella, are potential goalkickers while Lane and Black of the backs, Campbell and Codey of the forwards, are pressing for consideration against Wales. Lucky the party too that has Reynolds as second-choice No 8.

Referees, or the decisions made by referees – not always on the pitch – have become a contentious issue for the Australians. Two of their matches have been handled by Irishmen so far, Stephen Hilditch in the game with London and Dennis Templeton in the only defeat so far, against Cardiff. A third, Owen Doyle, who made his international bow at Cardiff last season in the game between Wales and Scotland, will handle the Australians' match with Wales on November 24 though the Irish official for the game with Scotland has yet to be decided.

The Welsh have added four players to their squad for that match, three of whom played in the B international with France last Saturday. Two locks, Collins (London Welsh) and Moseley (Pontypool), Morris, the South Wales Police flanker and Lee Jones, the fast-improving Pontypool centre, were due to take part in last night's squad training and the team to play Australia will be announced on Friday.

AUSTRALIANS (v Ulster): J Black; M Burke, T Lane, M Lynagh, P Grigg; M Hawker (capt), P Cox; S Pilecki, T Lawton, A McIntyre, W Calcraft, N Holt, W Campbell, D Codey, R Reynolds. Replacements: D Campese, R Henley, N Farr-Jones, S Williams, S Tuynman, C Roche.

Lawton: soldiering on

Oxford face a rising son

Oxford University, whose record this season does not make the happiest of reading, have been done few favours by the trustees who annually raise Major R. V. Stanley's team to play the Dark Blues (David Hands writes). The invitation team to play at Iffley Road on November 21 includes 13 internationals, among them Mexted, the New Zealand No 8, and Hayashi, the Japanese lock.

The appearance of Hayashi, who played against Wales last season, reflects the continuing match sponsorship of Yamaichi International (Europe) Ltd. The 24-year-old lock plays for Kobe Steel and has represented his country on 12 occasions; against Oxford he partners Lenihan, one of four Irishmen in the team.

Two of them will join Mexted in the back row, giving Stanley's considerable height in the lineout:

MAJOR R V STANLEY'S XV: A Irvine (Heriot's FP and Scotland, capt); M Finn (Cork Constitution and Ireland), S Halliday (Bath), J Salmon (Harlequins and New Zealand), R Baird (Kelso and Scotland); S Evans (Swansea), A Phillips (Cardiff and Wales), P Blakeway (Gloucester and England), D Spring (Blackrock College and Ireland), D Lenihan (Cork Constitution and Ireland), T Hayashi (Kobe Steel and Japan), M Gibson (Wanderers and Ireland), M Mexted (Counties and New Zealand).

BASKETBALL

Bontrager leads the way to top

By Robert Pryce

It was just another Saturday night for Kingston. Kingston Kings. Steve Bontrager brought the ball down court, sought vainly for an opening then, with three seconds left, sunk a turn-around jump shot from 25ft under pressure from two defenders, to beat Manchester Giants 106-104. Tom Becker, the Manchester coach, called it "pretty much a miracle shot".

For Kingston, though, it is becoming routine. They have won three out of their last four home games with three-point goals from Bontrager in the final seconds. And 25ft almost counts as point-blank range. Last time he scored from almost the full length of the court.

At 25, he is the National League's youngest and probably least experienced coach. Kingston have won 11 of the 13 games of his reign and are level on points with Walkers Crisps Leicester, the current league leaders.

Although he has been suffering from bronchitis, he played all 40 minutes of Saturday's game. For a spell just after half time, he took in urgent need of a rest, taking too many ill-judged shots and neglecting Dan Davis, who until then had been Kingston's most potent force.

In the first half Davis had exploited McNish's lack of defensive understanding with his new colleagues and Kingston led 53-38 at one stage before Manchester came back to lead 78-75. Efficient shooting by Gardner (25 points) and Moorhead (16) saw Manchester through an awkward period until *they fell to Bontrager's final fling.*

Leicester maintained their first division lead with a 96-89 win over Worthing Bears, who have been saved from extinction by £35,000-worth of sponsorship from Nissan. Vaughan led Leicester's scorers with 32 points, while Cunningham, a former Harlem Globetrotter, hit 29 for Worthing.

Bracknell Pirates maintained their unbeaten record with their most comfortable win of the season, 118-99 over the winless Home Spare Bolton Bees. Lawrence's 44 points were the highest score of the weekend and he was given strong support by two young English guards, Stiller and Anderson.

Sperrings Solent Stars regained some of their lustre with a 104-79 win over Sunderland Maestros. Watson, returning from injury, hit 26 points. Johnson, recently removed from the transfer list, added 20.

New horizons open up for skaters

Royal dressmaker could help Britons lift crown

Karen Barber, who expects to succeed Jayne Torvill as the female half of the British' ice dance champions, has aimed still higher than the Olympic champion in one respect. Not even the far-seeing Miss Torvill had the benefit of a royal dressmaker. But armed with a lucrative ITV sponsorship and generous Sports Aid Foundation grant, Miss Barber and her partner, Nicky Slater, went to the Emanuels for their costumes and the stunning effect, as that believe, will be seen when they are unveiled at Nottingham on Friday evening. Their outfits for the original set pattern (OSP) quick-step have already been field-tested and "very glam" they are according to Miss Barber.

The Emanuels are not the only source of distinguished support. The music for the free dance has been specially composed by Mike Batt, who included Watership Down's Bright Eyes' among his successes. The record of the music is to be released commercially on Friday, performed by the London Philharmonic Orchestra.

The couple still seem wide-eyed with wonder at what they were able to accomplish in four at the German skating headquarters at Oberstdorf, once a home from home for Torvill and Dean. Oberstdorf has three rinks under one roof, one of them with a mirror where they can track their movements across the whole width of the ice. It has, Slater says, "opened new horizons. We're grateful for what Richmond has been able to do for us, but there is nowhere in the world that can offer the same facilities as Oberstdorf. Unlike other rinks, it doesn't have to justify itself financially, so that at times we had a rink to ourselves."

They have taken seriously their responsibilities to so many people, not only to the Emanuels, Batt and Jimmy, their trainer, but also to an army of people in a second echelon who have beavered away for them behind the scenes. "We've put difficulty into our free programme that we could never have achieved had we not gone to Oberstdorf. Some of our moves are very challenging", Slater declares. His partner nods soulful agreement and adds: "There's this one particular move that's really scary, and every so often my bottle goes in practice. He calls me 'chicken.' I can't relax until we get past that bit in the programme."

Before going to Oberstdorf they had begun to despair of being able to put together a new free dance and OSP. They had the ideas but not proper opportunity to put them into practice. Skating from 10.30pm to perhaps 3am and beyond at Richmond gives them a risk to themselves, but the metabolism of the body rebels.

Three days after arriving in Oberstdorf they had completed their "very trippy" OSP and two minutes of their free dance. After two weeks they were running through the whole of their free as well as the OSP.

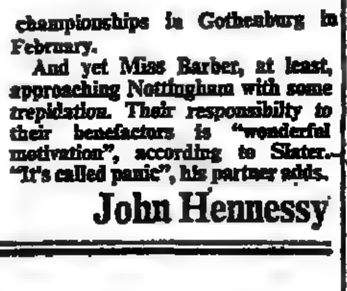
They once had the luxury of spending 45 minutes in front of the mirror on one single move, perfecting the matching of leg lines.

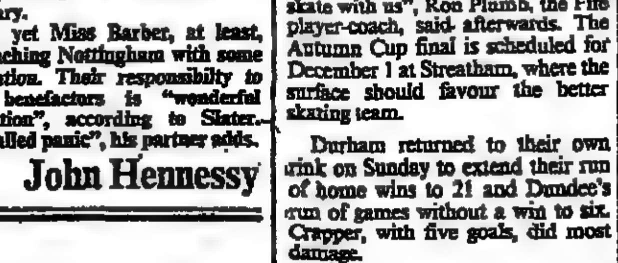
Their free dance is not mechanical, Slater maintains, "and it grows every time we do it". It will still not be ready by Friday, but they will be able to get in five more weeks of intensive training before European championships in Gothenburg in February.

And yet Miss Barber, at least, approaching Nottingham with some trepidation. Their responsibility to their benefactors is "wonderful motivation", according to Slater. "It's called panic", his partner adds.

John Hennessy







Barber and Slater: wide-eyed with wonder

ICE HOCKEY

Durham are given timely shock

By Robert Pryce

Durham Wasps will face Solihull Barons in the first leg of the English final of the Autumn Cup tomorrow night freed from the dangers of over confidence. According to Tom Smith, their rink manager, they were taught "a short, sharp lesson" on the dangers of complacency last-night, when they went down to their first defeat of the season.

No British team can afford to take Fife Flyers lightly. On Saturday the Kirkaldy team beat Durham 9–2 with seven goals from Danny Brown and on Sunday they won 10–3 in Whitley Bay *with eight goals from* Dave Stoyanovich. They now lead the British League, sponsored by Heineken, and are the Scottish qualifiers for the final of the Autumn Cup, sponsored by Bluecol.

In the close confines of their own rink, Durham are all but unbeatable, but on Kirkcaldye's wide open spaces they were caught out by Fife's speed and passing. Brown scored twice in the first 69 seconds and added a three goal burst in less than three minutes midway through the game.

"I don't think they can really skate with us", Ron Plumb, the Fife player-coach, said afterwards. The Autumn Cup final is scheduled for December 1 at Streatham, where the surface should favour the better skating team.

Durham returned to their own rink on Sunday to extend their run of home wins to 21 and Dundee's run of games without a win to six. Crapper, with five goals, did most damage.

After sacking their twin player chaches, Bruce and Brian Sims, Southhampton Vikings went down 7-2 at home to Nottingham Panthers. Luc Bonneville, their new Canadian wing signed on a month's trial from The Hague, scored both their goals. Doug Merkosky, a former Streatham centre, and Daniel St Jean, another Canadian, are expected to join the team this week.

MOTOR RALLYING

New Ford could be an outright winner

From John Blunsden, Milan

The car which is designed to take Ford back into the forefront of international rallying was unveiled in the Ghia styling studio in Italy yesterday on the eve of the Turin Motor Show. Despite the location of the announcement the RS200 is very much a British-inspired project, built to a brief laid down by Stuart Turner, director of European Motor Sports.

In order for the car to compete international under current Group B rules 200 examples of the car must first be built and it is expected that these will be offered for sale next year at a price of between £28,000 and £30,000 plus tax with a choice of road or rally specifications. Production could begin by next March and the car could be competing by mid-season.

Powered by a 1.8 litre turbo-charged Ford BDT 16-valve engine producing 230 brake horsepower, the RS200 features driver-selected two-wheel or four-wheel drive by the Ferguson system, and the suspension incorporate dual springs and shock absorbers at both front and rear.

Although no firm competition plans will be announced before the turn of the year, a two-car works team, based at Ford's competition headquarters in Chelmsford, may contest selected international events next season. Turner is expected to include at least one young driver in his team following some impressive discoveries from a series of rally schools conducted in various European countries during the past year.

Jackie Stewart, who has been assisting Ford in the United States with the development of their next generation production cars, has also been active in developing the road car version of the RS200. During a recent back-to-back test with some of the world's most exotic grand touring cars, the new Ford set an unofficial lap record for the test course.

The most expensive Ford ever to be offered on the United Kingdom market looks almost certain to become the most sought-after of all, for there is no question of the production run being extended beyond the mandatory 200 units.

Warner signs

Derbyshire have signed the seam bowler, Alan Warner, who was released by Worcestershire last month. He led the Worcestershire batting averages in 1983, but lost his first-team place during last season.

MOTOR RACING

Victory inclines Andretti back to Formula One

Mario Andretti is considering a return to Formula One following his victory in this year's Indy world series, the championship held in North America.

Andretti, driving a Lola car manufactured in Britain, won the title by finishing second in the last event of the 16-race series at Caesars' Palace, Las Vegas on Sunday. He only had to finish in the top 10 to ensure his fourth Indy championship.

The 1978 Formula One champion, now 44, won six of this season's races for his team, which is part-owned by the actor, Paul Newman.

Mike Thackwell, of Britain, finished twentieth in the Caesars' Palace race, which was won by Tom Sneva. who finished second overall. Al Unser, the 1983 champion looking for his first victory of the series, was put out of the race after skidding into a tyre wall while trying to pass Sneva.

Lola Cars Ltd, based in Huntingdon, are the first British manufacturers to win the Indy championship since McLaren in 1977. As a result they have received orders for 15 of their 1985 design, the T900, which with spares adds up to around £2m in export business.

Lola's export boom, page 19

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Kick-off 7.30, unless stated

'B' international

England v New Zealand (at Nottingham Forest FC)

UEFA Under-21 championship

Scotland v Spain (at Dundee FC)

Second division

Barnsley v Sheffield United

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Coventry City v Bradford City (7.0), Liverpool v Everton (7.0), Manchester United v Stoke City. Second division: Grimsby v Hull City, Leeds United v Burnley (7.0), Rotherham v Doncaster Rovers (7.0), Sunderland v Wolverhampton Wanderers, Wigan v Bolton Wanderers.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Brighton and Hove Albion v West Ham United (7.15), Fulham v Charlton Athletic (2.0), Queen's Park Rangers v Chelsea.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Carshalton Athletic v Dulwich Hamlet, Hitchin v Harlow, Leytonstone Ilford v Tooting and Mitcham. Second division south: Dorking v Petersfield. Second division north: Finchley v Hemel Hempstead, Harefield v Wolverton, Heybridge Swifts v Cheshunt, Marlow v Flackwell Heath. League Cup, second round: Aveley v Metropolitan Police, Barton Rovers v Epping, Billericay v Wycombe Wanderers, Epsom and Ewell v Windsor and Eton, Letchworth Garden City v Leatherhead, Lewes v Whyteleafe, Leyton-Wingate v Walthamstow Avenue, Maidenhead United v Bishop's Stortford, Stevenage Borough v Borehamwood, Wokingham v Kingstonian.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Morecambe v Oswestry.

MIDDLESEX SENIOR CUP: Second round: Feltham v Hendon; Staines v Hampton; Southall v Ruislip Manor; Wembley v Harrow Borough; Hillingdon Borough v Hounslow.

BERKS AND BUCKS SENIOR CUP: Second round: Aylesbury v Slough.

HERTS SENIOR CUP: First round: Hertford v Barnet.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Bill Dellow Cup: first round: Forest Green v Merthyr Tydfil, Stourbridge v Bridgnorth. Premier division: Gravesend v Chelmsford, Hastings v Fisher Athletic, Witney v Gloucester. Midland division: Coventry Sporting v Milton Keynes. Southern division: Chatham v Addlestone and Weybridge.

RUGBY UNION: Club matches: Leicester v Nottingham (7.15), Rosslyn Park v Exeter University. Hertford Cup: Cheshunt v Peterborough (at Hertford RFC).

BADMINTON: International: England v China

RACING: PROVIDEO FAILS TO STAY AS HARWOOD COLT SWEEPS THROUGH TO WIN AT HOLLYWOOD PARK

The Tsarevich for a winning start

By Mandarin

Hereford and Devon and Exeter rarely attract the cream of National Hunt talent, but three chasers out of the *top* drawer are in action at these unfashionable courses this afternoon. Observe need only *put in* a clear round to win the Magnetopulse Duchy of Cornwall Cup *at Devon (1.45) but* the clash of Gaye Chance and The Tsarevich in the Opella Tap Chase at *Hereford (2.0)* should be worth going a long way to see.

Gaye Chance, one of the outstanding staying hurdlers of recent years, has the class to go right to the top over fences, but as yet has failed to fulfil his potential over the larger obstacles.

Mercy Rimell's nine-year-old chased home Brown Chamberlin in the Hennessy Gold Cup 12 months ago, but then disappointed when a distant fourth to The Mighty Mac in the SGB Chase at Ascot. He was then shrewdly switched back to hurdles for a successful spring campaign which culminated in a victory in the Waterford Crystal Stayers' Hurdle.

Despite his class, Gaye Chance has yet to convince me he is happy over fences and, in receipt of 7lb **The Tsarevich** is preferred. Nick Henderson's eight-year-old won good handicaps at Ascot and Kempton (twice) last season, but ran probably his best race in defeat when dividing Fifty Dollars More and Little Bay in the Kennedy Construction Gold Cup at Cheltenham.

Henderson has his Lambourn string in good shape and is quite capable of producing his horses to win first time out as he showed with Destiny Bay at Newbury last week. With the other four runners carrying 25lb or more than their long handicap weights, the race is virtually a match and The Tsarevich is a confident choice *to make a winning start to the* season.

However Gaye Chance fares, Mrs Rimell seems unlikely to leave without a winner as *Western Rose has outstanding* claims in the Hugh Sumner Challenge Bowl (1.30). Although a *little long in the tooth* these days, Western Rose proved too good for the *subsequent winners*, Silent Echo and River Rhein, at Kempton Park last month and was far *from disgraced when third to* Little Bay and Kyoto at Ascot last time out.

County Player won on that same Ascot card and, if anything, has less to do in the Fownshope Handicap Hurdle (3.30). **Ragged Robin** second to Hypnotic, also at Ascot, has nothing of that calibre to contend with in the Malden Timber Hurdle Qualifier (2.30).

Lobach left his previous form way behind when beating last week's Cheltenham winner Church Warden, at Wincanton 12 days ago and is likely to be a warm order for the Lugg Novices' Hurdle (1.0). However, Toby Balding's six-year-old may be slightly flattered by that run

As Lonach's previous form is *nothing to write home about*, I intend to oppose him with **French Captain** who receives *10lb from his main rival.* French Captain won a "bumpers" race on yielding ground at *Leopardstown* in December 1982 and was having his first run since when chasing home *It's Tough* at Fontwell Park last month.

French Captain beat all except the super-fit Sausage in a 19-runner novice hurdle at Chepstow 10 days ago and, with the soft going now in his favour, Lady Herries's lightly raced eight-year-old is napped to gain his first hurdling success.

Meister, a fast-finishing third in the same race, can fulfil that promise in the second division *of the Scots Pine Novices'* Hurdle at Devon and Exeter.



The Tsarevich, three times a winner last season, will be fancied to beat his main rival, Gaye Chance, who has to concede 7lb, in today's Opella Tap Chase at Hereford

HEREFORD

GOING: soft.

1.0 LUGG NOVICE HURDLE (£832: 2m 4f) (18 runners)

1 0/00-01 LONACH (A Leather) G Balding 6-11-10 — R Linley
3 u/24431 PRINCESS HECATE (P Davis) P Davis 9-11-5 — P Nicholls
4 0-10 AL SANDRO (Mrs P Townley) P Pritchard 5-11-0 — P Dever 4
6 ASHCOMBE (Mrs T Bulgin) T Bulgin 5-11-0 — J Lovejoy
8 0/22 FRENCH CAPTAIN (Lavinia Duchess of Norfolk) Lady Herries 8-11-0 — M Kinane
12 JIMMINY QUICKIT (Ld Chelsea) T Forster 6-11-0 — H Davies
[illegible]

1983: Only For Love 4-11-0 P Scudamore (7-4 fav) D Nicholson 14 ran.

9-4 Lonach, 2 French Captain, 6 Jimminy Quickit, 8 Princess Hecate, 10 Texas Turkey.

FORM: LONACH (10-10) made all to beat Church Warden (11-3), winner since, by 6l at Wincanton (2m 6f hdle, £547, good to firm, Nov 1, 13 ran). PRINCESS HECATE (10-5 4l winner over Glitterati (10-5) at Towcester (2m 5f hdle, £548, firm, Oct 17, 3 ran). ASHCOMBE (10-5) had PARATROOP (11-5) back in 10th when 19½l 6th to Kouros (11-5) in NH flat race at Towcester (2m, £887, good to firm, Nov 3, 17 ran. FRENCH CAPTAIN (11-0) 6l 2nd to Sausage (11-5) at Chepstow (2m 4f hdle, £1,465, good, Nov 3, 19 ran). JIMMINY QUICKIT (11-7) 4l 2nd to Mr Quick (11-7) in NH flat race at Wetherby (2m, £738, good, May 28, 17 ran). ORYX MAJOR (11-0) 32l 6th to Tewridge (11-0) at Chepstow (2m hdle, £1,322, good, Nov 3, 12 ran). CASSIO LIL (10-10) 4½l 3rd to Tropical Mist (11-10) at Taunton (2m 1f hdle, £534, good to firm, Oct 25, 14 ran). CASTLE COR (10-7) 22½l 5th to Voyant (11-5) at Wolverhampton (2m hdle, £718, good, Oct 31, 14 ran).
Selection: LONACH.

Hereford selections

By Mandarin

1.0 FRENCH CAPTAIN (nap). 1.30 Western Rose. 2.0 The Tsarevich. 2.30 Ragged Robin. 3.0 Parish Rigged. 3.30 County Player.

By Michael Seely

1.30 Bright Oassis. 3.30 County Player.

1.30 HEREFORD HUGH SUMNER CHALLENGE BOWL (handicap chase: £1,665: 2m) (6)

1 20-2313 WESTERN ROSE (D) (J Curtis) Mrs M Rimell 12-11-10 — S Morshead
5 1p-p333 BRIGHT OASSIS (B) (Lt-Col E Phillips) K Bailey 8-10-13 — Mr T Thomson Jones
6 [illegible] JO COLOMBO (D) (B O'Brien) Mrs W Sykes 9-10-12 — P Scudamore
12 f03-424 GLEN MOY (D) (M Barraclough) M Barraclough 9-10-0 — NON-RUNNER
14 pfp/p03- POMPOSITY (CD) (J Smith) R J Smith 7-10-0 — –
15 4/2023 THE SURVEYOR (D) (Mrs M Power) R Hollinshead 8-10-0 — –

1983: Generous Bid 6-10-6 K Mooney (14-1) J Wright 9 ran.

4-5 Western Rose, 9-4 Bright Oassis, 11-2 Jo Colombo, 12 The Surveyor, 25 Pomposity.

FORM: WESTERN ROSE (10-10) 15l 3rd to Little Bay (12-3) at Ascot (2m ch, £7,245, good, Oct 31, 7 ran). BRIGHT OASSIS (11-10) 15l 3rd to Green Bramble (11-5) at Chepstow (2m 4f ch, £2,723, good, Nov 3, 12 ran). JO COLUMBO, pulled up behind W Six Times at Wolverhampton on last start in 1983-4. Earlier (12-7) 37l 3rd to Celtic Brew (10-13) at Bangor (2m 4f hdle, £2,085, good to soft, Oct 15, 7 ran). *GLEN MOY (10-10) 21½l 4th to River Rhein (11-6) at Chepstow (2m ch, £1,890,* good, Nov 3, 12 ran). POMPOSITY (10-12) 3½l 3rd to Brandy Fare (10-10) at Taunton (2m ch, £802, good to firm, Dec 1, 7 ran). THE SURVIVOR (10-0) 18l 3rd to Golden Friend (12-2) at Wolverhampton (2m ch, £1,609, good to firm, Oct 31, 6 ran).
Selection: BRIGHT OASSIS

2.0 OPELLA TAP CHASE (limited handicap: £1,228: 2m 4f) (6)

2 242f11- GAYE CHANCE (D) (Mrs M Curtis) Mrs M Rimell 9-11-7 — S Morshead
3 12112r- *THE TSAREVICH (D) (Mrs C Henty) N Henderson 8-11-0* — J White
5 210p4p/ ROYAL FRIEND (C) (G Hunt) J Thomas 10-10-7 — M Caswell 7
6 42110-8 DISHCLOTH (Lady S Brooke) Lady S Brooke 10-10-7 — J Bryan
7 4000p-0 STORMY SPRING (Miss J Tainton) Mrs S Tainton 7-10-7 — C Smith
10 1p-4020 *CHESTNUT PRINCE (T Morton)* T Morton 9-10-7 — –

1983: Bashful Lad 6-10-8 A Webber (15-8) M Oliver 5 ran.

11-10 Gaye Chance, 6-5 The Tsarevich, 12 Dishcloth, 16 Royal Friend, 33 others.

FORM: GAYE CHANCE, (11-10) beat Goldspun (11-10) at Cheltenham (3m 1f hdle). Earlier (11-10) 8l 2nd to *Brown Chamberlain (11-6) at Newbury (3m 2f ch, £14,375, good to firm, Nov 26, 1983, 12* ran). THE TSAREVICH (11-8) refused at the last behind Mister Donovan (10-10) at Newbury. Earlier (11-12) 2½l runner up to Forgive 'n' Forget (11-0) at Haydock (2m 4f ch, £11,842, good, Mar 3, 6 ran. DISHCLOTH, (10-8) 6th to River Rhein at Chepstow (2m ch). Earlier (10-8) beat *Chinrullah (10-13) by ½l at Bangor (2m 4f, £1,710, good to soft, Mar 28, 8 ran).*
Selection: THE TSAREVICH

2.30 MALDEN TIMBER NOVICE HURDLE (qualifier: £1,691: 2m) (15)

[illegible]

3.0 ALLENSMORE NOVICE CHASE (£1,240: 3m 1f) (13)

[illegible]

3.30 FOWNHOPE HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,440: 3m 1f) (17)

[illegible]

DEVON & EXETER

GOING: soft

12.45 SCOTS PINE NOVICE HURDLE (Div I: £561: 2m 1f) (18 runners)

1 2211 TROPICAL MIST (B) (D) (S Grinstead) D Elsworth 4-12-6 — P Holley 7
3 00 BEN'S ASSURANCE (Mrs H Harrison) D Barons 4-11-0 — Mr M Armytage 7
5 DOUBLE ENTERPRISE (J H Baker) J H Baker 6-11-0 — C Evans 7
[illegible]

1.15 SITKA SPRUCE NOVICE SELLING HURDLE (3-y-o: £483: 2m 1f) (18)

[illegible]

1.45 MAGNETOPULSE DUCHY OF CORNWALL CUP CHASE (£3,547: 2m 6f) (6)

[illegible]

2.15 TOTE FOUR-YEAR-OLD HURLDE (Handicap: £1,786: 2m 1f) (9)

2 102-0p0 SEAGRAM (Maincrest Ltd) D Barons 11-10 — J Frost
5 3-41122 KELLY'S BOY (CD) (Mrs M Peel) N Gaselee 11-0 — V McKevitt
9 2404-1 QUELLE FARCE (P Leeper) D Gandolfo 10-9 — P Barton
12 40p021 TOMMY TUDOR (J Higgins) K Bailey 10-8 (4 ex) — S Earle 7
13 242-21 END OF THE ROAD (B) (Winterbourne Construction) J King 10-4 (4 ex) — S Smith-Eccles
16 00-0421 OUR WHITE HART (B) (D) (Mrs B Short) N Vigors 10-0 (4 ex) — R Chapman 4
19 01040-0 INSPIRED (CD) (A Smart) W G Turner 10-0 — Jessica Turner 7
20 ppp0 TROPICAL RED (J Higgins) R Hodges 10-0 — L Bloomfield 4
21 00000f- SEVENTH SEASON (D Gillard) D Gillard 10-0 — R Millman

1983: Silver Wind 11-11 R Linley (5-1) Mrs M Rimell 9 ran.

15-8 End Of The Road, 11-4 Kelly's Boy, 7-2 Our White Hart, 5 Tommy Tudor, 12 Seagram, 15 others.

Devon selections

By Mandarin

12.45 Midnight Madness. 1.15 Ab Dabh. 1.45 Observe. 2.15 End Of The Road. 2.45 Memberson. 3.15 Meister.
Michael Seely's selection: 2.15 END OF THE ROAD (nap).

2.45 J H BAKER & SONS HANDICAP CHASE (£1,472: 3m 1f) (10)

3 2131-2p FREDWEL (D) (T Warner) P Bailey 9-11-7 — P Croucher 4
4 11402-0 VIRGIN SOLDIER (Major J Rubin) J Old 8-11-6 — G Bradley
7 331142- DARGAI (D) (Major J Urquhart) R Armytage 8-11-0 — A Webber
9 033-40p THE FLOORLAYER (Beauty Floors Ltd) J H Baker 6-10-5 — C Evans 7
10 1/upp-3 BAULKING BYWAY (Miss R Harper) Miss R Harper 9-10-2 — Miss R Harper 7
11 0u040-3 MEMBERSON (P Dufosee) P Dufosee 6-10-1 — R Dunwoody
12 uf043-4 NORTH LANE (G C Bisgrove Ltd) K Bishop 7-10-1 — P Richards
13 /p2p2p- FORT COURAGE (M Smale) T Hallett 9-10-0 — L Bloomfield 4
14 0-pp03f PRINCE BUSKINS (F Gorman) F Gorman 9-10-0 — J Frost
[illegible]

3.15 SCOTS PINE NOVICE HURDLE (Div II: £548: 2m 1f) (18)

[illegible]

Overtrump races to American triumph

Overtrump, trained in England by Guy Harwood and ridden by Greville Starkey, won the £32,000 Buckpasser Stakes (division two) at Hollywood Park, California on Sunday, by 2½l from Metronomic the mount of Chris McCarron, with Dan's Diablo (Angel Cordero jr) two lengths back in third. Provideo, the other English challenger ridden by Tony Ives, found the one mile trip too far and trailed in sixth of seven, beaten a total of 15 lengths.

Starkey rode a fine race on Overtrump. He kept Harwood's colt on the rails throughout, made up ground on the turn into the straight, and came through a narrow gap 300 yards out to win impressively.

Lester Piggott finished seventh of nine on Alleging in the first division of the Hollywood Derby over nine furlongs. The race went to Procida, the mount of Cash Asmussen, in a blanket finish. He won by a rapidly diminishing neck from the former Dermot Weld trained Executive Pride, with the French filly, Reine Mathilde, the same distance back in third and Dahar another neck back in fourth.

Darrel McHarque rode Foscarini, formerly trained in Ireland by Con Collins, to win the second division of the Derby by a head from Roving Minstrel. Pat Eddery rode Vincent O'Brien's Capture Him into fourth place, beaten just over two lengths.

Hollywood details

BUCKPASSER STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o: £32,108: 1m turf): 1, OVERTRUMP (G Starkey); 2, Metronomic (C McCarron); 3, Dan's Diablo (A Cordero). ALSO RAN: Smarten Up (4th), Carajas (5th), Provideo (6th), Geronimo J. 7 ran. 2½l, 2l, 3½l, 5l, 2l, 4l. G Harwood, in England. Pari-Mutuel (inc $2 stake): 12.20; pl (1-2) 7.00, 5.80; show (1-2-3) 4.00, 2.80, 3.00. 1min 35.2sec.

HOLLYWOOD DERBY (Div I: grade I: 3-y-o: £96,034: 1m 1f turf): 1, PROCIDA (C Asmussen); 2, Executive Pride (E Delahoussaye); 3, Reine Mathilde (F Head). ALSO RAN: Dahar (4th), Ocean View (5th), Sir Roland (6th), Alleging (7th), Appedis (8th), Treasured One. 9 ran. Nk, nk, nk, ½l, ¾l, 2½l, 1l. F Boutin, in France. Pari-Mutuel: 14.40; pl (1-2) 7.40, 9.40; show (1-2-3) 5.50, 4.00, 2.80. 1min 48.2sec.

HOLLYWOOD DERBY (Div 2: grade I: 3-y-o: £96,034: 1m 1f turf): 1, FOSCARINI (D McHargue); 2, Roving Minstrel (K Skinner); 3, Bean Bag (C McCarron). ALSO RAN: Capture Him (4th), Evzone (5th), Ends Well (6th), Vision (7th), Solidified (8th), Promontory (9th), Artichoke. 10 ran. Hd, hd, 2l, hd, ½l, nk, 1¾l, ½l, 1½l. L Anderson. Pari-Mutuel: 40.80; pl (1-2) 11.80, 3.40; show (1-2-3) 6.40, 2.80, 4.00.

Curley plans to apply for trainer's licence

Barney Curley, the Irishman who earlier this year raffled his mansion home in Co Westmeath, for £1.5m, went to 3,500 guineas yesterday to buy in his first Plumpton winner, Who's Driving. He then announced: "I'm about to apply to the Jockey Club for a licence to train.

"They turned me down for a permit some time ago, but that was because I had too many horses. I have a team of 12 and a three-year lease on my place at Newmarket. However, I also have my eye on another yard", he added.

Meanwhile Curley has a more pressing obstacle to overcome. Recently given a three-month jail sentence and a £100 fine in the Irish courts for allegedly breaking the law with his raffle, he is currently out on bail.

"I have to return to Ireland in about a fortnight when my appeal is being heard", Curley said.

Who's Driving won by 25 lengths to give his 18-year-old Irish amateur rider, Declan Murphy, success on his first ride at Plumpton. The gelding opened at 3-1 but drifted to 4-1 and Curley denied backing his winner. "Who'd bet on a nine-year-old maiden?" he said.

The winner is trained at Newmarket by David Thom, who was paying his first visit to the Sussex course for six years. Murphy left school a month ago to join Thom and was achieving his first win in England after 14 successes in his home country. "I walked the course beforehand and this was a good start", he said.

Another rider enjoying a winner on his first Plumpton visit – and also by 25 lengths – was Robert Earnshaw hero of so many Michael Dickinson-inspired triumphs. He teamed up successfully with David Gandolfo's Saffron's Daughter in the Simpson Piccadilly Novices' Chase.

● The Injured Jockeys' Fund and The Friends of St Francis Hospital Haywards Heath, each received cheques for £450 from the Plumpton Executive yesterday. The money represented owners' entry fees for the two charity races

Carlisle abandoned

The meeting at Carlisle yesterday was abandoned after torrential rain left the course waterlogged.

Plumpton results

1.00 (2m hdle) 1, TRUMPS (R Campbell, 5-2 fav); 2, War and Peace (R Rowell, 11-4); 3, Master (G Moore, 20-1). ALSO RAN: 7 Martial Commander, 8 Summons (4th), 9 Gold Of A Gunner (5th), 12 Susan's Sunset, 16 Mopsy Lovejoy, 20 Answer To Prayer, Shirley Crepella (6th), 33 Dark Mystique (pu), Jimmy Boy, Ulcombe, 50 Airborne Deal, Repayment (pu), Star Of Selford, Benhon Gold, Zarnina. 18 ran. ½l, 1l, nk, 4l. B Swift at Epsom. TOTE: £3.10. £2.70, £1.30, £2.60. DF: £4.70. CSF: £10.12.

1.30 (2m 4f chase) 1, TOM TAILOR (A Webber, 13-8 fav); 2, Bold Yeoman (P Nicholls, 2-1); 3, Nookie Bear (A Jones, 13-2). ALSO RAN: 5 Revolver (bd), 12 Hennessy House (f). 5 ran. 8l dist. R Armytage at East Ilsley. TOTE: £2.30. £1.30, £1.20, £1.90. CSF: £4.95.

2.00 (2m hdle) 1, EUROLINK BOY (A Wright, 11-2); 2, Asia Minor (S Smith Eccles, 10-11 fav); 3, Topari (R Dinwoody, 9-1). ALSO RAN: 10 Lucky Mistake, 12 Think On, Upper Note (4th), 14 Le Pearl (6th); 20 Charism (5th). 8 ran. 1l, 2l, 15l, ½l, 25l. Philip Mitchell at Epsom. TOTE: £5.00. £1.10, £1.10, £4.70. DF: £2.50. CSF: £10.39.

2.30 (3m 1f hdle) 1, SAFFRON'S DAUGHTER (R Earnshaw, 8-4 fav); 2, Show Me The Way (A Webb, 25-1); 3, Kingmon's Girl (R Rowell, 20-1). ALSO RAN: 11-4 Browthorn, 100-30 Miss Nessa (4th), 11 Commander Christy (pu), 50 Kraitus (pu). 7 ran. NR: Alumnus. 25l, 10l, 2l, 15l. D Gandolfo at Wantage. TOTE: £2.30; £1.10, £6.80. DF: 13.70. CSF: £26.95.

3.0 (2m chase) 1, WHO'S DRIVING (Mr D Murphy, 4-1); 2. Ernie's Keep (G Moore, 12-1); 3. Sock Dennis (G McCourt, 11-4 jt fav). ALSO RAN: 11-4 jt fav Doll Lars (4th), 11-2 Hanover Prince (5th), 8 Devil's Brig (6th), 14 Dubassoff Maid (f), 50 Kivac (pu). 8 ran. 25l, 3l, 1l, 12l, 30l. D Thom at Newmarket. TOTE: £5.90; £1.80, £2.80, £1.10. DF: £51.60. CSF: £43.34. Bought in for 3,500 guineas.

3.30 (2m hdle) 1, BEAT THE RETREAT (J Francome, 2-1 jt fav); 2, Russborough (R Rowell, 2-1 jt fav); 3, Just Blake (R Campbell, 7-1). ALSO RAN: 6 Tha (6th), 16 Ask John, The Bosuman (4th)20 Apron Blue, Dowagian, Piccard, 25 Chezzy Girl, Ferndale Lad, Sue Helen, True Prophet, 33 Bassett Girl (5th), Caroline Ranger, Kinz (f), Moober Star, Queensbury Liz. 18 ran. 4l, 20l, 8l, 6l, 8l. J Jenkins at Epsom. TOTE: £3.10; £1.10, £1.70, £2.90. DF: £3.80. CSF: £7.43. Placepot: £8.70.

Course specialists

HEREFORD

TRAINERS: Mrs M Rimell, 12 winners from 56 runners, 21.4%; K Bailey, 10 from 64, 15.6%; D Nicholson, 7 from 54, 13.0%.

DEVON

TRAINERS: F Winter, 13 from 27, 48.1%; D Elsworth, 12 from 35, 34.3%; M Pipe, 31 from 169, 18.3%.

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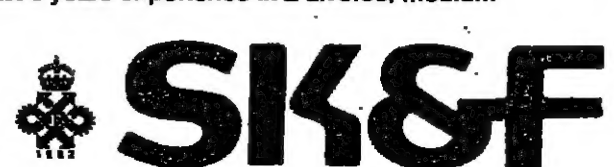
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Applications in writing only stating full relevant details including age and current salary to the Group Personnel Officer, CEGB, Sudbury House, 15 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7AU by 23 November 1984.

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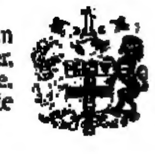
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THEATRES

هكذا من الأصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 6.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.33. Plus recipes and cookery hints from Glynn Christian and gardening advice from Alan Titchmarsh.

9.00 **Lyn Marshall's Everyday Yoga.** The second lesson in the series of exercise to tone the body (r) 9.10 **Mastermind,** presented by Magnus Magnusson. Joseph Angel's specialist subject is Austrian Hapsburgs, 1740 to 1792; Michael Davison answers questions on the coastline of Great Britain; Richard Joby on the Great Eastern Railway 1862 to 1922; and Margot Stewart on the life of the Duke of Windsor (r). 9.45 **Ceefax.** 10.30 **Play School** (r). 10.50 **Ceefax.**

12.30 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Ian McCaskill. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles).

1.00 **Pebble Mill at One,** away from the foyer, for a day in the Brecon Beacons. Among the guests, extolling the delights of the area, are George Melly and Jeremy Sandford. 1.45 **Hokey Cokey.** For the very young. 2.00 **Under Sail.** In praise of Brown Boats and Wherries.

2.15 **Film: Government Girl*** (1943) starring Olivia de Havilland and Sonny Tufts. Office comedy about a secretary and her boss fighting bureaucracy in wartime Washington. Directed by Dudley Nichols. 3.48 Regional news.

3.50 **Play School,** presented by Liz Watts. 4.10 **Wacky Races.** Cartoon series (r). 4.20 **Jackanory.** Peter Davison reads part two of The Sheep-Pig. 4.35 **Captain Caveman.** A new series of Iron Age cartoons. 4.45 **So You Want to Be Top,** presented by Gary Wilmot and Leni Harper. Survival course for class creeps. 5.00 **John Craven's Newsround.**

5.10 **Star Trek.** The starship Enterprise and its crew are earmarked as victims in a computerised war that has lasted 500 years (r). 5.58 Weather.

6.00 **News** with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell.

6.30 **London Plus.**

6.55 **The District Nurse.** Part five and 'Tic-Toc' Davies tries to take advantage of Megan's bedside manner. (Ceefax).

7.25 **That's Family Life** presented by Esther Rantzen with Dr Richard Smith. Coping with physically handicapped young children is one of this evening's subjects.

8.10 **Cagney and Lacey.** A suspicious suicide leads to a rather sordid case of a father sexually assaulting his daughter.

9.00 **News** with John Humphrys.

9.25 **Play: Terra Nova,** by Ted Tally and adapted by John Bruce. A dramatic reconstruction of the final stages of Scott's expedition to the South Pole in 1912. (see Choice).

11.00 **The Other Half.** A profile of champion jump jockey John Francome and his wife, Miriam (r).

11.28 **News headlines.**

11.30 **Claire Rayner's Casebook.** Suicide among the young is tonight's subject and Miss Rayner talks to one young man who tried to end his life with a drug overdose.

11.56 **Weather.**

TV-am

6.25 **Good Morning Britain,** *presented by Anne Diamond* and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.39 and 7.37; guest, Ken Dodd, from 6.45; exercises at 6.46 and 9.20; the day's anniversaries at 6.51; Popeye cartoon at 7.22; pop videos at 7.54; Jeni Barnett's postbag at 8.15; video report at 8.34; cooking with Rustie Lee at 9.06.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 **Thames news headlines.** 9.30 **For Schools:** The Baptist and Roman Catholic faiths. 9.47 Sikh and Christian worship at home and in the community. 10.04 Keeping warm. 10.21 Biology. 10.38 The needs of handicapped children. 11.02 Learning to read with Basil Brush. 11.15 Moving to a new home. 11.32 Things that frighten. 11.49 Making and playing steel band instruments.

12.00 **Thomas the Tank Engine and Friends.** Ringo Starr with another of the Rev Awdry's tales. 12.10 **Rainbow.** Learning with puppets (r). 12.30 **The Sullivans.** Drama serial about an Australian family during the Second World War.

1.00 *News at One* with Leonard Parking 1.20 **Thames News** from Robin Houston. 1.30 *Jemima Shore Investigates* the murder of Chloe and acquires a cat. (r).

2.30 **Daytime.** Sarah Kennedy *chairs a studio discussion* on a matter of topical importance. 3.00 **Take the High Road.** Drama among the residents of the Scottish highland estate of Glendarroch. 3.25 **Thames News headlines.** 3.30 **The Young Doctors.**

4.00 **Thomas the Tank Engine and Friends.** A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 **Rub a Dub Dub.** A musical version of the nursery rhyme, Little Polly Parrot.

4.20 **On Safari** with Christopher Biggins and his guests, Kim Goody and Mick Robertson. 4.45 **CBTV.** News, views and interviews. 5.15 **Emmerdale Farm.**

5.45 **News.** 6.00 **Thames news.**

6.20 **Help!** Viv Taylor Gee with news of Age Concern's "Get Together" campaign.

6.30 **Crossroads.**

6.55 **Reporting London** presented by Michael Barratt. A packed programme includes an investigation into the problem of children who disappear in the capital; into what happens to redundant churches; and a discussion on the question of Sunday trading.

7.30 **Give Us a Clue.** Celebrity mime game chaired by Michael Parkinson. Una Stubbs leads Jane Asher, Floella Benjamin and Judy Loe; Lionel Blair's team is Les Dennis, Dustin Gee and Jon Pertwee.

8.00 **Des O'Connor Tonight.** Among the entertainer's guests tonight is Andy Williams.

9.00 **The Bill.** Life at the Sun Hill police station in London's East End continues with an investigation into the life and death of a young woman who came to London to find fame and fortune (Oracle).

10.00 **News at Ten.**

10.30 **Too Long a Sacrifice.** The title, taken from a poem by Yeats, sums up the majority of Northern Irelanders views of the seemingly endless "troubles". This documentary is about the ordinary people who live in the co Derry countryside. (see Choice).

12.05 **Poor Billy Render.** Why was he sprung from prison to end up a murder victim floating in the Thames?

12.30 **Night Thoughts.**

Michael N. Harbour in Terra Nova (BBC 1, 9.25 pm)

CHOICE

● **TERRA NOVA** (BBC 1, 9.25pm). Ted Tally's play about Scott of the Antarctic, takes its title from the ship that took the explorers to their tragic appointment in the polar wastes. But the title could also be read as a statement of the intention of the play itself because, characteristically in an age that is producing a crop of revisionists, Mr Tally has explored new landscapes in Scott's life as well as redefined the more familiar features. Scott's patriotism and courage represent the one pole that most writers about Scott have safely reached, and they are duly noted in Mr Tally's script. But there is a second pole, the psychological equivalent of the South Pole to which Scott was beaten by Amundsen, that is more exciting because here the writer can indulge in speculation about Scott's leadership ability and the degree to which his judgment was clouded by his obsessional fear of Amundsen's beating him to it. The most chilling moment in *Terra Nova* comes when, at the height of a Scott expedition reunion dinner that never took place, Amundsen intrudes like Banquo's ghost. In the main, the stylised and hallucinatory nature of the play works very well, though to appreciate what the white hell of Antactica must really have been like, the howling winds ought to have ruffled a fur helmet occasionally and given the pipe smoker a problem.

● In two important respects, **TOO LONG A SACRIFICE** (ITV, 10.30) differs from previous documentaries about the troubles in Northern Ireland: It excludes the voices of politicians and the military, and its terms of reference are purely rural. This is how the people of County Derry see things: the fisherman, farmer, postmaster, student. The conflict impinges on their lives in a special kind of way. At the more superficial level there is the clattering of helicopters that scatters the birds in peaceful fields at dawn, and the quiet leafy lanes that end in road blocks. I cannot remember a documentary about Northern Ireland in which opinions on both sides have been put with less rancour, or with a greater sense of responsibility. And it takes a brave man to say, as one Protestant farmer does, that although a united Ireland would be a death knell for Protestants, if that was the price that must be paid for peace, then that was something that had to be faced up to, and accepted.

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

9.00 **Daytime on Two:** Anna Raeburn gives her verdict on Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra. 9.26 Roosevelt and the New Deal. 9.48 Maths: adjustments. 10.10 Part eight of Badger Girl. 10.35 The oil boom in the small Wyoming town of Evanston. 11.00 Three children's books illustrators explain their art. 11.17 English: improvised scripts. 11.40 Working on a keyboard.

12.00 French language version of *the fourth part of the Year of the French series – Baron de Dietrich.* 12.30 For adults studying O-level maths. 1.15 Newton's Law of Motion and the Space Shuttle. 1.38 How water reaches the taps. 2.00 For the very young. 2.15 The selling of an expanding town like Telford. 2.40 Why bicycles need gears. Ends at 3.00.

3.10 **The Shogun Inheritance.** Part two examines the legacy of the Samurai (r).

3.50 **The Rotten World About Us.** A documentary extolling the benefits of the world's fungi (r).

4.40 **One Man and His Dog.** The first semi-final of the BBC Television International Sheepdog Championship, from the Kelburn County Centre, Largs. In the singles John Templeton of Scotland meets England's Norman Darrell and in the brace Denis Birchall from Ireland faces Glyn Jones of Wales (r).

5.20 **Cartoon Two:** E.

5.25 **News summary with subtitles.**

5.30 **Travellers in Time: Across Darkest Africa** (1924). A film of the first motorised crossing of Africa from Algeria to Mozambique by eight Citroen Specials (r).

6.00 **The Rockford Files.** Much against his better judgement Jim Rockford becomes entangled in the case in which Beth's cousin, Warren Weeks, is accused of murder (r).

6.50 **Cartoon.** Sell Bound, made by Tex Avery.

7.00 **Rowan and Martin's Laugh-in** with guests Dan Blocker and Perry Como (r).

7.30 **Whistle Test** with Andy Kershaw, Mark Ellen and David Hepworth. Live music in the studio from Working Week and Van Morrison.

8.30 **Top Gear.** William Woollard and Chris Goffey report from the Turin Motor Show; Frank Page watches the new Lancia Thema being put through its paces; and David Willey report on the new Italian boom business in bullet-proof cars.

9.00 **Film: The Seduction of Joe Tynan** (1979) starring Alan Alda, Meryl Streep and Barbara Har[illegible] The first showing on B[illegible]sh television for this drama, written by Alan Alda, about the slippery world of American politics. Directed by Jerry Schatzberg.

10.45 **Newsnight.**

11.30 **Buongiorno Italia!** Lesson four of the Italian conversation course (r) Ends at 12.00.

CHANNEL 4

2.30 **Film: Maria Marten or: Murder in the Red Barn*** (1935) starring Tod Slaughter. Splendid melodrama about a young village girl who discovers she is pregnant by the local squire. She seeks his help but he is fearful that his advantageous marriage might be put in jeopardy, so he lures her to a barn. . . . Directed by Milton Rosmer.

3.45 **Years Ahead.** Magazine programme for the older viewer, presented by Robert Dougall. The programme includes items on 73-year-old Sheila Lochhead, a prison visitor at Swansea Jail; on the Rev Fletcher's collection of chimney pots he keeps at his home in Tollard Royal on the Wilts/ Dorset border; and on basic tool kits. In Frances Perry's gardening slot she has advice about aids for the old and infirm gardener.

4.30 **Countdown.** Hospital pharmacist, Jane Smith, challenges yesterday's winner.

5.00 **The Human Jungle: Fourteen Ghosts.*** The eminent psychiatrist Dr Roger Corder (Herbert Lom) is asked to help the wife of an unsympathetic judge who has been caught shoplifting.

6.00 **The Avengers.*** Steed and Mrs Peel are sent to investigate a sudden fault in an early warning radar system.

7.00 **Channel Four News** with Peter Sissons.

7.50 **Comment** from Edward Lucas, general secretary of the London School of Economics Students' Union.

8.00 **Brookside.** Heather discovers financial irregularities in the operatic society's accounts.

8.30 **4 What It's Worth.** Consumer affairs magazine presented by Penny Junor. John Stoneborough investigates whether or not the public gets impartial investigations when they make complaints about the police; Bill Breckon visits a housing estate whose residents live in fear of the winter fuel bill; David Stafford finds the best buys in home computers; and the team help a viewer who has been waiting four months for mail order goods to arrive.

9.00 **Film: F. Scott Fitzgerald and the Last of the Belles** (1974) starring Richard Chamberlain. A made-for-television story about F. Scott Fitzgerald and his wife Zelda in the year 1928. Directed by George Schaefer.

10.50 **Here and Now on Four: Palace on Wheels.** Reporter Hilary Minster on a seven-day trip around Rajasthan on board the sumptuously restored Maharajah's train.

11.30 **Alfred Hitchcock Presents . . . The Cream of the Jest.*** Out-of-work actor, Charles Gresham (Claude Rains) decides to blackmail the author of a play when he refuses to let him play a role in the production.

12.00 **Closedown.**

Radio 4

On long wave. † denotes stereo on VHF.

5.55 Shipping. 6.00 News Briefing; Weather. 6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Prayer for the Day.

6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather; Travel.

9.00 News.

9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411. Today: The Freemasons. Put your questions to Stephen Knight and Commander MBS Higham, grand secretary of the United Grand Lodge of England.

10.00 News; From Our Own Correspondent.

10.30 Morning Story: 'Going Home' by Jeremy Bruce-Watt. The reader: Michael Elder.

10.45 Daily Service (NEM, page 17).

11.00 News; Travel; Law in Action. Joshua Rozenburg presents this topical weekly magazine *examining issues thrown up by* the courts and by Parliament (r).

11.30 Wildlife. From Bristol zoo.

12.00 News; You and Yours.

12.27 Yes Minister: (starring Paul Eddington and Nigel Hawthorne in 'The Whisky Priest'. 12.55.

1.00 The World at One: News.

1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping.

2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Today's edition includes a feature about the organizations that arrange marriages. The reporter is Karen Deco. Plus the sixth instalment of Bad Company.

3.00 The Afternoon Play: Hello Out There, by Keith Hagenbach. With Danny Brainin, David Baxt, Aaron Swartz and Kerry Shale. Other voices intervene when American and Russian astronauts make contact in space.†

4.00 News; Vintage Cider. A two-part celebration marking the 25th anniversary of the publication of Laurie Lee's 'Cider with Rosie' (2): 'An End to Hunger'.

4.40 Story Time: 'Let the People Sing' by J.B. Priestley. Abridged in 13 parts. (7): Read by Enn Reitel.

5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather.

6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.

6.30 Anything Legal (new series) 'A Tale of Two City Gents' by Wally K. Daly (r).

7.00 News.

7.05 The Archers.

7.20 File On 4. Major issues both at home and abroad. With Stuart Simon.

8.00 Medicine Now. Report on the health of medical care. With Geoff Watts.

8.30 The Living World. With Michael Jordan.

9.00 In Touch. News, views and information for people with a visual handicap.

9.30 Gemmell's Garden. Professor Alan Gemmell journeys through Britain visiting some of his favourite gardens. Tonight: Dougarie in Scotland.

9.45 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Includes comment on the film *Hotel New Hampshire,* – and the Glasgow Citizens Theatre production of Judith.

10.15 A Book at Bedtime: 'Some Do Not' by Ford Madox (7). Read by Hugh Burden.

10.30 The World Tonight, including 11.00 News Headlines.

11.15 The Financial World Tonight.

11.30 Today in Parliament. 12.00-12.15 News; Weather. 12.33 Shipping Forecast.

VHF (available in England and S Wales only). Radio 4 vhf is as above except: 5.55-6.00 am Weather; Travel. 11.00-12.00 For Schools: 11.00 Time and Tune 8. 11.20 Time to Move 8. 11.40 Introducing Science Extra. 1.55-3.00 *pm* For Schools: 1.55 Listening Corner. 2.05 History: Long Ago. 2.20 Introducing Science Extra. 2.25 Listen and Read. 2.40 Pictures in Your Mind (stories). 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-11.30 Study On 4: The Chip Shop. 12.30-1.10 Schools Night-Time Broadcasting: Lifetime: Coping with Pressure. 12.30 Not getting hooked! 12.50 Coping with the family.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.

7.05 Morning Concert: part one. Percy Grainger's Shepherd's Hey: Vaughan Williams's The Lark Ascending (Iona Brown, violin); Mozart's Flute Quartet in G, K 285a (with Barthold Kuijken, flute); Stravinsky's Danses Concertantes.*

8.00 News.

8.05 Morning Concert (contd): Faure's *Suite Pelleas et Melisande: Louis* Marchand's Prelude, Allemande, Courante (Ketil Haugsand, harpsichord); Haydn's Cello Concerto in C (Chistophe Coin/Academy of Ancient Music).*

9.00 News.

9.05 This Week's Composers: Villa-Lobos and Ginastera. Villa-Lobos's Six pieces (A Prole do bebe, Book 1: Rubinstein, piano); his Rudepoema (Fraire, piano); Ginastera's Harp Concerto (Zabaleta, harp).*

10.00 Orchestral Music: Cantelli conducts the Philharmonia Orchestra in Ravel's Daphnis and Chloe: Suite No 2 and Debussy's La Mer.*

10.45 BBC Singers at Abingdon (Joly conducting). Cornelius's Liebe 1,2,3; Poulenc's Un soir de neige; Tippett's Five Nego Spirituals.*

11.25 Neil Sanders Horn Trio: Brahms's Trio in E flat Op 40; Schubert's Allegretto in C minor, D 915 for piano; Don Banks's Horn Trio.*

12.20 Norwegian Chamber Orchestra (under Iona Brown). Part one. Mozart't Eiene kleine Nachtmusik; Grieg's Holberg Suite. 100 News.*

1.05 Norwegian Chamber Orchestra: part two. Wiren's Serenade Op 11; Nielsen's Suite in A minor.*

1.40 Guitar Encores: Carlos Barbosa-Lima plays works by Luis de Narvaez; Sor, Bach (transcribed Barbosa-Lima), Francisco Mignone, and Isaias Savio (Batucada).*

2.10 Sound of Finland: Finnish Radio Symphony Orchestra (under Jussi Jalas) play works by Selim Palmgren (Piano Concerto No 2), Uuono Klami's Kalevala Suite: Toiva Kuula's Hymn of the Sea *for unaccompanied choir; and* Erkki Melartin's Symphony No 6.*

4.00 Live Tuesday Afternoon: Eric Parkin (piano) plays Schumann's Kreisleriana Op 16; Poulenc's *Improvisations Nos 13, 14 and* 15; Bax's Sonata No 1 in F sharp minor.*

4.55 News.

5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another of David Cawthra's selections.†

6.30 Portuguese Polyphony: Coro Capella, with Andres van der Beek (bass dulcian) in works by Manuel Cardoso; Estevao de Brito:*

7.10 Scottish Season: Ever since he studied at St Andrews 30 years ago, the poet and translator Alistair Reid has been "haunted" by it. With the aid of local people, he describes the town, its colleges, churches, golf courses and harbour.

7.30 Opera: Hasse's Piramo e Tisbe. Sung in Italian. Edwin Loehrer conducts the Swiss Galfa. Act one. The cast: Vincenzo Manno (Piramo), Cettina Cadelo (Tisbe), Carlo Gaifa (her father). The libretto is by Marco Coltellini, after Ovid.†

8.30 Simon Calow reads from Edward Gibbon's The Infamous Reign of the Emperor Commodus.

8.40 The second part of Hasse's opera Piramo e Tisbe.†

9.30 Whispers of the Holocaust: Graham Fawcett in conversation with Aharon Appelfeld the Israeli novelist whose works include Badenheim 1939 and The Age of Wonders (r).

10.00 Jazz today: Magnum Opus. The Mike Westbrook Orchestra. The *1983 Aldeburgh Festival* performance of Mike Westbrook's After Smith's Hotel, presented by Charles Fox.

11.57 News. Until 12.00.

Radio 2

On medium wave. † denotes also VHF stereo.

News on the hour. Headlines 5.30 am, 6.30, 7.30 and 8.30. 4.00 am Colin Berry† 5.30 Ray Moore† 7.30 Terry Wogan† including 8.31 Racing 10.00 Russell Harty† 12.00 pm Steve Jones† including 2.02, 3.02 Sports Desk 2.00 Gloria Hunniford† including 2.02, 3.02 Sports Desk 3.30 Music all the Way† 4.00 David Hamilton† including 4.02, 5.05 Sports Desk 6.00 John Dunn† including 6.02 Sports Desk 6.30 The Fosdyke Saga in 24 episodes (13) 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only) 8.00 The American Popular Song Written and presented by Peter Clayton (4): 9.00 Danish Radio Big Band. Recorded at the Jazzclub Montmartre, Copenhagen† 9.55 Sports Desk 10.00 On Cue. Snooker quiz. This week's guests are Jenny Hanley, Andrew Sachs, Claire Rayner and Jeremy Beadle 10.30 Rolf's Walkabout (South Killingholme, South Humberside) 11.00 Brian Matthew at the 22nd Belfast Arts Festival (stereo from midnight) 1.00 am Bill Rennells presents Nightride† 3.00-4.00 Nights Owls†

Radio 1

On medium wave † denotes also VHF stereo.

News on the half hour from 6.30 am until 9.30 pm and at 12 midnight. 6.00 am Adrian John 7.00 Mike Read 9.00 Simon Bates 12.00 pm Gary Davies including 12.30 Newsbeat 2.30 Steve Wright 5.00 Bruno Brookes including 5.30 Newsbeat 7.30 Janice Long 10.00-12.00 am John Peel† VHF Radios 1 & 2 4.00 am With Radio 2 10.00 pm With Radio 1 12.00-*4.00 am With Radio 2*

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Sweet Soul. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Music In The Age Of Chivalry. 8.30 Hollywood's Oscar Nights. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 What's New. 10.00 News Summary. 10.01 Discovery. 10.30 Wives And Daughters. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland This Week. 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 The Spirit Of Kitty Hawk. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 Recording Of Th[e] Week. 2.00 Outlook. 2.45 Mrs Zant And The Ghost. 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 A Jolly Good Show. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Omnibus. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News 9.15 Concert Hall. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Singers Of Schubert. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Omnibus. 1.00 News Summary. 1.01 Outlook 1.30 Report On Religion. 1.45 Country Music Profile. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Singers Of Schubert. 2.30 Wives And Daughters. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today 3.30 Discovery 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Waveguide. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; **Radio 2:** 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; **Radio 3:** 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; **Radio 4:** 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; **Capital:** 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; **BBC Radio London** 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; **World Service** MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC 1 WALES. 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales Headlines. 3.48-3.50 News of Wales Headlines. 5.10-5.35 Gloria 5.35-5.38 Wales Today. 11.00-11.45 Music Makers. 11.45-12.10am News and weather. SCOTLAND. 12.57pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.30-6.55 Reporting Scotland. 11.00-11.30 Art Month - Photographer: Harry Benson. 11.55-12.00 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND. 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.48-3.50 Northern Ireland News. 6.30-6.55 Inside Ulster. 11.00-11.30 Spotlight. 11.57-12.15am Festival Notebook. 12.15-12.20 News and weather. ENGLAND. 6.30pm-6.55 Regional news magazine. 11.00-11.30 East - Spectrum. Midlands - Tuesday People. North - Very Exceptional Soldiers. North East - Northern Personalities Of The Year Tribute Lunch. North West - Lynda Lee's People. South - The Cellar Show. South West - Slade Alive. West - Day Out: Bath.

S4C Starts 1.00 pm Countdown. 1.30 Alice. 2.00 Hwnt ac yma. 2.20 Ffalabalam. 2.35 Daearyddiaeth. 2.55 Interval. 3.10 Film: Love Match* (Arthur Askey). 4.55 Superted. 5.05 Bildowcar. 5.35 Project UFO. 6.30 Larwm. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Jambo Bwana. 8.05 St Elsewhere. 9.05 Y Cadfridog. 10.35 Muck and Brass. 11.35 Eleventh Hour. 12.45 am Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

SCOTTISH As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.00 Bygones. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 6.00 News and Scotland Today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Take the High Road. 12.00 Late Call, Closedown.

HTV WEST As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.00 Adventurer. 12.30 am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00 pm Wales at six. 12.05 am-12.35 Championship Pool.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Diff'rent Strokes. 12.00 Struggle. 12.30 am News, Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Calendar Tuesday. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Courtry Pratice. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.00 Jazz life. 12.30am Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.00 Struggle. 12.30am Closdown.

TYNE TEES As London except: *1.20 pm-1.30 News.* 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.00 Four Steps to God, Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 3.25 News. 5.15-5.45 Blockbuster. 6.30 This Is Your Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.00 Short Story Theatre. 12.30am Closedown

ANGLIA As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardens For All. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Bygones. 12.00 Portrait of a Legend. 12.30 am Tuesday Topic, Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.30-4.00 Portraits of Power. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.00 News, Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Sea in Their Blood. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Laurel and Hardy* 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 That's My Dog. 7.00-7.30 Bounder. 12.00 Closedown

TVS As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.32 Country Practice. 3.00 Afternoon Club. 3.27-4.00 Take The High Road. 5.15-5.45 Sons and Daughters. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.25 Police 5. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.00 Profiles In Rock. 12.30am Company, Closedown

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.00-4.00 Cities: Dublin. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 12.00 Struggle. 12.30am News, Closedown. ends

TSW As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Sea in Their Blood. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.25 Televiews. 6.30 Robinson Country. 7.00-7.30 Bounder. 12.00 Postscript, Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN

† Stereo. ★ Black and white. (r) Repeat

Entertainments

THEATRES

ART GALLERIES

CINEMAS

EXHIBITIONS

Yorkshire pits anger explodes into violence

Continued from page 1

There is a lot of anger, frustration and all other emotions that come along with a strike going on for this length of time and it is in the interests of the NUM to focus that anger and frustration on the police. Otherwise those who have it and feel it might well be directing it elsewhere.

"We will continue to get this type of ridiculous statement, but we are not manufacturing these events. This is nonsense about police violence provoking it. The very presence of a police officer is seen as provocation because we are stopping them achieving their ends by unlawful means."

Mr Wright added: "The actions of those who are creating this behaviour is to stop the pits that are working. They have not been able to do that and they are doing anything they can to achieve that particular objective. They are not going to achieve that objective, therefore it is all so pointless."

The style of the violence caught police commanders apparently unaware. During the dispute they have been accustomed to dealing with mass pickets, thousands strong, descending on one or two pits chosen as targets for the day.

But in the early hours there were incidents at more than 25 pits and villages with what the police termed as "major incidents" at seven locations. Estimates of pickets active in the coalfield ranged between 1,500 and 3,000 but with no group more than 300 strong and each seemingly operating in a pre-planned way.

A coal board spokesman in Doncaster said that all 16 pits in the Barnsley area had received warning telephone calls between midnight and 2am telling management officials not to leave their offices "because pickets were going on the rampage".

"This was not spontaneous. It was highly organized, premeditated violence on a massive scale. But it is not going to work. We doubled the number of men returning to work overnight as it were and we confidently expect 1,000 men to be by the end of the week.

"The voice of the silent majority is now making itself heard by the return to work. We say it is the tip of the iceberg. The tiny minority of hard-core militants are even more determined now to make their presence felt."

Senior officers in South Yorkshire are concerned at the levels of violence used yesterday and are resigned to it continuing, if not escalating, as the strike continues. The build-up to the coal board's self-proclaimed 'D-Day' of next Monday, the date by which strikers must return to qualify for holiday and bonus pay for Christmas, is clearly going to be a sensitive period.

The violence yesterday began at 2 am and lasted in some areas until 9 am. But the most intense confrontation occurred in a period between 2 and 4 am when petrol bombs were thrown in two separate incidents, at least 27 concrete lamp posts toppled, shops looted, cars overturned and barricades erected.

Many pit villages woke to find streets littered with the aftermath of clashes between police and pickets but these were among the most serious of the catalogue of incidents:

DINNINGTON: At 3.15 am the local police station came under attack by a 40-strong mob. Two petrol bombs were thrown, one exploding on the forecourt and the other failing to go off. A hail of missiles, including a 2lb weight and several windows, one so violently that it was embedded in a wall.

The duty sergeant, two constables and a women police officer evacuated the station for their own safety. Twenty lamp posts were uprooted to build barricades, a car set on fire and shop windows in the village's main street smashed with one electrical shop looted of £1,000 Christmas display of television sets, radios and cassette players.

The shop owner, Mr Kevin Inger, said: "We have supported the miners and donated £200 to the strike fund. We have done repairs free for them and loaned them TV sets. I am very disappointed that we got this kind of aggro."

Fourteen men went into the local colliery yesterday for the first time since the dispute.

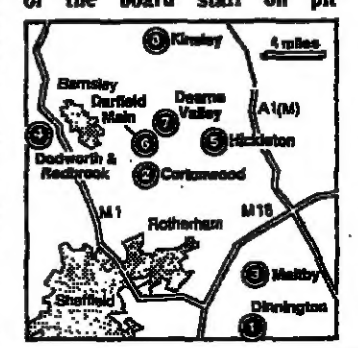
CORTONWOOD: At 3 am the lone miner, Mr Uwe Linguard, who last week broke the strike at the colliery at the centre of the dispute was joined by three other men in returning to work. Up to 150 pickets clashed with police in the streets of the surrounding village Brampton Bierlow, hurling stones and bricks.

Charges by police horses and vans were used to break up the demonstrators who fled into a nearby housing estate. A petrol bomb was thrown at a police Range Rover lighting up the night sky in a brilliant flash of flame. In the mopping up operation as the violence died down police found a milk crate containing six more primed petrol bombs.

MALTBY: Trouble broke out at 2.45am as three windows in the local police station were smashed and street lamps pulled down to form barricades. A garage and general store near the colliery were looted.

DODWORTH and REDBROOK: a steel wire was strung across the entry road to the pit and severed an aerial on the car of a member of the management team. "If he had been a motor cyclist he would have decapitated," a board spokesman said.

HICKLETON: Two members of the board staff on pit security duty were attacked by a mob wearing balaclava type hoods and badly beaten. Two vehicles were overturned and set alight.



The pit stores were looted at Darfield Main, the colliery offices wrecked at Dearne Valley where damaged electricity pylons blacked out a village, and a fork lift truck and crane vandalized at Kinsley.

Coal board officials in Yorkshire said that they had received 1,500 "positive" replies to a letter sent to 54,000 miners in the coalfield last week urging them to join the return to work.

● There were clashes between pickets and police as South Wales miners launches their biggest picketing operation since the strike started in an attempt to thwart the board's back-to-work drive (The Press Association reports).

Up to 2,000 pickets were on duty at the area's 28 collieries. The board reported a record turnout of 45 working miners. Five arrests were made on picket lines.

In North Derbyshire, board officials said they were shocked by "vicious" new play in the miners' strike which could have badly injured office staff: Two letters containing razor blades were received by the board in envelopes, both postmarked Sheffield.

Mr Ted Horton, deputy director of the board's North Derbyshire area, said: "It was extremely fortunate that an innocent secretary was not badly hurt."

'Scruffy' £1 note to follow gold sovereign into oblivion

By Robin Young

The Bank of England is to stop issuing £1 notes, although those in circulation will remain legal tender for at least another year, Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons yesterday.

It owes its demise to the increasing disrespect it gets from the public, according to Mr Ian Stewart, Economic Secretary to the Treasury. £1 notes had become items of change and were stuffed into pockets and tills without being returned to banks for replacement as often as previously.

The Bank of England was finding it increasingly difficult and expensive to keep the notes in circulation, clean and usable, he said last night.

The £1 note, introduced as an emergency measure in 1914 despite cries of outrage from the public accustomed since 1489 to having gold sovereigns, joins the French 10-franc, the German 5-Deutsche mark, the Swiss 5-franc, and the Japanese 500-yen on the list of notes being replaced by coins.

The American $1 is now the only significant paper survivor which is worth less than £1.

After the introduction of the £1 coin in April last year, the £1 note won a further year's reprieve by the personal intervention of the Prime Minister who said last December that she had reason to believe that the £1 note would continue to circulate for some time to come.

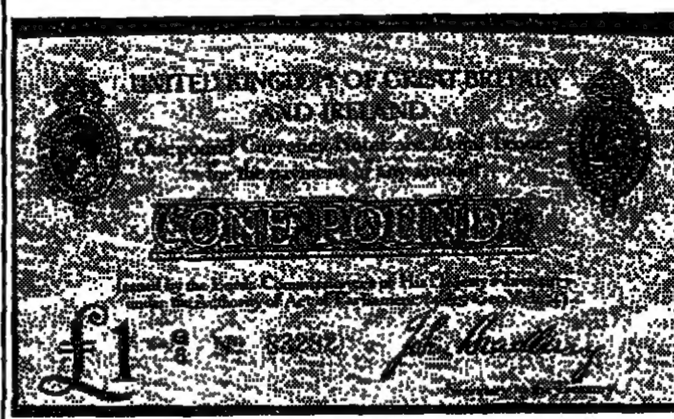
The Royal Mint has built up a reserve of 570 million coins, more than enough to replace all the 560 million £1 notes that are still in circulation. It costs 2½p to mint each £1 coin, which will last 40 years compared with 1½p for each note, now likely to last no more than 10 months.

Yesterday's announcement does not affect the issue of Scottish bank notes in Scotland, but Mr Stewart said that the Scottish banks too were finding notes increasingly costly.

● In the Commons Mr John Stokes, MP for Halesowen and Stourbridge, said he was horrified. The new £1 coin was highly unpopular and it was difficult to carry a lot of them.

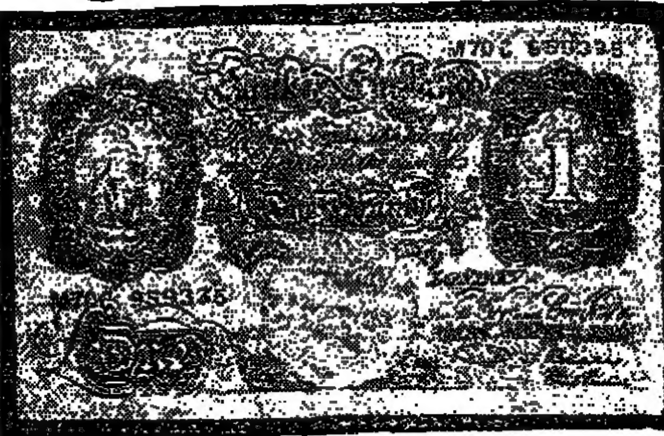
Sir Peter Mills, MP for Torridge and West Devon, said he would ask the Chancellor to reconsider the decision. "Symbolically, it is very bad."

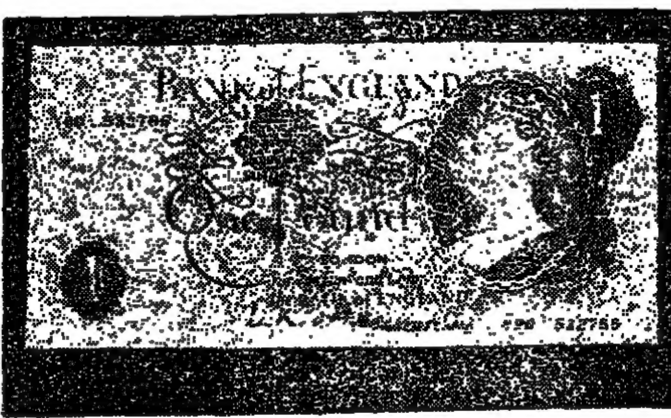

The first twentieth-century £1 note (1914)


Twelve months later, a redesigned note


In 1919: New design and signature


Charles I £1 coin and modern version


The familiar blue and green £1 – 1927


1960: The colour becomes all green


. . . and in 1978 – a smaller note

Miners' surge back fans worst mob violence

Continued from page 1

around 40,000 of the 180,000 had broken with the strike. The board said that pay entitlements available before Christmas if miners return to work by next Monday at the latest would still be available later, but would not be paid before the holiday break.

Top paid face workers can earn more than £1,200 before Christmas but Mr Scargill has argued that a large part of that sum, including holiday and rest day payments and service bonuses, will be owed to miners when ever they return.

But there appeared little doubt last night that an intensive propaganda campaign waged last week by the board and the offer of secure travel through pickets is now persuading more miners to end their strike. That fact may provoke wider picketing in an attempt to stem the tide.

Mr Giles Shaw, Minister of State at the Home Office, commenting on the violence in South Yorkshire yesterday accused miners of blatant criminality and said the finger of moral guilt should be pointed at the NUM leadershap.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother visits the Royal College of Defence Studies, Belgrave Sq, 11.35; and later attends a reception at St James's Palace, 6.30.

The Prince of Wales, patron Operation Raleigh, launches the operation at Hull, 10; and later attends a reception for the Northern Ireland Voluntary Trust, Plaisterers' Hall, London, EC2, 6.45.

The Princess of Wales, visits the Family Centre of SENSE, The National Deaf-Blind and Rubella Association, Cleveland Rd, Ealing, W13, 11.

Princess Anne, patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, attends the Association's 1984 national conference and AGM, National Agricultural Centre, Kenilworth, Warwickshire, 2.05; and later attends their dinner at Chesford Grange Hotel, Kenilworth, 7.30.

The Duke of Gloucester, attends a luncheon, Guildhall, 1.

The Duchess of Gloucester, attends a Service of Thanksgiving, St George's, Hanover Sq, London, 3.

The Duke of Kent, attends the Business and Technician Education Council Award Ceremony, Queen Elizabeth Hall, 12.40.

The Duchess of Kent, opens Milton Keynes General Hospital, 11.25; and later visits the Hospice of Our Lady and St John at Willen, Buckinghamshire, 2.23.

Princess Michael of Kent presents an Association for Business Sponsorship of the Arts/Daily Telegraph awards, Savoy Hotel, 6.30.

New exhibitions

Durer in Dublin: Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, Glasgow; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (ends Jan 6).

The Islands of Greece: gouache, pastels and collage by Jane Porter; and Scottish towns and islands by Isobel Gardner; both at Netherbow Arts Centre, 43 High St, Edinburgh; Tues to Sat 10 to 4; (both end Dec 1).

Recent paintings by Ian McKeever: John Hansard Gallery, Southampton University, Mon to Sat 10 to 6; (ends Dec 22).

Music

Concert by the Vivaldi Ensemble; Firth Hall, Western Bank, Sheffield, 7.30.

Recital by Jeam Murray (flute), and John Moore (piano); Reid Concert Hall, Edinburgh, 1.10.

Concert by the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra; Birmingham Town Hall, 7.30.

Organ recital by Sally Plowright; Leeds Town Hall, 1.05.

Organ recital by Ronald Frost; St Ann's Church, Manchester, 12.45.

Recital by Lionel Williams (harp) and Michael Neill (bass-baritone); Plume School Hall, Maldon, Essex, 7.45.

Talks, lectures

Peat, Pollen and Horace the Elk, by Brian Barnes; Blackrod Community Centre, Bolton, 7.30.

West Country tin-glazed earthenware, by Simon Olding, Salisbury Museum, The Kings House, The Close, 7.30.

Peter Abelard in Recent Scholarship, by Prof David Luscombe; Department of History, Edinburgh University, 4.15.

Mediaeval Gloucestershire, by Mick Aston, Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum, Clarence St, 7.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,584

ACROSS

1 Not the opera, however, for Mimi? (8,4)
9 Colourful performance needs editing (9).
10 Push an obstruction back, for instance (5).
11 Introduce sulphur in sluggish surroundings (6).
12 Crotchety people have tot in hand, initially Scotch (8).
13 Peg, in silence, is yawning (6).
15 Skin them in the rough, I reckon (8).
18 Got a bit bigger, say? Disgusting! (8).
19 Centred in growing respect for an artist (6).
21 Unscrupulous, needing tactful handling (8).
23 One to catch the breath, a right sign of pressure (6).
26 Eve, with this saint, was bitter chill (5).
27 Perhaps he gets the Church to pass judgment (9).
28 Old Rowley, the pipe and bowl man? (5,7).

DOWN

1 Grazing place, east of London (7).
2 Hastens round – daughter keeps out of sight (5).
3 Garment girl comes up with is for old dandies (9).
4 A body of police get a nice little drop (4).
5 He aims a weapon to shoot a hen (3-5).
6 Young lady rising, or up and dressed (5).
7 Bar attendant? (8).
8 He put his shirt on the strong man (6).
14 Morbidly interested in Rupert's trouble (8).
16 Passes on, easily (5,4).
17 Wrong claim to be right (8).
18 Hang up and secure the rattle (6).
20 Suddenly cry "Conservative" – wild cheers all round (7).
22 Chump raising points no longer with it (5).
24 King made of ivory, say, is a mistake (5).
25 Fit to come up for sentence (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,583

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 12

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending November 4:

ITV

1 Coronation Street (Mon), Granada, all ex Lon, 15.65m
2 Coronation Street (Wed), Granada, all ex Lon, 14.50m
3 Play Your Cards Right, LWT, 14.10m
4 The A-Team, ITV, 13.40m
5 Surprise Surprise, LWT, 13.30m
6 Hallelujah, Yorkshire, 13.15m
7 The Gentle Touch, LWT, 13.05m
8 Child's Play, LWT, 12.95m
9 Cannon and Ball, LWT, 12.80m
10 Airwolf, ITV, 12.30m

BBC 1

1 Tenko, 14.75m
2 Hi-De-Hi, 14.10
3 Just Good Friends, 13.85m
4 Juliet Bravo, 11.45m
5 Bob's Full House, 11.20m
6 In at the Deep End, 10.95m
7 Dynasty, 10.50m
8 News (Sun 22:01), 10.45m
9 The Late, Late Breakfast Show, 10.00m
10 Nine O'Clock News (Fri), 9.70m

BBC 2

1 Lame Ducks, 9.30m
2 Championship Bowling (Sun 22:12), 7.15m
3 To The Manor Born, 6.70m
4 M.A.S.H., 5.00m
5 Laugh ??? I Nearly Paid my Licence Fee, 4.95m
6 Demon Seed, 4.80m
7 The Natural World, 4.75m
8=Championship Bowling (Thu 22.14), 3.75m
8=Championship Bowling (Sun 14:05), 3.75
10 American Hot Wax, 3.55m

Channel 4

1 Brookside (Mon), 5.70m
2 Brookside (Tue), 4.95m
3 National Lampoon's Animal House, 3.85m
4 Three Smart Girls Grow Up, 3.35m
5 Hill Street Blues, 3.20m
6 Looks Familiar, 2.80m
7 American Football, 2.45m
8 Daniel and The Devil, 2.25m
9 St. Elsewhere, 2.15m
10 Fairly Secret Army, 2.05m

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with figures in parenthesis showing the reach - the number of people who viewed for at least eight minutes):
BBC1: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.6m (6.7m).
TV-am: Good Morning Britain: Mon to Fri 2.1m (8.4); Sat 2.7m, Sun 1.7m (Sat or Sun 6.2m).
Broadcasters' Audience Research Board.
Please note that the ITV top ten programmes listing has been affected by the industrial dispute at Thames Television.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Conclusion of debate on the Queen's Speech Topic: The economy.

Lords (2.30): Conclusion of debate on the Queen's Speech. Topic: Economic and industrial affairs.

Mail to Venezuela

The Post Office announced yesterday that there are delays to mail destined for Venezuela because of a strike there by postal workers.

Adopt an Animal

London and Whipsnade zoos have prepared a special Christmas offer for their successful Adopt an Animal scheme. Although a few of the more popular species are fully subscribed, Christmas offers begin at £10 for smaller animals and include a certificate of adoption dated Christmas Day, a card from the adopted animal, a zoo newsletter and, for the first 100, a little extra gift from the zoo. Details from Adopt an Animal at London Zoo, Regent's Park, London NW1 4 RY; tel: 01-722 3333; or at Whipsnade Park Zoo, Whipsnade, Dunstable, Beds; tel: 0582-872171; enclose large SAE.



Portfolio – how to play
Monday–Saturday record your daily Portfolio total.

Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total.

If your total matches the published weekly dividend figure you have won outright or a share of the prize money stated for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to claim

Telephone The Times Portfolio claims line 0254-53272 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total matches The Times Portfolio Dividend. No claims can be accepted outside these hours.

You must have your card with you when you telephone.

If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call The Times Portfolio claims line between the stipulated times.

No responsibility can be accepted for failure to contact the claims office for any reason within the stated hours.

The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims.

● Some Times Portfolio cards include minor misprints in the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not invalidated.

● The wording of Rules 2 and 3 has been expanded from earlier versions for clarification purposes. The Game itself is not affected and will continue to be played in exactly the same way as before.

Roads

The Midlands: A34: Delays in Trentham, Stoke on Trent; contraflow. A45: Temporary lights between Cambridge and St Neots, near Caldecote.

The North: A1(M): Lane restrictions between Blackfell and Havannah interchange (Tyne and Wear): construction of new bridge. M6: Hard shoulder closed in both directions S of junction 21A in Warrington.

Wales and West: M5: Outside lane closed southbound between junctions 8 (M50) and 9 (Tewkesbury). M4: Only one lane open westbound between junctions 17 and 18 (Cirencester to Bath stretch). M4: Only one lane westbound, 24 hours, between junctions 21 and 22 (Aust Services to Chepstow) on the Severn Bridge.

Scotland: A85: Roadworks and lane closures between Perth and B953 junction, W of Invergowrie. A93: Lane closures at Bridgend. A84: Single line traffic at bridge over the M9 (junc 10); Stop/Go boards.

The papers

The Daily Star says: "The sickening scenes of violence in South Yorkshire yesterday should be enough to make every decent miner return to work."

The Daily Mirror, commenting on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's autumn economic statement, says: "There is only one test now for Mrs Thatcher's economic policies – what will they do for the unemployed?" The paper adds: "Mass unemployment is the road to ruin – social, political and economic. Yet it seems to be the only road this Government knows."

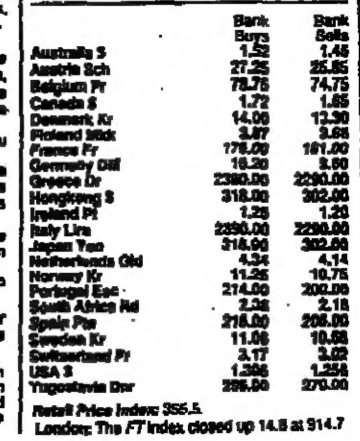
The Sun says: "Does Nigel Lawson really want to go down in history as the Chancellor who picked into the nation's pockets and took away the pound note?"

Anniversaries

Births: Edward II, reigned 1327-77, Windsor, 1312; Sir John Moore, general, Glasgow, 1761; James Clerk Maxwell, physicist, Edinburgh, 1831; Robert Louis Stevenson, Edinburgh, 1850.

Deaths: Giocchino Rossini, Passy, France, 1868; Camille Pissarro, Paris, 1903; Francis Thompson, poet, author of *The Hound of Heaven*, London, 1907.

The pound



	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.52	1.45
Austria Sch	27.25	25.65
Belgium Fr	78.75	74.75
Canada $	1.72	1.65
Denmark Kr	14.00	13.30
Finland Mkk	8.87	8.68
France Fr	178.00	161.00
Germany Dm	10.20	8.80
Greece Dr	2380.00	2290.00
Hongkong $	318.00	302.00
Ireland Pt	1.28	1.20
Italy Lira	2390.00	2290.00
Japan Yen	318.00	302.00
Netherlands Gld	4.34	4.14
Norway Kr	11.25	10.75
Portugal Esc	214.00	200.00
South Africa Rd	2.28	2.18
Spain Pta	218.00	208.00
Sweden Kr	11.08	10.68
Switzerland Fr	3.17	3.02
USA $	1.298	1.258
Yugoslavia Dnr	295.00	270.00

Retail Price Index: 355.5.
London: The *FT* index closed up 14.8 at 914.7

Weather forecast

A frontal trough will move slowly E over much of Great Britain during the day as a weak ridge of high pressure builds to the W.

6 am to midnight

London, SE England, East Anglia: Mainly cloudy, rain at times; wind S moderate; max temp 14C (57F).

Central S, NW, central N England, EW Midlands, Channel Island, Lake District, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth: Cloudy with rain at times, perhaps drier later; wind variable light; max, temp 11C (52F).

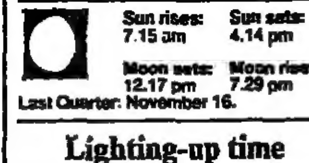
E, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Mainly cloudy with rain at times; wind S moderate; max temp 11C (52F).

SW England, S, N Wales, Isle of Man: Cloudy with rain in places at first, becoming brighter with sunny intervals and isolated showers; wind S light; max temp 11C (52F).

Argyll, NW Scotland, Northern Ireland: Sunny intervals and scattered showers; wind S moderate or fresh; max temp 10C (50F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Cloudy with periods of rain in the E, sunny intervals and showers in the W.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind SE moderate or fresh; rain in W; visibility moderate or good; sea moderate. Strait of Dover: Wind SE moderate; rain; visibility moderate or good; sea slight. English Channel (E): Wind W moderate becoming variable light; rain at times; visibility moderate or good; sea slight. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind S moderate becoming fresh locally strong later; showers; visibility good; sea slight becoming moderate.



Sun rises: 7.15 am Sun sets: 4.14 pm
Moon sets: 12.17 pm Moon rises: 7.29 pm
Last Quarter: November 16.

Lighting-up time

London 4.44 pm to 6.47 am
Bristol 4.54 pm to 6.57 am
Edinburgh 4.38 pm to 7.17 am
Manchester 4.45 pm to 7.03 am
Penzance 5.10 pm to 7.04 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	8	46	Guernsey	r	10	50
Birmingham	r	9	48	Inverness	f	9	48
Blackpool	r	9	48	Jersey	r	11	52
Bristol	r	10	50	London	f	15	59
Cardiff	r	10	50	Manchester	r	9	48
Edinburgh	c	10	50	Newcastle	r	9	48
Glasgow	c	10	50	Ronaldsway	c	10	50

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 16C (61F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 13C (55F). Humidity: 6 pm, 82 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.9hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,006.7 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Margate, 16C (61F); lowest day max: Eskdalemuir, 8C (46F); highest rainfall: Tenby, Hartland, 1.3in; highest sunshine: Stornoway, 5.4hr.

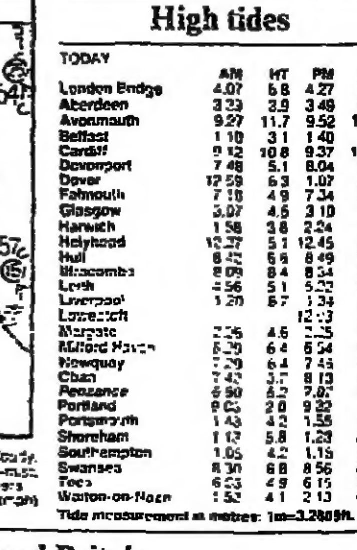
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NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



b-blue sky; bc-blue sky and cloud; c-cloudy; o-overcast; f-fog; d-drizzle; h-hail; m-mist; r-rain; s-snow; th-thunderstorm; p-showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

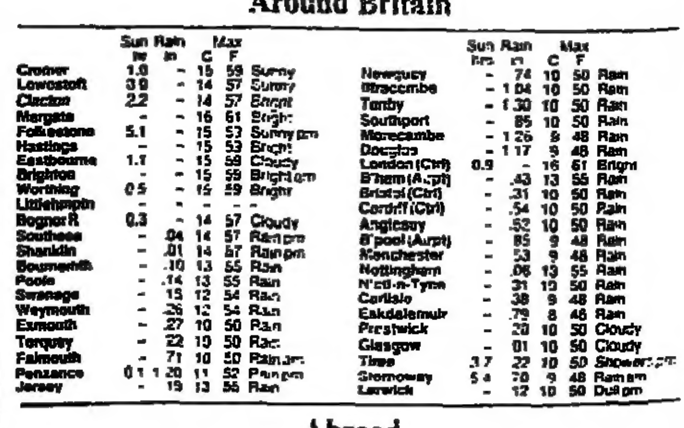
High tides



TODAY	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	4.07	6.8	4.27	6.8
Aberdeen	3.23	3.9	3.49	3.9
Avonmouth	9.27	11.7	9.52	11.2
Belfast	1.10	3.1	1.40	3.4
Cardiff	9.12	10.8	9.37	10.4
Devonport	7.48	5.1	8.04	4.9
Dover	12.59	6.3	1.07	6.2
Falmouth	7.18	4.9	7.34	4.7
Glasgow	3.07	4.6	3.10	4.9
Harwich	1.58	3.8	2.24	3.9
Holyhead	12.27	5.1	12.45	5.2
Hull	8.45	6.5	8.49	6.5
Ilfracombe	8.09	8.4	8.34	8.0
Leith	4.56	5.1	5.22	5.9
Liverpool	1.20	8.7	1.34	8.5
Lowestoft			12.13	2.3
Margate	2.35	4.6	2.45	4.5
Milford Haven	8.29	6.4	8.54	6.1
Newquay	7.29	6.4	7.45	6.1
Oban	7.42	3.7	8.13	3.4
Penzance	6.50	5.2	7.07	4.9
Portland	9.05	2.0	9.22	1.9
Portsmouth	1.43	4.2	1.55	4.2
Shoreham	1.12	5.8	1.23	5.7
Southampton	1.05	4.2	1.15	4.2
Swansea	8.30	6.8	8.56	8.4
Tees	6.03	4.9	6.15	5.0
Walton-on-Naze	1.52	4.1	2.13	4.1

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Cromer	1.0	-	15	59	Sunny	Newquay	-	.74	10	50	Rain
Lowestoft	3.9	-	14	57	Sunny	Ilfracombe	-	1.04	10	50	Rain
Clacton	2.2	-	14	57	Bright	Tenby	-	1.30	10	50	Rain
Margate	-	-	16	61	Bright	Southport	-	.85	10	50	Rain
Folkestone	5.1	-	15	59	Sunny pm	Morecambe	-	1.26	9	48	Rain
Hastings	-	-	15	59	Bright	Douglas	-	1.17	9	48	Rain
Eastbourne	1.1	-	15	59	Cloudy	London (Ctrl)	0.9	-	16	61	Bright
Brighton	-	-	15	59	Bright pm	B'ham (Arpt)	-	.43	13	55	Rain
Worthing	0.5	-	15	59	Bright	Bristol (Ctrl)	-	.31	10	50	Rain
Littlehmptn	-	-	-	-		Cardiff (Ctrl)	-	.54	10	50	Rain
Bognor R	0.3	-	14	57	Cloudy	Anglesey	-	.52	10	50	Rain
Southsea	-	.04	14	57	Rain pm	B'pool (Arpt)	-	.85	9	48	Rain
Shanklin	-	.01	14	57	Rain pm	Manchester	-	.53	9	48	Rain
Bournemth	-	.10	13	55	Rain	Nottingham	-	.06	13	55	Rain
Poole	-	.14	13	55	Rain	N'cstl-n-Tyne	-	.31	10	50	Rain
Swanage	-	.15	12	54	Rain	Carlisle	-	.38	9	48	Rain
Weymouth	-	.26	12	54	Rain	Eskdalemuir	-	.79	8	46	Rain
Exmouth	-	.27	10	50	Rain	Prestwick	-	.20	10	50	Cloudy
Torquay	-	.22	10	50	Rain	Glasgow	-	.01	10	50	Cloudy
Falmouth	-	.71	10	50	Rain am	Tiree	3.7	.22	10	50	Showers pm
Penzance	0.1	1.20	11	52	Rain pm	Stornoway	5.4	.70	9	48	Rain am
Jersey	-	.19	13	55	Rain	Lerwick	-	.12	10	50	Dull pm

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	c	16	61	Cologne	s	10	50	Majorca	f	20	68	Rome	r	16	61
Akrotiri	s	22	72	Copenhgn	s	7	45	Malaga*	f	18	64	Salzburg	s	11	52
Alexandria	f	24	75	Corfu	f	20	68	Malta	c	22	72	Sao Paulo*	c	22	[illegible]
Algiers	f	18	64	Dublin	c	9	48	Melbourne	th	14	57	S Francisco*	b	16	61
Amsterdam	s	12	54	Dubrovnik	f	16	61	Mexico C				Santiago*	b	17	63
Athens	f	16	61	Faro	f	17	63	Miami*	f	27	81	Seoul	s	11	52
Bahrain*	s	30	86	Florence	f	16	61	Milan	c	12	54	Singapore	f	27	81
Barbados*	f	29	84	Frankfurt	s	5	41	Montreal*	r	9	48	Stockholm	c	6	43
Barcelona	f	19	66	Funchal	f	22	72	Moscow	c	-8	18	Strasbourg	c	6	43
Beirut*	s	22	72	Geneva	c	7	45	Munich	s	9	48	Sydney	s	24	75
Belgrade	s	4	39	Gibraltar	r	18	64	Nairobi				Tangier	c	18	64
Berlin	s	5	41	Helsinki	c	0	32	Naples	c	18	64	Tel Aviv	f	22	72
Bermuda*	f	22	72	Hongkong	c	23	73	New Delhi	s	24	75	Tenerife	f	22	72
Biarritz	c	18	64	Innsbruck	s	12	54	New York*	r	17	63	Tokyo	c	16	61
Boulogne	s	15	59	Istanbul	f	9	48	Nice	r	18	64	Toronto*	c	4	39
Bordeaux	s	16	61	Jiddah	s	30	86	Oslo	c	5	41	Tunis	s	22	72
Brussels	s	15	59	Jo'burg				Paris	s	16	61	Valencia	f	18	64
Budapest	s	6	43	Karachi	s	29	84	Peking	r	3	37	Vancouver*	c	7	45
Buen Aires				Las Palmas	f	22	72	Perth	s	31	88	Venice	s	13	55
Cairo	s	24	75	Lisbon	r	13	55	Prague	s	7	45	Vienna	s	5	41
Cape Tn	s	25	77	Locarno	c	10	50	Reykjavik	r	2	36	Warsaw	s	0	32
C'blanca	c	18	64	L Angeles*	s	19	66	Rhodes	s	20	68	Washington			
Chicago*	c	1	34	Luxembg	s	8	46	Riyadh	f	21	70	Wellington*	th	15	59
Ch'church*	f	21	70	Madrid	f	14	57	Rio de Jan	c	20	68	Zurich	c	6	43

* denotes Sunday's figures are latest available